

VLR-5/17/83 NRHP-3/1/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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date entered

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic The Presbyterian Church of Fredericksburg (VHLC 111-34)

and/or common N/A

2. Location

street & number 300 George Street (southwest corner of Princess Anne and George Streets) N/A not for publication

city, town Fredericksburg N/A vicinity of

state Virginia code 51 county N/A code 630

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Trustees of the Church: 1983: Edward Alvey, Jr., Edward H. Cann, John C. Russell

street & number 300 George Street

city, town Fredericksburg N/A vicinity of state Virginia 22401

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Fredericksburg Circuit Court

street & number Princess Anne Street

city, town Fredericksburg state Virginia 22401

6. Representation in Existing Surveys (2) (See Continuation Sheet #6)

(1) Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

title Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

(Fredericksburg Historic District - VHLC 111-132); (VHLC 111-34)

date 1971 federal state county local

depository for survey records Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, 221 Governor Street

city, town Richmond state Virginia 23219

7. 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 <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance SUMMARY DESCRIPTION:

The Presbyterian Church of Fredericksburg is located on the southwest corner of George and Princess Anne Streets in the center of the Fredericksburg Historic District. An outstanding example of Roman Revival architecture of the Jeffersonian era, the brick church remains faithful to its original design. Erected in 1833, the church was badly damaged during the Civil War, but was restored in 1866 to its pre-war appearance. Changes to the exterior which were added in the late 19th century were removed in 1947. The dark red brick facade and white columns and pilasters look today just as they did at the time the structure was erected.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The church is a rectangular brick structure of Jeffersonian Roman Revival design which stands with all four sides exposed. The main facade is dominated by a triangular, gable-end pediment surmounting a wide entablature which surrounds the entire structure. Beneath the entablature are four wide, wooden pilasters in the Doric style, two on each side of a recessed portico, and two round Doric columns each set at the front edge of the portico. The columns appear to be masonry with plaster coating. The two pilasters at the outside corners are carried around onto the structure's east and west facades. The masonry wall between each pair of pilasters is recessed, adding to the illusion of a projecting portico. The triangular pediment is faced with painted wood in a shiplap pattern and has one round, medallion-like window at the center.

The recessed portico, 10'0" deep x 26'4" wide, includes a brick floor and four pairs of raised panel doors set in recessed, raised panels aligned one above the other in the top two-thirds of the doors and jambs and a single, vertical rectangular panel below the dividing rail. Two of these pairs of doors, in the recessed wall parallel to the plane of the facade, open into the sanctuary. The other two doors, in the perpendicular walls at the extreme ends of the recessed portico, open into side vestibules which contain stairs leading to the balconies and choir. Directly above the two sets of doors into the sanctuary are two pairs of wooden casement windows which open into the choir.

The exterior walls are brick, close-laid in the Flemish-bond pattern. The water table consists of plain brick laid almost a full brick width beyond the plane of the upper wall. Above the water table the masonry work retains its original appearance. Below the water table, major repointing has overpowered the more delicate narrow joints of the upper wall. Although the structure was sandblasted about 1947, the bricks show no signs of deterioration, apparently owing to the hard type of brick used. On the east and west walls, sunken masonry walls surmounted by sandstone caps, create wide, continuous window wells for the basement level.

Original wide sandstone steps span the recessed portico and lead up from the brick-paved forecourt at street level. The original metal rail has been replaced by a round pipe rail which follows the contours of the steps and landing.

The east and west sides of the building are each dominated by four large windows (double-hung, wooden, 20/20 light) surmounted by architrave and cornice, with ornamental scrollwork. The cornice and scroll treatment

8. 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 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 type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" 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 1833 Builder/Architect unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Presbyterian Church of Fredericksburg is among the finest surviving examples of Jeffersonian Roman Revival architecture. The church has retained its original appearance in spite of extensive damage during the Civil War. Based on Jefferson's designs for Christ Church, Charlottesville, it was the first public building in Fredericksburg erected in the temple form and was also the prototype for many other churches of similar design.² Although the architect is unknown, the striking similarity of the design details to the work of Malcolm B. Crawford and William B. Phillips, two of Jefferson's workmen at the University of Virginia, raises the possibility of their involvement in the construction. Virtually all traces of nineteenth century alterations have been removed and, except for the lack of window shutters, the church appearance is identical to that shown in an 1835 sketch. During the Civil War the church served both Union and Confederate soldiers and it was in this building that Clara Barton came to nurse the wounded after the Battle of Fredericksburg in 1862.

History of the Church -- HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The first Presbyterian church in Fredericksburg was erected in 1810 on the corner of Charles and Amelia Streets. Under the leadership of The Reverend Samuel B. Wilson, the congregation grew and, by 1830, a larger building was needed. In 1832, four contiguous lots at George and Princess Anne Streets were acquired and construction began soon after. John S. Wellford, the seller of these two lots, had already built new houses on adjacent lots. The church later acquired the Wellford buildings.

On 26 July 1833, the present church building was officially dedicated in ceremonies described as "appropriate and deeply impressive" in the local newspaper, and the Virginia Herald presciently described the church as a "beautiful edifice which will long remain a monument to the taste and liberality of those who erected it, and an ornament to our town...."³ Neither church records nor contemporary accounts indicate the name of the architect or designer.

On 29 July 1833, the pews in the new church were sold to members of the congregation. The \$10,456 received from the sale relieved the congregation of all debt incurred in construction and enabled them to complete the basement level for a lecture and Sunday School room.

In the original design the pulpit, for which no drawing or sketch has been found, was said to have been high and supported by columns. During church services the space beneath the high pulpit was reserved for children from the nearby Presbyterian Orphanage, located on the site of the first church. This high pulpit was replaced in the summer of 1860. The Fredericksburg News reported: "New Pulpit: The Presbyterian Church has had a new pulpit erected by taking down the old one which was entirely too high for speaker or hearer. The new one is a

9. Major Bibliographical References (See Continuation Sheet #6)

Carl Julian and Daniel W. Hollis, Look to the Rock: One Hundred Ante-bellum Presbyterian Churches of the South. Richmond: John Knox Press, 1961.
Vernon Perdue-Davis and James Scott Rawlings, Virginia's Ante-Bellum Churches: An Introduction with Particular Attention to their Furnishings. Richmond: Dietz Press, 1978.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 17,417 sq. ft.

Quadrangle name Fredericksburg, Va.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A	<u>18</u>	<u>284840</u>	<u>4241960</u>	B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification Beginning at the Southwest corner of the Intersection of George Street and Princess Anne Street, Fredericksburg, thence S 26°-28' East 132.5' along the West line of Princess Anne Street to a point in said line; thence South 63°-59'-30" West 132.0' with line of (See Continuation Sheet #6)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	<u>N/A</u>	county	<u>N/A</u>	code	<u>N/A</u>
state	<u>N/A</u>	code	<u>N/A</u>	county	<u>N/A</u>	code	<u>N/A</u>

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ronald E. Shibley

organization N/A

date 17 March 1983

street & number 108 Wolfe Street

telephone 703 371-8210

city or town Fredericksburg

state Virginia 22401

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



H. Bryan Mitchell, Executive Director

title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

date May 17, 1983

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF FREDERICKSBURG, FREDERICKSBURG, VA

Continuation sheet #1

Item number 7

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7. DESCRIPTION--Architectural Analysis

were added in 1887. The windows were installed in 1947 following the design shown in an 1835 sketch. Described as "probably the most elegant exterior windows" of all Virginia's antebellum churches, these windows replaced the diamond-paned pairs of stained glass windows installed in 1887 and shown in the Frances Benjamin Johnston Collection photograph of 1927.¹

Below the water table, the east facade includes three windows (double-hung, wooden, 10/10 light) and one pair of French doors (set in a former window opening). These windows and doors provide light and ventilation to the basement level. The west facade is similar but has four windows, in their original locations. On the south facade, the masonry wall is broken only by the entablature which surrounds the entire building and by a pair of recessed, raised panel doors and jamb of a traditional three-panel design. This door is located at the lower center of the wall, within a sunken well area, and opens into the basement level. The gable end pediment matches the design of the main facade but lacks the wooden panelling and window.

A principal feature of the building is the bell tower, located above the main facade. The tower is square and rests on a platform mounted at the apex of the roof. Each side of the tower carries four pilasters (two pairs of two) separated by a large, vertical rectangular wooden louver. An entablature surrounding the tower includes an unusual carved mask metope and triglyphs with pendant guttae. Each facade displays five triglyphs and four metope masks. The tower is capped on each side by a triangular pediment with dentilled cornice, including egg and dart moulding and fretwork. The tower is clad in wood in the shiplap manner behind the pilasters and louvers. The frieze of the belfry is a direct copy of the frieze found on Pavilion I at the University of Virginia (1819).²

The church's roof is covered by painted, standing seam tin penetrated only by three small, square brick chimneys, one on each side and rear wall. The original roof was destroyed in 1862 during the Battle of Fredericksburg.

Two enormous molded-iron lamp brackets, each mounted on a pilaster flanking the recessed portico, project over the stone steps and the brick forecourt. Each bracket is capped by a large, ornamental metal lamp of distinctive design. The church building and grounds are surrounded on two sides (north and east, along George and Princess Anne Streets, respectively) by a low brick wall with sandstone caps and an ornamental iron fence of unusual geometric design. The wall and fence appear in the 1835 sketch and are probably original. Only minor vandalism has changed the appearance of the fence. The lamps probably were added during the third quarter of the 19th century. They appear in an 1881 photograph but are not in the 1835 sketch.

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

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THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF FREDERICKSBURG, FREDERICKSBURG, VA

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7. DESCRIPTION--Architectural Analysis
Interior architectural description

The interior of the church is of antebellum design, although the interior was rebuilt in 1866 following damage during the Civil War. Church officials believe that 1866 repairs restored the interior to its pre-war appearance. The post-war desire to restore the church building to its former appearance may explain why a design of a more "Victorian" inspiration was not imposed on the sanctuary. Only minor changes have taken place since 1866. Those changes were reversed during the mid-20th century.

The main floor is divided by two side aisles between the center group of wooden, enclosed pews, and the curved side pews. The side balconies, which reach from front wall to back wall of the sanctuary, are carried on small Doric columns which rest within the side pew enclosures.

At the front of the sanctuary is a wide rostrum built in 1860 to replace the original high rostrum. The rostrum's design employs the Adam/Federal motifs of pilasters, raised panels, entablature with highly ornamental frieze medallions and swags, cornice with dentil mouldings. These designs were typical of fireplace mantels used in Fredericksburg houses during the second quarter of the 19th century. Atop the rostrum are a raised pulpit at the center, and two square columns, atop which are mounted ornamental brass candleabras, one on each column. The brass fixtures carry three candles, one at the center and one on each arm. An early twentieth century photograph shows these fixtures bearing frosted glass, gas-fired globes. Behind the rostrum, on the rear wall, the plaster wall is enhanced by a Federal-style niche flanked by fluted pilasters capped by arch and keystone.

Joining the two side balconies at the front wall, the choir area is highlighted by an ornamental iron rail of highly decorative design. The painted iron rail is the only remaining vestige of mid-nineteenth century design in the sanctuary.

The building's interior walls are plaster over masonry. The plaster was repaired and restored in 1947. The sanctuary is lighted by a single large brass chandelier at the center of the ceiling and four brass wall sconces (two per side), all added in 1947. The church's heating system, with concealed radiators, was installed in 1947. In the ceiling are several round, recessed electrical fixtures of recent vintage.

The basement is now sub-divided into several smaller spaces used for classrooms, storage, and a kitchen; however, the original floor plan is still evident. In the original plan the basement appears to have been one large room which began at the brick bearing wall

(See Continuation Sheet #3)

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7. DESCRIPTION--Architectural Analysis
Interior architectural description (continued)

beneath the back wall of the recessed portico. Two parallel bearing beams run from front to back wall under the line of the side balconies in the sanctuary. Original Doric columns, which are placed directly under the columns in the sanctuary, are still present and visible.

At the north end of the basement, the stairs from the side vestibules lead down into two small rooms with brick bearing walls which carry the weight of the portico's side walls. Directly under the recessed portico is a rectangular room with two brick piers located under the two round columns on the portico's street face. Masonry in the basement is predominantly American common bond.

Within the side vestibules are stairs leading up into the choir and side balconies and down into the two small rooms in the basement. The stairs are simple in design, with turned newel posts. Each stair consists of two straight steps, followed by four wedge-shaped steps in a 90° turn, followed by four straight steps and a second four-step 90° turn, and capped by a single level landing before the door into the balcony. Plain rectangular pickets are attached to a simple oval rail.

The stair at the east side also gives access to the bell tower from a steep, ladder-like stair. The bell tower has a lower platform at the level of the apex of the main roof, ladder steps, a second landing with ladder, capped by an upper landing where the church bell is located. The bell bears a legend indicating that it was made in Baltimore in 1870 by firm of Joshua Register & Sons. The bell was purchased by the women of Fredericksburg to replace the bell donated to the Confederacy in 1862.

From the first level of the bell tower, access is obtained into the attic above the sanctuary. In this large open area the original massive supporting trusses are clearly visible. The trusses include post and beam, with diagonal bracing, at each side. The two main posts are separated by a large horizontal beam spanning the sanctuary. The entire truss structure rests upon massive beams which span the building from east wall to west wall. The members of the truss are held together with mortice and tenon construction with trenails.

¹Perdue-Davis and Rawlings, Virginia's Antebellum Churches, 12.

²Derived from Roland de Chambray's Parallele De La Architecture Antique Avec La Moderne. "No. 1, The Doric of Diocletian's Baths."

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~~8. SIGNIFICANCE—Historical Background~~

great improvement and reflects much credit on the builder, Mr. Tongue, who was appointed to remedy the defects of the old."⁴

With the coming of the Civil War the church was drawn into the conflict. In 1861, its minister, The Reverend A. A. Hodge, asked to have his association with the church dissolved, citing his ties with the Union. The replacement supply pastor, The Reverend Beverly Tucker Lacy, served in 1862 and 1863, until he left to serve as chaplain in General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's Second Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. The church was then without a regular pastor until after the end of the war.

During the course of the war possession of the town changed hands several times from Union forces to Confederate forces. During the Federal occupation in the Spring of 1862, Federal troops regularly attended services at the Presbyterian Church at the urging of their commander, Brigadier General Marsena Rudolph Patrick. The church was unharmed even though private homes and shops were pillaged. When Confederate soldiers regained the town in late summer, the ladies of the church donated the church bell to the Confederacy.

When the two armies battled head-on in December 1862, the church was severely damaged. A fierce artillery battle, starting on 11 December 1862, followed by the Federal assault on the city on 13 December 1862, brought extensive damage to the roof of the structure. During the battle the sanctuary was used as a hospital by the Federal army. Clara Barton, later founder of the American Red Cross, came to the church to care for the Union wounded.

In 1864, with the nearby fighting at The Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court House, Federal wounded poured into the city. A total of 26,191 sick and wounded moved through the depot hospitals at Fredericksburg, including the Presbyterian Church. The church's interior was sacked. Pews were ripped out and used as stretchers and coffins.

A biographer of Clara Barton wrote that "the memories of Fredericksburg remained with her, distinct and terrible, to the day of her death." ⁵ A marker memorializing her work stands in the church yard, not far from another marker, erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, noting that General Robert E. Lee and General Jackson met on the church's street corner to plan the Battle of Fredericksburg.

The close of the war found the congregation scattered. Without a pastor and with its building in ruins, the members began holding meetings in the church basement to plan the rebuilding. In 1866, the new pastor, The Reverend Thomas Gilmer Walker, was called and repairs to the structure were made. According to church officials, the rebuilding restored the sanctuary to its ante-bellum appearance using funds donated by friends in the North.

For many years the congregation sought reimbursement from the Federal government for damage to the building by Federal forces. In 1915, a payment of \$2,650 was received and applied to the purchase of a new organ.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE--Historical Background

Major post-war changes made to the sanctuary were limited. In November 1887, the congregation approved a plan for "improving the windows of the church" by adding stained glass windows. It may also have been at this time that gas lamps, with frosted-glass globes, were installed. These changes made the church more compatible with the stone chapel erected by the congregation on an adjacent lot in 1880. The "French Memorial Chapel" was a grey granite structure with four stained glass windows designed by Louis Comfort Tiffany. The Chapel was destroyed by fire in 1954.

In 1945 under the leadership of Mrs. H. H. "Miss Annie" Smith, known as the saviour of "Kenmore," the home of Fielding and Betty Washington Lewis, led an effort which resulted in the removal of the stained glass windows. In 1947, an extensive restoration of the sanctuary was begun. While services were held elsewhere, the entire church received new wiring, light fixtures, a new heating system and the plaster walls were repaired and restored. A new coat of white paint was applied throughout (with dark brown or black on the handrails of the pews and stairs). New carpet was installed over repaired wood floors.

In the 1950s, the congregation acquired three row houses adjacent to the church built by John S. Wellford and others in the 1830s. These buildings are now used as a Manse, office space, and classrooms.

In May 1976, the Presbyterian Historical Society selected the church for designation as an historical site on the American Presbyterian/Reformed Sites Registry. A metal plaque certifying this recognition (Registry No. 96) was dedicated and mounted on the portico at the conclusion of services on 4 July 1976.

Also in 1976, the church published History of The Presbyterian Church of Fredericksburg, Virginia, 1808-1976 by Edward Alvey, Jr. This 204 page illustrated volume recounts in detail the development of this historic church.

²Julian and Hollis, Look to the Rock, 122.

³Fredericksburg Virginia Herald, 31 July 1833.

⁴Fredericksburg News, 2 July 1860.

⁵Barton, Life of Clara Barton, 213.

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THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF FREDERICKSBURG, FREDERICKSBURG, VA

Continuation sheet #6

Item number 9,10,6

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Item 9: Major Bibliographical References:

Edward Alvey, Jr. History of The Presbyterian Church of Fredericksburg, Virginia, 1808-1976. Fredericksburg: The Session of the Presbyterian Church, Fredericksburg, Va., 1976.

William E. Barton The Life of Clara Barton. New York: AMS Press, 1969.

Virginia Herald (Fredericksburg, Va.), 31 July 1833.

News (Fredericksburg, Va.), 2 July 1960.

Item 10: Boundary description:

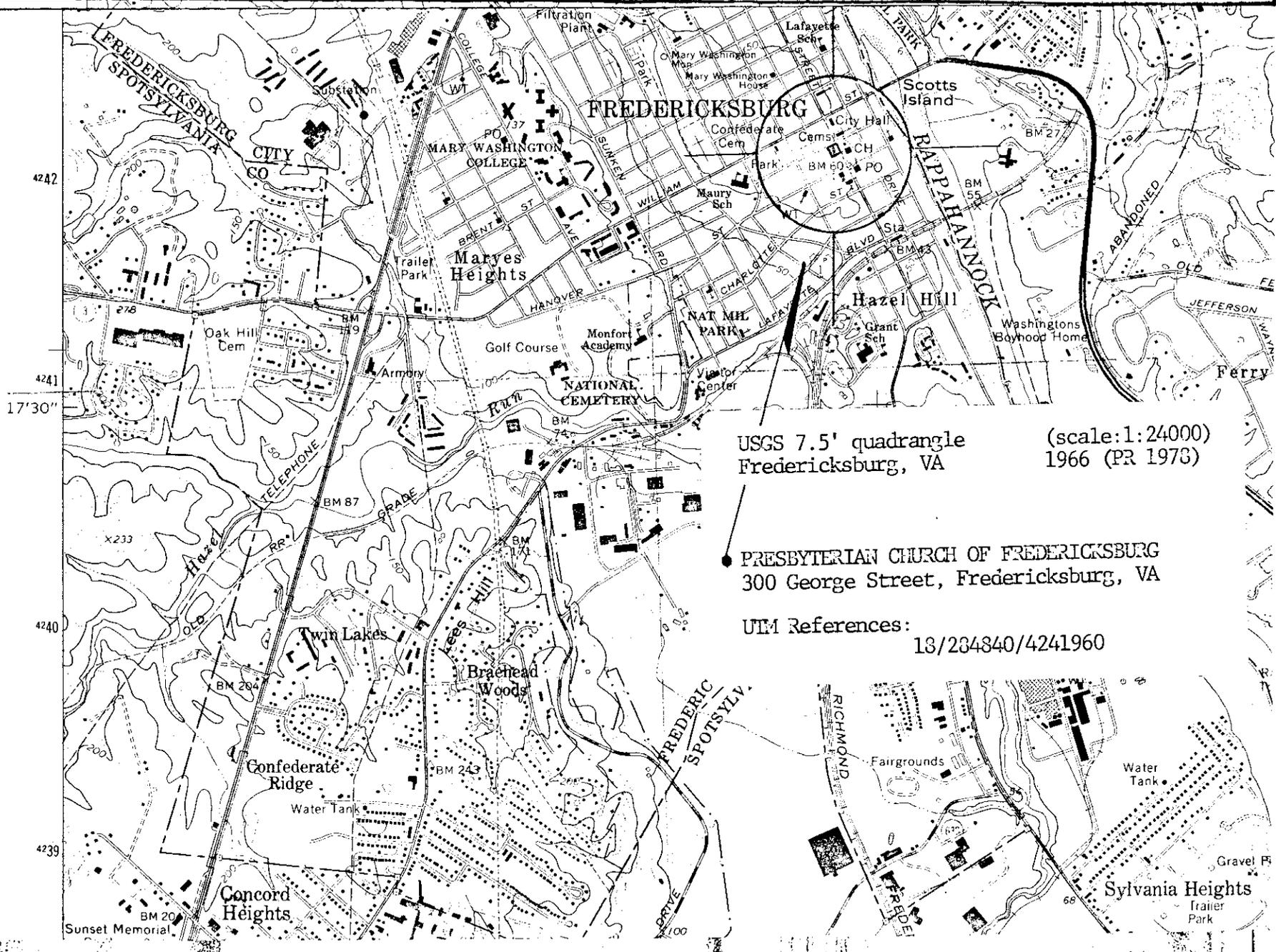
the French Memorial Tract of the Church to the corner of said tract; thence North 26°-09' West 132.5' with line of the Bowman (Church House) tract of the Church to a point in the South line of George Street; thence North 64°-01' East 130.9' with said line to the point of beginning, containing 17,417 square feet. The lines along Princess Anne Street and George Street are marked by a wrought iron fence set on a masonry wall.

Privately surveyed in 1983.

Boundary Justification: The bounds have been drawn to encompass only the church building and the above-described lot on which it stands.

Item 6: REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

- (2) HABSI
1958 Federal
Library of Congress
Washington, DC



USGS 7.5' quadrangle
 Fredericksburg, VA (scale: 1:24000)
 1966 (PR 1973)

● PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF FREDERICKSBURG
 300 George Street, Fredericksburg, VA

UTM References:
 18/234840/4241960

4242
 4241
 17°30"
 4240
 4239

FREDERICKSBURG SPOTSYLVANIA CITY CO
 MARY WASHINGTON COLLEGE
 MARY WASHINGTON HOUSE
 CONFEDERATE CEM
 CITY HALL
 SCOTTS ISLAND
 HAZEL HILL
 NATIONAL CEMETERY
 MONFORT ACADEMY
 NAT MHL PARK
 GRANT SCH
 WASHINGTONS BOYHOOD HOME
 TRAILER PARK
 MARYES HEIGHTS
 GOLF COURSE
 TWIN LAKES
 BRAEHEAD WOODS
 CONFEDERATE RIDGE
 WATER TANK
 CONCORD HEIGHTS
 SUNSET MEMORIAL
 RAPPAHANNOCK
 ABANDONED
 JEFFERSON
 FERRY
 RICHMOND
 FAIRGROUNDS
 WATER TANK
 GRAVEL P
 SYLVANIA HEIGHTS
 TRAILER PARK