

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Presbyterian Cemetery

Other names/site number: DHR ID# 118-5737

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 2020 Grace Street

City or town: Lynchburg State: VA County: Independent City

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B XC ___D

<p>_____</p> <p>Signature of certifying official/Title:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>Date</p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____</p> <p>Signature of commenting official:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Title :</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>Date</p> <p>_____</p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: cemetery

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE: GRANITE, MARBLE; BRICK

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Presbyterian Cemetery, located at 2020 Grace Street in Lynchburg, Virginia, occupies 15.65 acres on the gently sloping terrain of Franklin Hill between the White Rock Hill and Diamond Hill neighborhoods. Established in 1824 with a two-acre grid of Ranges and Lots, it expanded in 1875 with the incorporation of the adjacent c. 1860 Maple Wood Cemetery and additional acreage to the west, introducing curving roads and circular forms characteristic of the Rural Cemetery Movement. A final expansion in 1999 brought the cemetery to its current size. Bounded today by Grace Street, Globe Street, Hudson Street, and Robins Road, and Bailey Street, the cemetery retains a high degree of integrity in location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The original 1824 grid and the 1875 cemetery landscape remain legible, with only minor alterations such as the separation from the eastern curved road, which now serves as a public road for the adjacent residential area. The mature vegetation, curvilinear roads, natural topography, and historic monuments, gravestones, kerb sets, and c. 1900 storage building contribute to its parklike character and reflect longstanding funerary traditions. Overall, the Presbyterian Cemetery clearly conveys the landscape principles and visual character of an evolving nineteenth century “rural” cemetery.

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Narrative Description

Physical Setting and Landscape Features:

The cemetery occupies a gently sloping site on Franklin Hill, which is delineated by the Lynchburg Expressway to the west, Main Street to the north, Florida Avenue to the east, and Fishing Creek along the south edge. Grace Street is one of the main thoroughfares in the neighborhood and was once the Campbell Courthouse Turnpike Road, connecting Lynchburg to the Campbell County Courthouse in Rustburg. Lots were sold in Franklin Hill starting in the 1820's. The area is now more commonly associated with White Rock Hill and is also adjacent to Diamond Hill. The cemetery retains a parklike setting with mature trees and open lawns, with its urban surroundings.

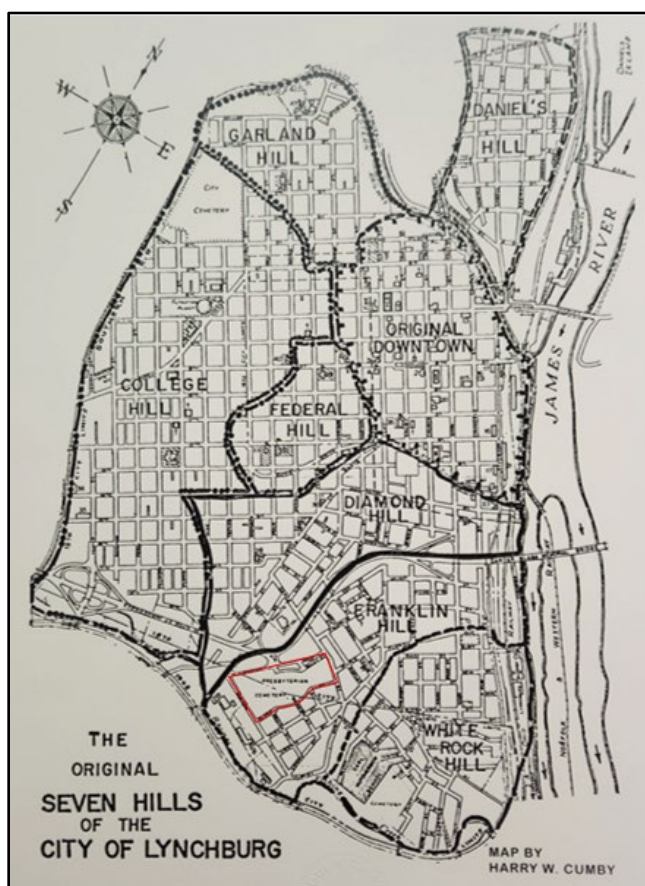


Figure 1. The Original Seven Hills of the City of Lynchburg, Map by Harry W. Cumby, 1977.

The Presbyterian Cemetery is located on the west side of Grace Street, south of the Lynchburg Expressway/US Business 29 and is bordered by Grace Street to the north, Globe Street to the east, Hudson Street to the south, and Robins Road and Bailey Street to the west. Situated on the top of Franklin Hill, the cemetery grounds are flat near the original Grace Street entrance, gradually sloping down to the south toward Fishing Creek. The Grace Street boundary is defined by a cast iron fence on a sloping stone wall. A straight central path leads from a central gate on Grace Street to the south through the center of the cemetery, ending in two circular features. Two curving roads define the north and south boundaries,

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meeting in the middle and forming the boundary between the nineteenth century and twentieth century portions of the cemetery. A secondary entrance from Robins Road leads to a twentieth century cemetery office structure. The east, west, and south boundaries of the cemetery are defined by chain link fencing.

Cemetery Layout and Design:

The Presbyterian Cemetery occupies a rectangular parcel and within these current boundaries are the two curving roads which originate at Grace Street, one now functioning as the north portion of Globe Street, which meet to form a curvilinear shape. A central straight road leads south from a gate on Grace Street, ending in two circular features before meeting the curved roads where they meet. The original 1824 two-acre Presbyterian Cemetery, the immediately adjacent c. 1860 Maple Wood Cemetery, and the 1875 consolidation and expansion of these two cemeteries as the Presbyterian Cemetery, are all contained within the curvilinear roadways. A later roadway extends south from the curved roadway into the more recent twentieth century portion of the cemetery.



Figure 2. Excerpt from 1864 Confederate States of America. Army. Dept. Of Northern Virginia. Chief Engineer's Office. *Lynchburg and Vicinity*. [S.l.: Chief Engineer's Office, D.N.V, 1864] Map. Library of Congress.

The original two-acre Presbyterian Cemetery remains intact. The cemetery was laid out in a grid pattern of numbered Ranges and Lots around a central road, an organizational structure that is still in place today. Located immediately to the south, the original Maple Wood Cemetery also remains intact. It was a two-acre rectangular that was also laid out in a grid pattern but was organized by lettered Sections and numbered Lots, an organizational system which also remains in use today. The 1875 expansion is also clearly visible in the curved roads and circular features. Both organizational systems were extended into the extra areas created by the curved roads during the 1875 expansion. The eastern curved road, added during the 1875 expansion, now functions as a public road, known as Globe Street, for the adjacent neighborhood, and is separated from the cemetery by a chain link fence, with a gate located where the curved road reenters the cemetery grounds and meets the circular feature. This entrance is known as the caisson entrance and was historically used by the specialized horse-drawn ceremonial wagon to transport a casket into the grounds.

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Figure 3. Excerpt from *Gray's new map of Lynchburg, Campbell County, Virginia*; drawn, engraved, and published by O.W. Gray & Son, 1877. Library of Virginia.

The development of the cemetery layout is clearly illustrated by four nineteenth century maps that were found in the Diuguid Archive held by the Southern Memorial Association and are discussed in more detail in Section 8.¹ The 1999 addition continues this organizational tradition and is also organized by lettered Sections and numbered Lots.



Figure 4. Excerpt from *Map of Lynchburg, Virginia*. Philadelphia: G.W. Baist, 1891.

¹ The Diuguid Collection is held by the Southern Memorial Association and is housed at the Old City Cemetery in Lynchburg, Virginia.

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Vegetation:

The current parklike nature of the vegetation was not present in the early years. In the 1858 *Sketches and Recollections of Lynchburg by the Oldest Inhabitant* of Mrs. Margaret Anthony Cabell described the Presbyterian Cemetery in its early years as having “many fine monuments, some of a gorgeous and costly style,” but also as a “dreary spot, without shade or verdure.” However, she added that “but by tender, diligent culture by surviving friends, trees have sprung up, waving their leafy branches over the resting places of the departed; the grass has overspread these sacred enclosures, whilst roses have blossomed, resembling in their beauty the sweet early dayspring of life.”²

In 1846, twenty-three years after the founding of the cemetery, Reverend Wiliam S. Reid wrote a letter to his daughter reporting landscape and vegetative improvement made in the cemetery, including trimming of trees, gravelling of the walkways, removal of bushes and shrubs within the “squares,” the addition of turf:

We are cleaning up our graveyard –opening all the walks & graveling and rolling them. The margins of the walks are sodded – The bushes and shrubs are all taken out of the squares & they are turfed or to be turfed – The trees are all trimmed up to about 15 or 20 feet. There have been 60 feet added to the lower end of the yard, and the wall extended entirely around – it is caped and painted & whitewashed _ there is an iron-gate, ten feet wide, placed at the entrance.

The ten-foot wide iron gate referred to in the letter is still present at the Grace Street entrance. He continues to describe the purchase of a lot on Grace Street opposite the cemetery entrance and the planned construction of a house for a sexton:

A lot procured opposite the gate, on which a house is to be erected for the occupancy of the sexton – His duty will be to take care of the yard, & see no injury be done to the internal enclosures & tombstones³

The house still stands at 2023 Grace Street but was sold into private ownership in 1997. The house reflects a modest vernacular folk-style featuring a simple two-story rectangular form with a front gabled metal roof and minimal ornamentation. The symmetrical façade features two separate entries suggesting that the structure provided both a private living space and a public office space for the sexton.

On June 13, 1876, the minutes stated that the ground purchased from Mr. Tyree had been surveyed and enclosed by a substantial plank fence. Despite the fence and gate, the public visited the cemetery regularly and later committee decisions attest to the public use of the cemetery as a park. In 1883 a committee recommended that the following sign be posted: *No dogs allowed. No flowers to be plucked or taken away. Visitors will not trespass on the sections nor sit on the curbing or tombstones.* The committee also recommended that *plane benches* be placed at convenient places on the ground. A called meeting by the Board on May 9, 1883, appointed Dr. Langhorne to secure the assistance of the police to preserve order in the grounds on Sunday afternoons.

² Cabell, Margaret Anthony. *Sketches and Recollections of Lynchburg by the Oldest Inhabitant*. C.H. Wynee, Richmond, 1858.

³ The letter is found in Chambers, Lynchburg and Architectural History, 1981. The house, located at 2029 Grace Street was owned by the Presbyterian Cemetery until sold in 1997.

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Landscape improvements continued and in 1889 the Board gave permission for improvements to the grounds to be undertaken, including the *erecting of a handsome wire fence in place of the rock wall now in front of the same*. In 1898 the Board purchased fifty sugar maple trees and appropriated \$15 for sodding along the driveway. At least one of these sugar maple trees remains and others have been replaced in kind. In 1900, Mr. W. D. Diuguid was given permission to build a brick house in the cemetery grounds for tools, with permission to put dead bodies in the same temporarily. This structure is still standing and is discussed in more detail below.⁴

The current cemetery grounds have grassy lawns with mature shade trees, shrubs, and plantings, including many traditional trees and plantings associated with cemeteries in Virginia. Mature trees include pine and hardwood, including maple and European horse chestnut, as well as traditional cemetery trees and plantings such as Holly, Magnolia, Oak, and Dogwood trees, as well as English and American boxwood, primarily within family plots. Traditional plantings and groundcover include crocus and daffodil, with many family plots planted with periwinkle and vinca. Yucca plants are found within family plots near the original entrance.

Contributing Building - Diuguid Keeping House:

There are two buildings on the cemetery grounds, the c. 1900 Diuguid Keeping House and a 1992 office building.

The Diuguid Keeping House was constructed c. 1900 by W. D. Diuguid of the Diuguid Funeral Home, who received permission from the Trustees of the Presbyterian churches to build "*a brick house on the cemetery grounds for tools, etc., with permission to put dead bodies in temporarily.*"⁵ Located at the west edge of Section D near the exit road, the building served an essential function in funeral and maintenance practices of the era, particularly during winter months when the ground was too frozen to permit immediate burials; bodies were held there until graves could be dug. W.D. Diuguid, who had taken over the family mortuary business in 1883 at the age of forty, incorporated thoughtful engineering and architectural features into the structure, including notable brick ventilation work designed to safely accommodate temporary remains. Still standing after 126 years, the Diuguid Keeping House remains a contributing resource within the cemetery and continues to be used for storage today.

⁴ Mahler, Henry and Richard Mahler. *A New Graveyard: An Exploration of the Presbyterian Cemetery in Lynchburg, Virginia*. Unpublished. Accessed at Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg, Virginia.

⁵ Minutes of the Board of Trustees July 10th, 1900, page 78. *Minute Book of the Presbyterian Cemetery Board of Trustees, 1874-1926*. Presbyterian Cemetery Office.

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Figure 5. Diuguid Keeping House, front elevation, and oblique view.

The one-story rectangular-plan brick structure is built into the sloping grade, and the base of the brick walls are supported by a stone retaining wall topped with stone slabs. This substantial masonry base supports the brick superstructure and reinforces the impression of an older utilitarian cemetery building. The walls of factory-made bricks are laid in 5:1 common bond. Above the walls, a horizontal band of corbelled brickwork runs around the structure, adding a simple but intentional decorative detail. The moderately-sloped pyramidal roof is clad in slate tiles with an accent row of curved slate tiles in the center and is topped by curved finials. Slightly overhanging eaves with a modest cornice and metal guttering complete the roofline. The symmetrical façade is defined by a central double entry door of chevron wood planks, with wrought-iron strap hinges, set within a segmental brick arch. The side walls have pierced brick work for ventilation, to accommodate the temporary storage of bodies prior to burial. Altogether, the structure reflects vernacular late nineteenth-century cemetery architecture. The structure is durable, functional, and modestly ornamented. Its brick detailing and ventilation patterns reflect its historical role in burial-related practices.

Non-contributing Structure - Office Building:

The office building was constructed in 1992 and is a Minimal Traditional-style one-story wood frame structure with brick veneer on a brick foundation. The low-slope side gable roof is asphalt shingles, and the symmetrical front elevation is defined by a central entrance door with a transom window, flanked by double hung windows. The office building is at the top of a slope, and an attached two-stall garage sits at a lower elevation to the north. The garage is a wood frame structure with brick veneer on a concrete slab foundation. The low-slope side gable roof has asphalt shingles. The building sits at the Bailey Street entrance, and the office address is 907 Bailey Street. The building and garage sit on the paved entrance drive, and a paved parking area covers a part of the front lawn, the remainder of which is grass lined with boxwood, laurel, and holly bushes. The administration building with attached garage is considered a non-contributing structure.

Materials:

Marble and granite are the primary materials used for gravestones in the cemetery, with marble predominating in the older sections and granite more common in the later areas. The marble varies in quality and hardness, and in some cases the distinction between marble and limestone is difficult to determine. Much of the marble has weathered poorly, leaving inscriptions on many of the older stones—

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especially those laid horizontally—barely legible. Granite, by contrast, is more durable and appears in a range of colors, including gray, red, pink, and occasionally black. A small number of gravestones are made of sandstone, and at least one slate marker is present. Additionally, a single wooden marker survives near the brick storage building along the exit road, consisting of simple curved head marker of chestnut with no evidence of carving or painting. The foot marker is missing.

Gravestones and Monuments Styles:

Several older graves in the cemetery feature table stones, a form commonly found in England and in early churchyards throughout Virginia. These consist of large stone slabs mounted horizontally on pedestals or legs, and in some cases the sides are fully enclosed with stone, giving the appearance of a sarcophagus, although the bodies are interred underground. Many of the slabs once bore lengthy inscriptions, but extensive weathering has rendered them among the least legible markers in the cemetery, particularly those laid horizontally. Table stones were especially popular during the Victorian era, when families often took an active role in visiting and caring for the graves of loved ones.

Kerb sets, or kerbed memorials are also common. Kerb sets are a traditional form of grave marking that feature a stone border or kerb, usually made of granite, marble, or limestone, which enclosed the entire perimeter of a burial plot. While they have been used for centuries, their popularity peaked during the Victorian era to define family plots, add a sense of order to cemeteries and as a more affordable alternative to large family monuments. They were often accompanied or served as an alternative to decorative iron or stone fencing.

Obelisks are also common throughout the cemetery, ranging from modest markers under three feet tall to towering monuments twenty to thirty feet in height. Borrowed from ancient Egyptian forms, these tapering stone shafts were popular in nineteenth century-century funerary design and often serve as some of the most imposing vertical elements in the landscape. Several obelisks marking the graves of young individuals feature deliberately broken shafts, symbolizing lives cut short before their prime. The cemetery also features many cradle graves. Popular in the Victorian era, cradle graves consisted of a gravestone, a footstone, and two low stone walls connecting them, creating a rectangle designed to hold plants to memorialize the person buried below. It resembles a bed, with a headboard and footboard, and flowers planted resemble a lovely blanket of color and texture. Cradle graves were used for people of any age, although many are for children, including the ten connected cradle graves marking the burial of the ten infant Waldron children.

Two distinct monuments resemble church spires and may reflect the architecture of the founding churches. The first resemble closely the existing steeple of Westminster Presbyterian and dates to c. 1849. The monument's steeple is a Gothic Revival-style spire, characterized by its steep, tapering form decorated with crockets, a prominent finial at the top, and panels featuring lancet arches and trefoil motifs. These elements mimic the look of a miniature Gothic church tower, giving the monument a strong upward, ornamental, and spiritual aesthetic typical of nineteenth century-century cemetery design. The second spire monument has a Victorian-era classical style, built with a tiered, rectangular base that rises upward to a small pedestal and a simple, pointed spire. Its clean lines, recessed inscription panels, and overall symmetry reflect Neoclassical influences, while the tall, tapered finial echoes the form of a simplified obelisk, a common nineteenth century-century funerary symbol. The result is a dignified and restrained memorial typical of mid to late-1800s cemetery design and thought to resemble the spire of the First Presbyterian Church, although the original church is no longer standing and no photo of the steeple remains.

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The striking Angel of Grief or the Weeping Angel is a replica of the one found in the Protestant Cemetery in Rome, Italy. The original was created by sculptor William Wetmore Storey after his wife's death. The replica was commissioned by Margaret Bryant Seay Scott in 1905 after the death of her husband Augustus Winfield Scott.

The Guggenheimer Bench commemorates the Guggenheimer family, prominent members of Lynchburg's Jewish community and influential merchants who owned a major Main Street department store in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Members of the Guggenheimer family immigrated to the United States between the 1840s and 1850s to escape discriminatory business practices in Germany, and Max Guggenheimer Jr., arriving in Lynchburg in 1855, quickly became a leading commercial figure by establishing a men's clothing store downtown; the family home at 1902 Grace Street further reflected their deep ties to the community. Their cemetery lot, one of two major circular plots at the end of the entrance drive, features a massive, classically designed memorial bench created after 1923 by the renowned Presbrey-Leland firm, known for high-end cemetery architecture. The bench, carved prominently with the Guggenheimer name and flanked by sculpted woven ivy wreaths, stands opposite the family's grave markers within the circular plot, forming one of the cemetery's most distinctive and significant monuments.

Mausoleum

The cemetery contains one mausoleum, commissioned in 1885 for the burial of Middleton S. Chambers and designed by noted Richmond architect Albert L. West. The design and construction were funded through Mr. Chambers' estate settlement. According to his obituary, his body remained in the vault of W.E. Holly until the family mausoleum was completed on their designated plot. Chambers' second wife, Mary Allen Chambers, is also interred here. The mausoleum is constructed on a stepped stone base and features granite-paneled sides that convey a sense of permanence and refinement. Its roof is an especially prominent element of the design. The overall architectural expression incorporates classical motifs such as arches and columns that suggest a strong Neoclassical influence.

Symbolism:

Common gravestone symbols in the cemetery include numerous forms of the cross, most prominently the Roman cross, but also Celtic, trefoil, and Maltese varieties, along with the Christogram IHS. A wide range of nineteenth century and early-twentieth century funerary motifs appear throughout the cemetery, including the weeping willow, lyres, urns, wreaths, roses and lilies, sheaves of wheat, crowns paired with palm branches, doves, anchors, clasped or praying hands, open Bibles, palls, trumpets, and ivy or tree trunks entwined with ivy. Markers for infants and young children often feature a sitting lamb, and in some cases take the form of carved stone cradles or trundle beds. Symbols of fraternal organizations are also well represented, including those of the Shriners, Knights Templar, DeMolay, Eastern Star, Elks, and Odd Fellows, with Masonic emblems and Woodmen of the World motifs being the most common. Gravestone inscriptions typically include the name of the deceased, dates of birth and death or age at death, and occasionally additional information such as a family coat of arms, birthplace, occupation, or affiliation with a fraternal order.⁶

⁶ Mahler, Henry and Richard Mahler. *A New Graveyard: An Exploration of the Presbyterian Cemetery in Lynchburg, Virginia*. Unpublished. Accessed at Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg, Virginia.

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Inscriptions:

Inscriptions are most prevalent in the older sections of the cemetery and correspond to the Victorian era, spanning the final two thirds of the nineteenth century. This period was characterized by an affinity for romance and sentiment, inclinations that, from a contemporary perspective, often appear excessively sentimental. Many inscriptions reflect the classical education of their authors; they demonstrate familiarity with Latin and an evident engagement with notable works of literature.

Prominent Individuals:

Among those buried in Presbyterian Cemetery are several individuals of notable local and regional importance, including folk artist Emma Serena “Queena” Stovall, Confederate generals Robert Emmet Rodes and Samuel Garland Jr., “Lone Jack” tobacco magnate John W. Carroll, businessman and philanthropist Charles M. Guggenheimer, and many members of Lynchburg’s earliest families. Stovall, known as the “Grandma Moses of Virginia,” did not begin her artistic career until the age of sixty-two. A resident of both Lynchburg and Amherst County, she became widely recognized for her vivid depictions of everyday rural life in the American South, making her one of the cemetery’s most distinguished and notable figures.⁷

In the early twentieth century, the importance of the Presbyterian Cemetery was recognized by the Work’s Progress Administration, which surveyed the cemetery nine times between March 3rd, 1936, and November 26, 1937.⁸ The surveys record monument descriptions, tombstone inscriptions and epitaphs and include limited name indexes. Families noted in the surveys include Armistead, Boyd, Brown, Claytor, Doland, Crawford, Elliot, Garland, Langhorne, McKinney, Mortimer, Murrel, Rein, Rodes, Slaughter, Terry, and Watkins. Some surveys were of individual graves, including:

- Dr. James Murray Brown, a Scottish physician who settle in New Glasgow, Virginia and was a prominent physician in Union Hill. Dr. Brown died in April 1824.
- Junius Fitz-James Tinsley, originally from Louisiana, was a bugler for the 5th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, Stonewall Brigade, and died in the Battle of Lynchburg on July 18, 1864.
- Colonel Maurice Langhorne, Jr. (1787-1865), his first wife Elizabeth Langhorne (1787-1843) and his second wife Ann Maria Langhorne (1827-1847).
- James D. Saunders (d. 1851), a resident of Lynchburg whose grave is marked by a fifteen-foot shaft marked with a star above a young oak tree cut off at the top, his sister Nannie Pollard (1839-1861), and his brother-in-law James Chalmers, part of the 2nd Virginia Calvary, who died at Annondale, Fairfax County in 1861.
- Garland Square, including six family burials dating 1828-1869, including Brigadier General Samuel Garland, Jr. who died at Boonsboro, Maryland on September 14, 1862.

⁷ S. Allen Chambers, Jr. *Lynchburg, An Architectural History*. University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville. 1981.

⁸ WPA survey records were accessed online through the Library of Virginia.

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African American:

The African American burial ground within the cemetery is found in the original two-acre Presbyterian Cemetery and encompasses Range Sections 16, 17, and 18, Plots 12 and 13. Each of these sections contains space for up to twenty-four individuals, meaning as many as seventy-two people may be interred in this area.

The earliest cemetery map, dating to the founding of the cemetery in 1824 and acting as a map of record until approximately 1839, shows the original location and alterations to what was labelled the *Blacks* section, with an adjacent section labelled *Strangers*. There are there are fifty-seven marked burials In the *Blacks* lot, likely recorded between 1824-1839, including seven burials in column 13, 27 in column 14, and 23 in column 15, which extend to the north into Lot 168, Range 12.

The corresponding page in the cemetery's late nineteenth century burial book includes no recorded names or dates of death for those buried there. Instead, a handwritten note at the top reads, "Occupied by Negro Servants." Designated by the cemetery's Trustees at that time as *The Servants Section*, this area reflects the racial and social practices of the late nineteenth century, a period shaped by the aftermath of the Civil War and the Emancipation Proclamation. Although Presbyterian Cemetery was intended at that time to serve only white individuals, several families chose to bury the people who worked for them, and in some cases, the workers' own family members, in plots they personally owned. Diuguid Funeral Home records from the late nineteenth century help illuminate these connections. They document burials of unnamed African American individuals associated with prominent Lynchburg families and businesses, including the Holts, the Schaeffers, and the Kinniers. These families not only buried their relatives in these plots but also paid for the interment of their employees and their employees loved ones. Ground-penetrating radar conducted in April 2020 confirmed the presence of eight burials along the edge of one of the unnamed plots bordering a walkway.⁹ Diuguid notes identify all eight individuals as "colored", including six children and two adults buried between 1873 and 1890. The records further indicate that these burials were handled by Mr. Hall, a groundskeeper at Presbyterian Cemetery.

Military Burials:

The Presbyterian Cemetery serves as the final resting place for men and women who served in every branch of the military. The cemetery is the final resting place for more than six hundred military veterans, representing veterans of the War of 1812, World War I, World War II, Korea, and Vietnam. It also features memorials honoring victims of 9/11 and local firefighters. The names of the eighteen soldiers who served in the War of 1812 are inscribed on a bronze plaque located beside the entrance road. During the Civil War, Lynchburg became the second-largest hospital center in Virginia, behind only Richmond. Thousands of wounded soldiers were transported here for treatment, though many did not survive. About three hundred Confederate soldiers are buried in Presbyterian Cemetery, making it one of the largest Confederate burial sites in Central Virginia.

⁹ In April of 2020, Dr. Sarah Sojka a Professor in the Departments of Environmental Studies, Physics, and Engineering, from Randolph College performed Ground Penetrating Radar to determine if remains were buried in these spaces. Developed pictures showed the evidence of remains in eight of the spaces along the edge of one walkway.

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Civil War Graves:

The Presbyterian Cemetery is the resting place of 236 Civil War fallen and veterans, representing the largest number of Lynchburg natives. Most of the soldiers who died in Lynchburg during the Civil War were buried in the Confederate Section of the Old City Cemetery, more than 2,700 of them, primarily strangers to the city whose bodies were not shipped home for burial. Presbyterian Cemetery became the final resting place of Lynchburg natives or those whose friends or relatives resided in Lynchburg and arranged for their burial here. The Diuguid Funeral Service, founded in 1814, kept complete record books of all early burials in Presbyterian Cemetery, including those made by their competitors. The two Diuguid Burial Books for the old section became the basis of compiling this list, both of soldiers who died during the war, and veterans who were buried in the old section as late as the 1930s.¹⁰

One ornate Civil War-era carved gravestone in the cemetery depicts a dying soldier with a sword at his side and an angel presenting him with a crown. This marker commemorates James V. Miller, an eighteen-year-old Confederate soldier from Lynchburg who died in the Battle of Petersburg nine days before the surrender at Appomattox.

Remembering the Fallen: A Biographical Study of the Civil War internments at the Presbyterian Cemetery in Lynchburg, Virginia, by Bethany L. White was published in 2015 by the Friends of the Presbyterian Cemetery Board. *Remembering the Fallen* presents a comprehensive account of Civil War burials at Presbyterian Cemetery, including summaries of the regiments represented and biographical sketches of the individuals interred. The cemetery has confirmed interment of 236 Civil War soldiers representing fifty-nine regiments from six states, including Illinois, Indiana, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, and Virginia, with the majority hailing from Virginia. The three regiments organized in Lynchburg have the largest number of internments, including the 2nd Virginia Cavalry with twenty-five, the 11th Virginia Infantry with forty-six, and Shoemaker's Company Virginia Horse Artillery with seventeen.¹¹

The largest number of internments from a single regiment are forty-six from the 11th Virginia Infantry. Organized in Lynchburg in May 1861, the 11th Virginia Infantry included men from the counties of Campbell, including the City of Lynchburg, Botetourt, Montgomery, Fauquier, Culpeper, and Rockbridge. The regiments served under General Longstreet at First Manassas and under General Stuart at Dranesville, later serving with Generals A.P. Hill, Kemper, and Terry. The regiments suffered a total casualty rate of 96%, with only one officer and twenty-eight men present at the surrender after a peak strength of 750 men at its peak in April 1862.

The 2nd Virginia Cavalry has twenty-five soldiers interred at the cemetery. Organized in Lynchburg in May 1861 as the twentieth century Regiment Virginia Volunteers, the name was changed to the 2nd Virginia Cavalry by October 1861. Men were recruited from Albemarle, Amherst, Appomattox, Bedford, Botetourt, Campbell, and Franklin counties. The unit served under Generals Robertson, Fitzhugh Lee, Wickham, and Mumford, serving at First Manassas, Jackson's 1862 Shenandoah Valley campaign, Groveton Heights, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Kelly's Ford, Chancellorsville, Brandy Station, Aldie, Upperville, Gettysburg, Shepherdstown, Bristoe and Mine Run campaigns, Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Spotsylvania, Haw's Shop and Cold Harbor.

¹⁰ *Civil War Graves in Presbyterian Cemetery, 2029 Grace Street – Lynchburg, Virginia*. Beaumont W. Whitaker and the Garland-Rodes Camp 409 Sons of Confederate Veterans. 1986.

¹¹ *Remembering the Fallen: A Biographical Study of the Civil War internments at the Presbyterian Cemetery in Lynchburg, Virginia*, Bethany L. White. Friends of the Presbyterian Cemetery Board., 2021.

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Seventeen internments hail from Shoemaker's Company, Virginia Horse Artillery. Also known as the Beauregard Rifles, Lynchburg Beauregard, Moorman's- Shoemaker's Battery and the Lynchburg Horse Artillery, the regiment organized in Lynchburg in April 1861. Named for its first commander, CPT Marcellus N. Moorman, and its second commander CPT John J. Shoemaker, the company served in many conflicts from the Seven Days' Battle to Cold Harbor and served in Early's 1864 Shenandoah Valley campaign and the conflicts around Appomattox.

Two Confederate generals also rest here. Major General Robert Emmet Rodes, son of General David Rodes, served with distinction before being killed at the Battle of Winchester on September 19, 1864, at the age of thirty-five. Brigadier General Samuel Garland Jr. died earlier in the conflict, falling at Boonsboro, Maryland, on September 14, 1862, at just 31 years old. A graduate of VMI and the University of Virginia, Garland taught constitutional law at Old Lynchburg College. When the war broke out, he served as Captain of the Lynchburg Home Guard, larger serving as a Colonel with the 11th Virginia, part of Jubal Early's brigade and later was made brigadier general.

Integrity Statement

Collectively, the Presbyterian Cemetery retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The cemetery remains on its original site and continues to convey its historic development through the clearly legible 1824 two-acre layout, the c. 1860 Maple Wood Cemetery section, and the 1875 expansion. Each phase retains its historic spatial organization and contributes to the overall integrity of design.

Historic circulation features further support this integrity. The curved eastern roadway established during the 1875 expansion remains extant, though it now functions as a public road and is separated from the cemetery by a modern chain-link fence. While this change represents an alteration, the historic alignment and spatial relationship remain visible, and the change does not diminish the cemetery's integrity of design or spatial organization. The western curved roadway and the lower connecting segment remain in active use within the cemetery and continue to reflect the historic circulation system.

The cemetery also retains integrity of setting despite the mid-twentieth-century construction of the Lynchburg Expressway/Business Route 29 immediately east of the property. Natural topography and mature vegetation buffer views of the roadway and preserve the cemetery's historic parklike character. Integrity of materials and workmanship is evident in the collection of gravestones, monuments, kerb sets, and the historic storage building, which together reflect period funerary craftsmanship and commemorative practices.

Finally, the cemetery retains integrity of feeling and association. Its historic form, circulation pattern, funerary art, and landscape features continue to convey the character of a nineteenth-century cemetery and maintain its historic associations with burial practices of the period.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ART

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1823–1930

Significant Dates

1823

1875

1916

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Presbyterian Cemetery is locally significant under Criterion C in the areas of Art (Funerary Art) for its high-quality funerary monuments and Landscape Architecture as a representative example of the Rural Cemetery Movement in Virginia. Evolving from early municipal burial practices into a landscaped, parklike setting characteristic of late nineteenth-century rural cemeteries, the Presbyterian Cemetery reflects changing cultural values associated with memory, commemoration, and the designed funerary landscape. Its collection of elaborate monuments, including obelisks, sculptural markers, and other architecturally sophisticated memorials, illustrates the distinctive characteristics of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century funerary design and craftsmanship, resulting in a cohesive historic landscape of artistic and architectural significance within Lynchburg. The period of significance extends from 1823, the year of the cemetery's establishment, to 1930, by which time the cemetery had achieved its current size and acquired its most architecturally significant monuments.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion C:

The Presbyterian Cemetery in Lynchburg is significant under Criterion C in the areas of Art (Funerary Art) and Landscape Architecture as a representative example of a 19th- and early 20th-century cemetery influenced by the Rural Cemetery Movement. The cemetery contains a substantial collection of funerary monuments, including carved stone tablets, obelisks, and family plots, which exhibit distinctive qualities of design, materials, symbolism, and workmanship characteristic of period commemorative practices. The cemetery's landscape reflects a transition from an early grid layout to rural cemetery planning principles, incorporating the natural topography, and introducing curving circulation patterns that create a picturesque, contemplative setting.

During the early nineteenth century in Virginia, communities commonly established municipal cemeteries within town boundaries to accommodate growing urban populations. These burial grounds were typically characterized by rectilinear layouts and functional arrangements, frequently segregated by race, religious affiliation, or social status, as seen in contemporaneous cemeteries in Lynchburg such as the Old City Cemetery. By the mid-nineteenth century, evolving attitudes toward death and commemoration, coupled with emerging design philosophies, contributed to the development of the Rural Cemetery Movement. This movement emphasized landscaped settings that incorporated natural topography, curvilinear circulation, and intentionally arranged burial areas, redefining cemeteries as designed environments rather than solely utilitarian spaces and establishing a framework for the integration of art, architecture, and landscape design.

Within this context, the Presbyterian Cemetery's funerary art reflects the distinctive artistic characteristics of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century commemorative traditions. The cemetery contains a wide range of monument types, including tablets, obelisks, and sculptural markers, as well as more elaborate family plots, which demonstrate evolving preferences in form, ornamentation, and materials. Carved stonework, symbolic motifs, and monument scale illustrate shifts from restrained early markers to increasingly complex and visually prominent memorials over time. Together, these monuments exemplify period

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craftsmanship and funerary design practices, establishing the cemetery as a significant collection of funerary art within Lynchburg.

The cemetery's landscape design reinforces its significance under Criterion C by illustrating the incremental adoption of rural cemetery planning principles rather than their comprehensive application. While the Presbyterian Cemetery originated with a more rigid, formal layout typical of late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century burial grounds, later expansions introduced elements associated with the Rural Cemetery Movement, including curvilinear circulation routes and the use of existing topography to shape the burial landscape. These picturesque features were layered onto the earlier framework rather than replacing it, resulting in a hybrid landscape that reflects evolving design ideals over time. The relationship between funerary art and landscape similarly reflects this transition, as monuments of increasing scale and ornamentation were integrated within an established cemetery setting rather than coordinated through a unified design scheme. Together, these features demonstrate how rural cemetery ideals were adapted by an established community cemetery, contributing to the property's architectural and artistic significance as a transitional landscape shaped by, but not defined by, the Rural Cemetery Movement.

The Presbyterian Cemetery retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association sufficient to convey its significance under Criterion C in the areas of Art (Funerary Art) and Landscape Architecture. The cemetery remains on its original site, and the historic spatial organization of the original 1824 two-acre burial ground, the c. 1860 Maple Wood Cemetery section, and the 1875 expansion remains clearly legible. Historic circulation patterns, including curvilinear roadways introduced during the 1875 expansion, survive and continue to reflect rural cemetery planning principles, despite minor alterations such as the partial loss of the eastern roadway, now functioning as a public road. The cemetery retains its historic parklike setting through the preservation of natural topography and mature vegetation, which buffer views of adjacent transportation infrastructure. Integrity of materials and workmanship is evident in the continued presence of historic gravestones, monuments, kerb sets, and associated structures, while the property's overall form, landscape character, and circulation patterns collectively convey the feeling and association of a nineteenth-century cemetery shaped by evolving funerary art and landscape design traditions.

Historical Background:

On January 1, 1824 an ad appeared in *The Virginian* as follows:

“Notice – The elders of the Presbyterian Church, in common with many other citizens, viewing with much regret the dilapidated state of the present public graveyard, have subscribed and collected a sum sufficient to purchase a square of two acres for a new graveyard about equidistant from town with the old one, on the road leading to Campbell Courthouse, to be under the management and control of the elders of the Presbyterian Church in Lynchburg. They are desirous to enclose it with a brick wall, if money sufficient can be obtained; if not, with substantial plank fence. In order to do this, they invite all or any person, who may wish to have an interest in said graveyard, to come forward and subscribe. A subscription paper, together with the terms of subscription, is left at Mr. John M. Gordon's counting room.

The Presbyterian elders had already purchased a two-acre lot on the Campbell Court House Turnpike Road in November 22, 1823. The first deed for land of the Presbyterian Cemetery, dated November 22, 1823, was filed at the Campbell County Court House, Rustburg, in Deed Book 14, pages 312-313. The two acres on Campbell Court House Road, modern Grace Street, was conveyed by Edward Lynch, the son

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of Lynchburg founder John Lynch, and his wife Mary, to six Elders of the Lynchburg Presbyterian Church, John R. D. Payne, Josh Caskie, Thomas A Holcombe, John C. Reid, James Warwick and John M. Gordon, for a burying ground.

...One certain piece or parcel of ground for the purpose of a burying ground or grave yard, to be under the direction and entire management of the elders of the Presbyterian Church in Lynchburg and their successors, lying and being in the County of Campbell about here fourths of a mile from the town of Lynchburg and on the West side of the road leading from the said town to Campbell Court House, containing two acres...¹²

The Presbyterian Cemetery was the third of in the environs of Lynchburg. The earliest was at the Quaker Meeting House, (DHR #118-0015) which likely dates to 1781 when John Lynch gave ten acres to the Quakers for the founding of a church and burying ground, and the Old City Cemetery (DHR #118-0027), founded in 1806 on ground given by John Lynch.¹³

The first burial in the Presbyterian Cemetery according to the Diuguid records was Dr. James Murray Brown of April 25, 1824. A monument was erected over his grave by the Trustees in 1931. There are graves in the cemetery that record older death dates but are people whose families had them moved to the Presbyterian Cemetery later.¹⁴

In the 1830s, shortly after the founding of the cemetery a doctrinal division within the Presbyterian church led to a division in the local congregation, before the national church split. The division of the Presbyterian Church was rooted in the 1830s doctrinal division between the Old School and New School, between conservatives and liberals. The Old School adherents became First Church, and the New School adherents withdrew and formed the Second Presbyterian Church, later renamed Westminster. Five of the six original elders went to Second Church. Since all the elders had been members of the Cemetery Board, they continued in that role, and at least one elder from First Presbyterian and Westminster must sit on the cemetery Board of Trustees today.

No minutes or records related to the management of the cemetery have survived from 1824-1874, so little is known about the early management of the cemetery. However, extensive records from the Diuguids Funeral Service which include maps of record for lot ownership and burials and the graves in the original two acres show that burials continued during the first fifty years. Trustee records begin in 1874, a year that marked the revitalization of the cemetery following the hardships of the Civil War and during the broader period of Reconstruction. In 1874 the cemetery trustees secured a charter from the Virginia General Assembly, which named 14 Presbyterian elders as incorporators of the Presbyterian Cemetery for better governance and control of the burial ground, with the power to make by-laws, appoint a superintendent, and levy contributions from lot owners for maintaining, preserving, and beautifying the grounds.

In the 1870s, the City of Lynchburg annexed several significant, developing areas and neighborhoods from Campbell County, including White Rock Hill and Diamond Hill. In 1875, an approximately seven-

¹² Campbell County Deed Book 14, Page 312-313. Campbell County Clerk's Office.

¹³ Old City Cemetery, also known as the Methodist Cemetery, was established as a public burial ground in 1806 on land donated by John Lynch, founder of Lynchburg. Mayors and other prominent civic leaders, along with the city's indigent and "strangers," are among the estimated 20,000 people buried here. Three quarters of those interred here are of African descent, both enslaved and free. The cemetery's Confederate section contains the graves of more than 2,200 soldiers from 14 states. The cemetery was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973.

¹⁴ Henry Mahler and Richard Maler. *A New Graveyard: An Exploration of the Presbyterian Cemetery in Lynchburg, Virginia*. 1990.

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acre parcel of land located south of the original two-acre Presbyterian Cemetery and containing the two-acre Maple Wood Cemetery, was transferred by John Henley Tyree and his wife Ann P. Brandford Tyree to the Presbyterian Cemetery.¹⁵

John Henley Tyree (1806-1876) was a successful tobacconist in Lynchburg. He married Ann Phoebe Bransford and in the mid-nineteenth century built the picturesque Tyreeanna plantation about three miles below Lynchburg on the James River and named it for himself and his wife. Located on what is today known as Kavanaugh Road, the Tyree Plantation was a tobacco farm that overlooked the James River and was a stop on the railroad leading from Richmond westward. The plantation house was turned into a hotel in the 1880s and later burned in 1936, in an area still known as Tyreeanna.

John H. Tyree owned Lots 8 and 9 in Range 16 and 17 of the original two-acre Presbyterian Cemetery and burials here date from 1834–1931. The earliest burial is Richard Tyree, Jr, the brother of John H. Tyree, who was buried in Range 16 Lot 8 in 1834. His parents, Richard Tyree and Mildred Tyree were buried next to him in 1852 and 1857.¹⁶ In c. 1860, Tyree established the Maple Wood Cemetery immediately adjacent to the Presbyterian Cemetery to the west, perhaps anticipating the future expansion needs of the Presbyterian Cemetery. The approximately two-acre cemetery was similar in size and layout to the Presbyterian Cemetery but was organized by lettered Sections rather than numbered Ranges, a layout that is still present in the cemetery today.

The 1875 transfer of land was a donation and an investment. Tyree reserved Lots 1-6 of Section B and Section A for his own family's use and excluded the transfer of the circle lot already sold. The deed lays out the terms and conditions of the sale:

that the said Presbyterian Cemetery is to have the entire use control and management of said property, to have the same kept and a good and proper enclosure, and that whenever the said Presbyterian Cemetery shall sell any one or more of said lots contained in said plat, one half of the purchase money is to be paid to the said Tyree or his personal representative, and provided in no case is the side Tyree's Moiety of the purchase money received from the sale of any lot to be less than twenty-five dollars, which is to be paid to said Tyree immediately on the sale of any lot—and it is further agreed that the said Tyree is not be taxed without his consent by the said Cemetery for any of his squares reserved or held by heirs/kin either in the old or new portions of the Cemetery. The said Cemetery is to bear all the expense of deeds to.

The deed also outlines the addition of land sufficient on either side of the original two-acre cemetery for the addition of two additional roads leading south from the *Lynchburg and Campbell Court House Turnpike Road* in a curved line. This design is outlined in the c. 1875 map, with a handwritten note in the margin *Designed by John H. Tyree*. The addition of the curved roads, enhanced by the hilltop topography of the site, made the cemetery more picturesque and reflecting the characteristics of the Rural Cemetery Movement, although the internal grid structure of the cemetery remains as originally laid out in the early nineteenth century and this organizational system was expanded to fill additional ground added by the curving roadways.

On June 13, 1876, the minutes stated that the ground purchased from Mr. Tyree had been surveyed and enclosed by a substantial plank fence. Despite the fence and gate, the public visited the cemetery

¹⁵ Lynchburg Deed Book BB, Page 515

¹⁶ The Range maps in the ledger books outline the graves and have multiple notes, indicating details of fencing, monuments and materials, such as *marble slab* and *enclosed by iron fence 15x15 x feet, Marble Monument mound covers the lot*. Diuguid Archive Collection at the Old City Cemetery, Lynchburg, VA.

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regularly. Before large municipal parks became common, rural cemeteries functioned as early public green spaces. In 1883 a committee recommended that the following sign be posted: *No dogs allowed. No flowers to be plucked or taken away. Visitors will not trespass on the sections nor sit on the curbing or tombstones.* The committee also recommended that *plane benches* be placed at convenient places on the ground. A called meeting by the Board on May 9, 1883, appointed Dr. Langhorne to secure the assistance of the police to preserve order in the grounds on Sunday afternoons.

In 1887, lot owners were assessed \$2 per year for maintenance plus \$1 for each additional lot. Those assessments for maintenance continued until 1925, when it was agreed that all future lots would be sold on a perpetual care plan, with the fee collected at the time of sale. In 1889 the Board gave permission for improvements to the grounds to be undertaken, including the *erecting of a handsome wire fence in place of the rock wall now in front of the same.* In 1898 the Board purchased fifty sugar maple trees and appropriated \$15 for sodding along the driveway. In 1900, Mr. W. D. Diuguid “*was given permission to build a brick house in the cemetery grounds for tools, etc. with permission to put dead bodies in same temporarily.*”¹⁷ In 1907, a landscape artist was hired to lay out the new addition. The superintendent was given a dwelling place across from the cemetery gate on Grace Street, which also served as an office. The cemetery owned this house until 1997.¹⁸

The early years of the Presbyterian Cemetery are particularly well recorded, with surviving burial ledgers and four early to late-nineteenth century maps illustrating the site development and alterations, recording lot sales, ownership, and burials. The Diuguid Funeral Service kept meticulous records of the Presbyterian Cemetery during its first 40 years, recording all burials whether undertaken by them or their competitor. It is unclear if the c. 1824 and c. 1840 maps were maintained by the Presbyterian Cemetery or by the Diuguid Funeral Service, acting on their behalf as no records from the Trustees have been found for the first 50 years. It is likely that the earliest maps were created and maintained by the Diuguid Funeral Service on behalf of the cemetery. The cemetery and its associated rich records, including burial ledgers and early nineteenth century maps, have substantial information potential on funerary practices in the early nineteenth century in Virginia.

The history of the Duguid Funeral Service and its longstanding funerary practices spans more than two centuries of burials within the Presbyterian Cemetery. In 1817, Sampson Duguid relocated to Lynchburg from his birthplace in Appomattox. Initially working as a furniture maker, Duguid was soon requested by local families to construct coffins. Recognizing the need for assistance in interring loved ones, he established the Duguid Funeral Home, which became the second oldest funeral home in the United States and the first in Virginia. The Duguid family maintained meticulous written records of all burials during the first fifty years of operation.¹⁹

¹⁷ Minutes of the Board of Trustees July 10th, 1900, page 78. *Minute Book of the Presbyterian Cemetery Board of Trustees, 1874-1926.* Presbyterian Cemetery Office.

¹⁸ Henry Mahler and Richard Maler. *A New Graveyard: An Exploration of the Presbyterian Cemetery in Lynchburg, Virginia.* 1990.

¹⁹ Because the Duguid’s were originally carpenters, the earliest “burial” records are coffin orders. The earliest entry in Diuguid’s records is an order for a coffin for a child of John Victor, dated 14 January 1820. Victor, a well-known silversmith in Lynchburg, paid Diuguid’s \$6 bill with a set of spoons. Gradually by 1830 most entries were for “burial services,” which could include digging the grave, hearse service, burial shroud and cap, winding sheet, and gloves for pallbearers. These detailed notes, originally recorded in burial ledgers, have since been digitized to ensure accessibility for researchers and preservation of historical data

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The development of the cemetery layout is clearly illustrated by four nineteenth century maps, dating from c. 1824-1875, that were found in the Diuguid Archive held by the Southern Memorial Association, housed at the Old City Cemetery. The four early to late-nineteenth century maps illustrate the development of the Presbyterian Cemetery from a rectangular two-acre site to a larger seven-acre site with hints of the Rural Garden Movement, featuring curved roads and a circular feature, reflecting broader changes in cemetery design from the early to late nineteenth century. Despite the alterations of the 1875 redesign, the internal structure of the cemetery remains strictly ordered retaining the original early nineteenth century structure, straight central road, and ordering nomenclature, including Ranges 1-18 for the original two acres and Sections A-I for the Maple Wood Cemetery addition. The four maps are described below in chronological order.

The earliest map, dated c. 1824, represents the original two-acre Presbyterian Cemetery and appears to be a working map of record for lot ownership and burials between 1824-1839. The map is oriented with the entrance from the street at the top with a straight road running south. The street is not labelled by the entrance is marked with *Gate*. The rectangular cemetery is marked with Ranges 1-12, with each horizontal Range divided into 14 Lots. A straight road runs Lots are number 1-168. Each Range is also divided into Lot numbers with numbers 1-7 from the central road to the north and 8-14 from the central road to the west. This numbering system remains in use today.

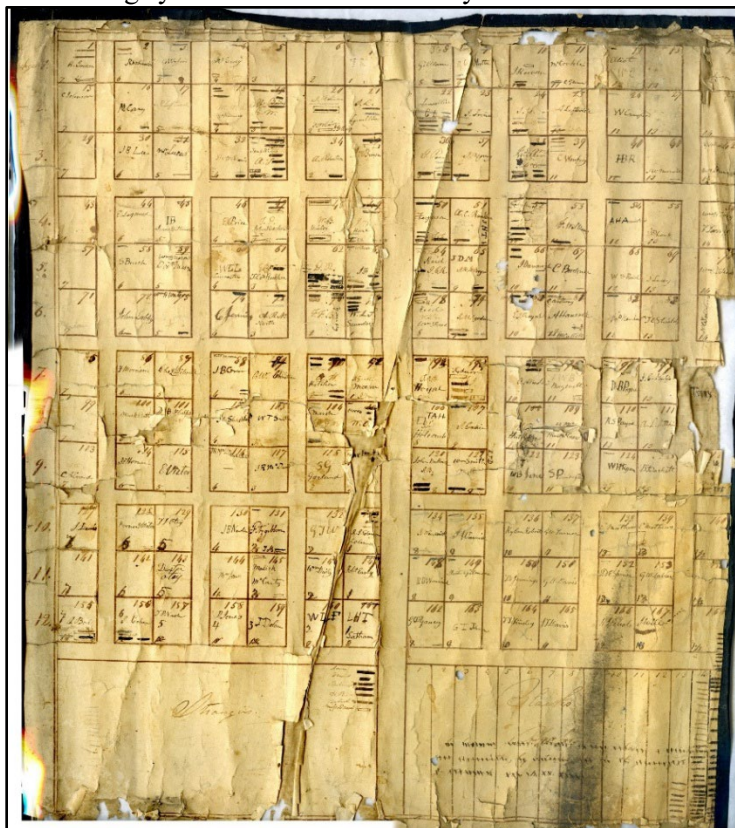


Figure 6. Circa 1824 Presbyterian Cemetery Map in the Diuguid Collection.

Below Range 12 are two large Lots, labelled *Strangers* and *Blacks*. The *Strangers* lot has no divisions. Seven burials are marked on the right edge, with names listed. The *Blacks* lot is divided vertically into

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fifteen sections. Burials are marked in sections 13-15, although no names are noted. The burials in section 15 extend up past the boundary with four marked in the walkway and four in Range 12, Lot 168 above.

There are there are fifty-seven marked burials In the *Blacks* lot, likely recorded between 1824-1839, including seven burials in column 13, 27 in column 14, and 23 in column 15, which extend to the north into Lot 168, Range 12. In the first decades of operation a mistake was recorded regarding the internments of the enslaved. A sentence written in the *Blacks* lot, later crossed out with heavy hatch marks, records the error. A partial transcription appears to say, “*In burying land ofin our absence a mistake was committed by interringin the*” followed by an unknown signature. This refers to the burial column 15, four of which extend into the pathway and four into Lot 168 in Range 12. On a subsequent map the *Blacks* lot has change in shape and orientation to include these burials, in the previous lots 167 and 167 in Range 12.

Individual lots are marked with the name of the owner. Internments are marked with horizontal marks of varying size and detail, some simple marks, some filled in, some outlined and some with hatching. A detail below from Range 4-6, Lots 1-2 shows a sample of types of marks found on the map, which may indicate various materials used for interment. On the back side of the map, on the linen, is written in pencil a column of years from 1824 to 1839, not all legible, with a number beside which may indicate the number of lots sold per year.



Figure 7. Excerpt from the circa 1824 Presbyterian Cemetery map showing burial details.

A second map dated c. 1840 map also shows the original two-acres of Presbyterian Cemetery and appears to be a working map of record for lot ownership and burials after 1840. The map shows Ranges 1-18, alterations to *Strangers* section and *Blacks* section.

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The third map is a c. 1860 map of Maple Wood Cemetery, an approximately two-acre cemetery immediately adjacent to the Presbyterian Cemetery, owned by John H. Tyree, and is a map of record for ownership and burials. The map is oriented with the entrance marked *Gate* at the bottom of the map with a straight road running vertically. The rectangular cemetery is marked with lettered sections on either side of the central road with A on the right and B on the left, then C on the left and D on the right, continuing in this manner through letter I. Each lettered section is divided into twenty-one lots, beginning with 1, 2, and 3 along the central road and proceeding in a zigzag pattern outward toward the edges of the cemetery. The long edges are marked as 330 feet long, with a central road noted as ten feet wide and paths marked as six feet wide.



Figure 9. Circa 1860 Maple Wood Cemetery Map in the Diuguid Collection.

A list of names runs along the left border of the map, noting name and section, although no dates. The first seven names do not list the section, with the first three followed by the word *paid*. The list of names continues onto the back and the first two columns of names on the back are written on vellum and the remaining three columns are written directly on the linen, suggesting that the linen backing was an early addition while the map was still a working document. The list records lot purchases, as some contain notes referencing partial lots such as $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot No. 12 Section A, North Corner or Nos 2-3-4 & 5 Section F, with a handful of lots are drawn with a dividing line. Only individually owned lots are noted on the map, with no section for *Strangers* or *Blacks* as in the Presbyterian Cemetery map.

The *Maple Wood Cemetery* was owned by John H. Tyree, and a portion of the lots appear unsold, along the outer edges of Sections D-H, with Section J and I remaining unsold, with Section I showing only the name of Josephine Anderson, the final name in the list.

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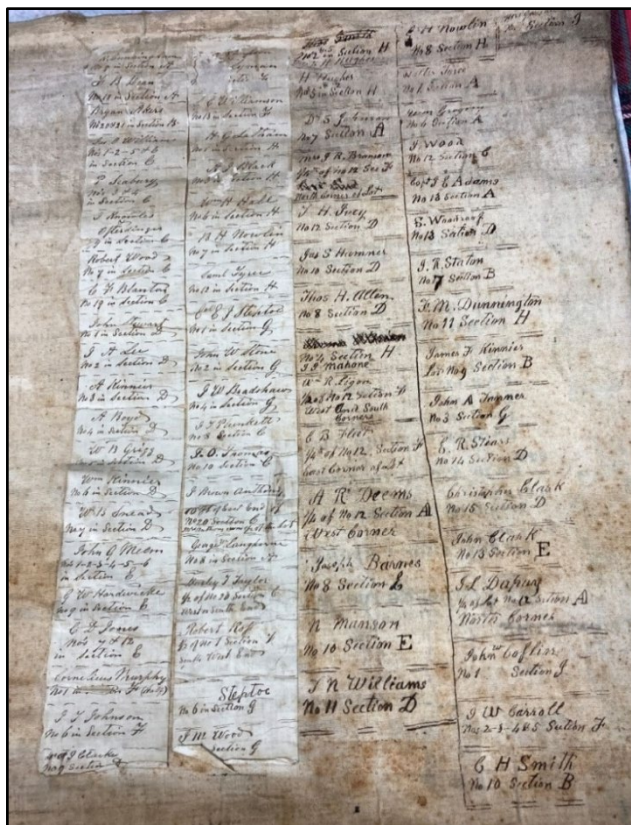


Figure 10. Back of circa 1860 Maple Wood Cemetery map in the Diuguid Collection.

The date of the founding of the Maple Wood Cemetery has not been confirmed but is thought to be c. 1860. An article in Lynchburg Daily Magazine on April 27, 1867, announced the erection of a monument over the remains of the late Col. E.J. Steptoe in Maple Grove Cemetery, describing the cemetery as “immediately in the rear of the Presbyterian and has been enclosed and laid off in lots. A number have already been taken and handsomely approved” further noting “when the trees and shrubbery grown, this will be one of the prettiest cemeteries about the city. It is owned by Mr. J. H. Tyree”²⁰ Note that the cemetery is referred to as Maple Wood Cemetery on the c. 1865 map and the c. 1875 map and deed but is referred to here as the Maple Grove Cemetery.

A fourth map, dated c. 1875, is related to a deed that transferred five acres, including the existing two-acre Maple Wood Cemetery, from John H. Tyree to the Presbyterian Cemetery in 1875 and illustrates how the cemeteries were combined and expanded. The map was *Surveyed and Drawn* by R. S. Payne, Jr. C.E. and is titled *Plan of the Presbyterian Cemetery*. On the left side of the map is noted *Designed by J. H. Tyree*. The map may be the plat referred to in the transfer deed.

²⁰ Lynchburg Daily Magazine, April 27, 1867.

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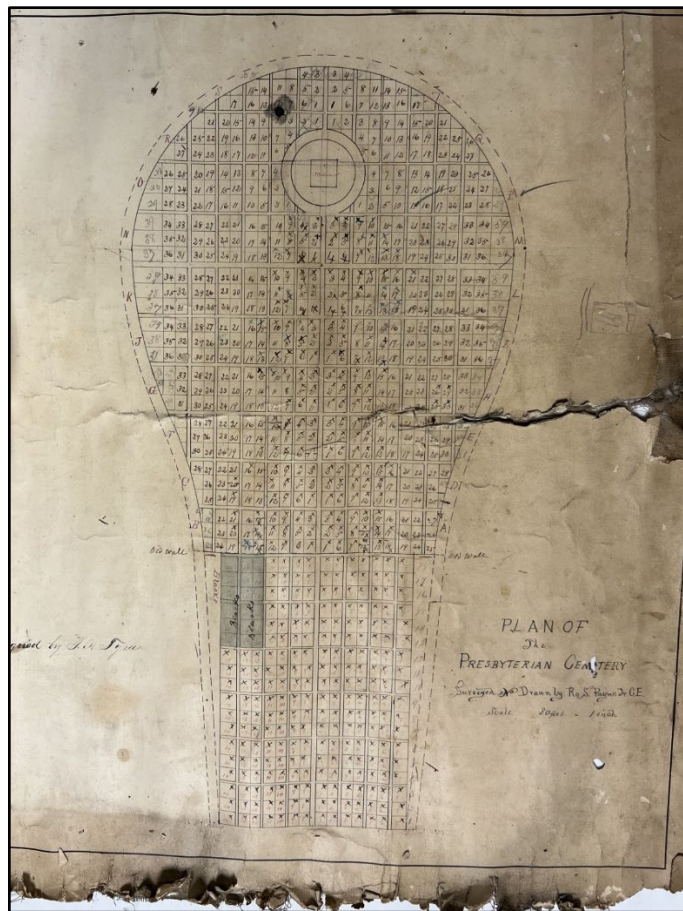


Figure 11. Circa 1875 Presbyterian Cemetery map in the Diuguid Collection.

The expanded cemetery includes the original two-acre Presbyterian Cemetery, the original two-acre Maple Wood Cemetery, as well as for an additional approximately three acres. The addition included land for two curved roads leading from the Campbell Court House Turnpike Road (now Grace Street) running along each side of the original Presbyterian Cemetery to the Maple Wood Cemetery and flaring out into curves that came together again. Both curved roads are still accessible from Grace Street. The northern one leads into the cemetery and curves around the bottom of the 1875 addition, where it ends in a fence as the southern curved road is now Globe Street, separated from the cemetery by a chain link fence. However, the roads remain and the overall shape of the 1875 design is still present.

Except for the new roads on either side, the original two-acre Presbyterian Cemetery remains intact, with the same organizational pattern of ranges and lots around a central road. The *Blacks* section is shown as it appears in the c. 1840 map and the boundary of the former cemetery is noted with *old wall*. The original Maple Wood Cemetery also remains intact, with its organization of Sections A-J, although beginning after Sections C and D, the road flares out and additional lots were added to Sections E-J due to the additional width of land. Additional Sections were also added from K-T, varying in the number of lots due to the curved shape with the largest sections M and N having thirty-nine lots and the smallest sections S and T having only seventeen lots.

In addition, a circular path surrounds a circular plot interrupting the center road and intersection Sections O, P, Q and R. This circular lot is the Guggenheim lot, mentioned in the deed as already having been sold

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prior to the land donation. In an interesting note, a similar circular feature is sketched onto the c. 1840 Maple Wood Cemetery map where Sections E, F, G, and H meet in the center. It intersects named lots, so does not seem to have been constructed, but was likely sketched out to develop the idea for the expanded cemetery.

The cemetery reached its current size in the early 20th century, illustrated by a 1916 map showing the rectangular section south of the 1875 curved roads, which represents the current size of the cemetery today.



Figure 12. 1916 Presbyterian Cemetery map, Presbyterian Cemetery Office.

An aerial photograph taken in 1923 provides evidence of the extent of activity within the southern expansion area and documents the prevailing vegetation conditions of that period.

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Figure 13. Underwood Aerial, 1925. General View of Lynchburg, looking northeast. Accessed at lynchburghistory.com.

Virginia Cemetery Context:

In the early nineteenth century in Virginia, urban areas began setting aside tracts of land within their boundaries for funerary use. These municipal cemeteries, like the Old City Cemetery in Lynchburg, were typically segregated along racial and religious lines. During the late Victorian period, the emergence of the rural or garden cemetery movement reflected a cultural response to the nation's desire for reconciliation and tranquility following the Civil War. This movement introduced a pastoral approach to burial grounds, transforming cemeteries into landscaped parklike environments intended to serve both commemorative and recreational purposes. Predominantly situated on the outskirts of urban settings, these cemeteries evolved into repositories of sophisticated funerary art, characterized by monumental forms that were large in scale, architecturally complex and richly ornamented.

Comparative Analysis with Other Rural Cemeteries

Although the Presbyterian Cemetery reflects elements of the mid-nineteenth-century Rural Cemetery Movement, its design, scale, and evolution distinguish it from fully developed rural cemeteries created during the movement's peak. When compared to Virginia's most prominent rural cemeteries, such as Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, the Presbyterian Cemetery is notable for its smaller scale, community-based origins, and incremental adoption of picturesque design principles. Hollywood Cemetery (established 1847) was deliberately sited on dramatic river bluffs and designed by architect John Notman as a cohesive picturesque landscape. Conceived from its inception as both a burial ground and a public park, Hollywood Cemetery exemplifies the mature rural cemetery ideal through its carefully integrated curvilinear drives, ornamental plantings, coordinated monument placement, and professionally designed landscape plan.

By contrast, the Presbyterian Cemetery represents a transitional form rather than a fully realized expression of the rural cemetery ideal. While its c. 1875 expansion incorporates key elements associated with the movement, including curvilinear circulation routes, informal groupings of graves, and the use of natural topography to shape spatial experience, these features were introduced into an existing cemetery

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whose origins reflected a more rigid, formal organization typical of late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century American burial grounds. Rather than replacing the early plan, later picturesque modifications were layered onto the original framework. This coexistence of formal and informal design systems is a character-defining feature that distinguishes the property from larger rural cemeteries that were designed holistically and executed by professional architects or landscape designers.

The cemetery's landscape evolution is closely parallel to the development of its funerary art, further supporting its significance under Criterion C. Unlike major rural cemeteries that display extensive monumental sculpture designed by nationally recognized artists or firms, the Presbyterian Cemetery contains a diverse assemblage of gravestones, monuments, and kerb sets that reflect locally available materials, vernacular craftsmanship, and evolving nineteenth-century commemorative tastes. Earlier markers tend toward restrained forms and limited ornamentation, while later monuments exhibit increased scale, verticality, and decorative detail, including obelisks, carved motifs, and individualized inscriptions. This progression illustrates changing aesthetic preferences and funerary practices as rural cemetery ideals gained influence, while remaining rooted in community-scale expression rather than formal artistic authorship.

Throughout Virginia and the mid-Atlantic region, many established community cemeteries incorporated rural cemetery principles selectively, often introducing curvilinear circulation, terracing, or ornamental vegetation while retaining earlier burial patterns. Within this broader context, the Presbyterian Cemetery stands as an especially intact and illustrative example of this hybrid type. Its layered landscape design, combined with a well-preserved collection of funerary art spanning multiple stylistic periods, demonstrates how evolving ideas about memorialization, aesthetics, and cemetery planning were adapted incrementally rather than imposed through a unified design scheme. Together, these landscape and artistic features convey the cemetery's architectural and artistic significance and clearly distinguish it from both earlier burial grounds and fully developed rural cemeteries.

The cemetery's extensive documentary record preserved in the Diuguid Archive, including early maps, plot records, and burial documentation, further enhances its significance by allowing the physical landscape and funerary art to be linked with documented nineteenth-century funerary practices in Lynchburg and central Virginia. These materials support interpretation of both the designed landscape and the artistic traditions represented within the cemetery, reinforcing its importance as a cohesive and legible historic resource under Criterion C.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Bratton, Mary Elizabeth Kennier. *Our Goodly Heritage: A History of the First Presbyterian Church of Lynchburg, Virginia, 1815–1940*. Lynchburg, VA: J. P. Bell, 1942.

Cabell, Margaret Anthony. *Sketches and Recollections of Lynchburg by the Oldest Inhabitant*. C.H. Wynnee, Richmond, 1858.

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Williams, Elizabeth. Presbyterian Cemetery Board of Trustees. *Preliminary Information Form 118-5737*. Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 2024.

Works Progress Administration of Virginia Historical Inventory. *Presbyterian Cemetery Survey Reports 1936-1937*. Library of Virginia. Accessed online.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR No. 118-5737

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 15.624

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 37.400679 Longitude: -79.139816

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

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Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated boundary corresponds to the perimeter of the parcel identified by the City of Lynchburg as tax parcel number 04811001. The true and correct boundary is depicted on the accompanying Tax Parcel Map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated boundary represents the current boundary and encompasses the cemetery's full historic setting and all known historic resources. It includes the original two-acre Presbyterian Cemetery established in 1824, the adjacent two-acre Maple Wood Cemetery dating to circa 1860, and the seven-acre expansion of the Presbyterian Cemetery completed in 1875. These historic sections are all contained within the current 15.624-acre parcel, which reflects the cemetery's historic extent and present legal boundaries.

11. Form Prepared By

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organization: Hurt & Proffitt; Presbyterian Cemetery
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city or town: Lynchburg state: VA zip code: 24503
e-mail: mschmidt@handp.com, erwilliams1619@gmail.com, sfcaighill@gmail.com,
telephone: (434) 847-7796; (434) 534-2930
date: 4/1/2026

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5- or 15-minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Presbyterian Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Lynchburg, Independent city

County: N/A

State: VA

Photographer: Michael Pulice

Date Photographed: May 21, 2024

Description of Photograph(s) and number, including description of view indicating direction of camera:

VA_Lynchburg_PresbytCemetery_0001_looking_S_from_GraceSt

VA_Lynchburg_PresbytCemetery_0002_looking_SW

VA_Lynchburg_PresbytCemetery_0003_looking_SE

VA_Lynchburg_PresbytCemetery_0004_Duguid's_storage_bldg

VA_Lynchburg_PresbytCemetery_0005_Guggenheimer_plot

VA_Lynchburg_PresbytCemetery_0006_Scott_plot

VA_Lynchburg_PresbytCemetery_0007_Hudson,Chas_memorial

VA_Lynchburg_PresbytCemetery_0008_Kinnier_plot

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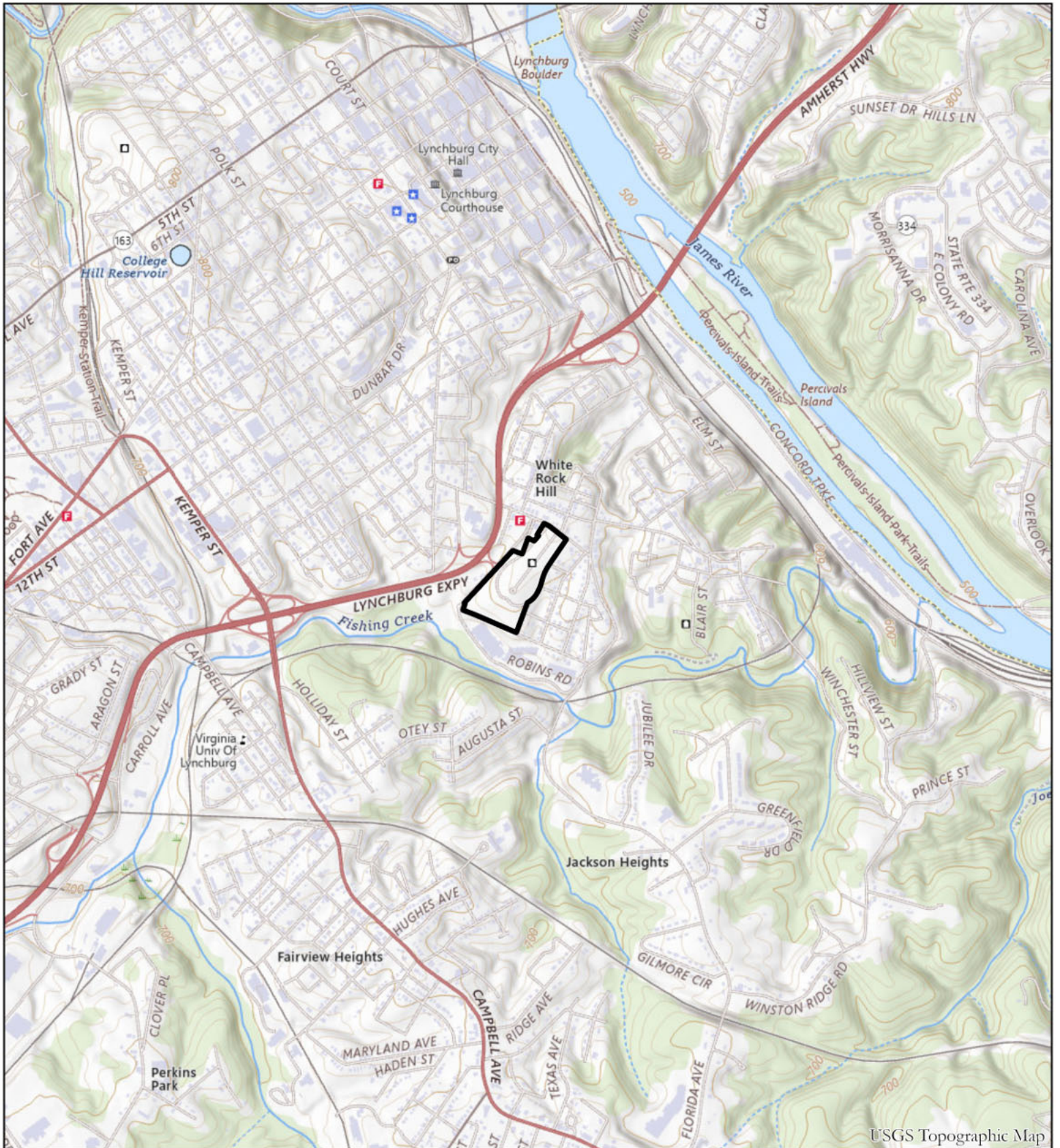
VA_Lynchburg_PresbytCemetery_0009_arched_marker
VA_Lynchburg_PresbytCemetery_0010_first_grave_Dr.Brown
VA_Lynchburg_PresbytCemetery_0011_Steptoe_markers
VA_Lynchburg_PresbytCemetery_0012_Carroll_markers
VA_Lynchburg_PresbytCemetery_0013_other_Carroll_marker
VA_Lynchburg_PresbytCemetery_0014_General_Garland_marker
VA_Lynchburg_PresbytCemetery_0015_woman_sculpture
VA_Lynchburg_PresbytCemetery_0016_grieving_angel
VA_Lynchburg_PresbytCemetery_0017_woodman's_grave
VA_Lynchburg_PresbytCemetery_0018_Fleming_marker

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.



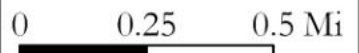
USGS Topographic Map

**Presbyterian Cemetery
Lynchburg, Virginia**

DHR ID: 118-5737

Topographic Map

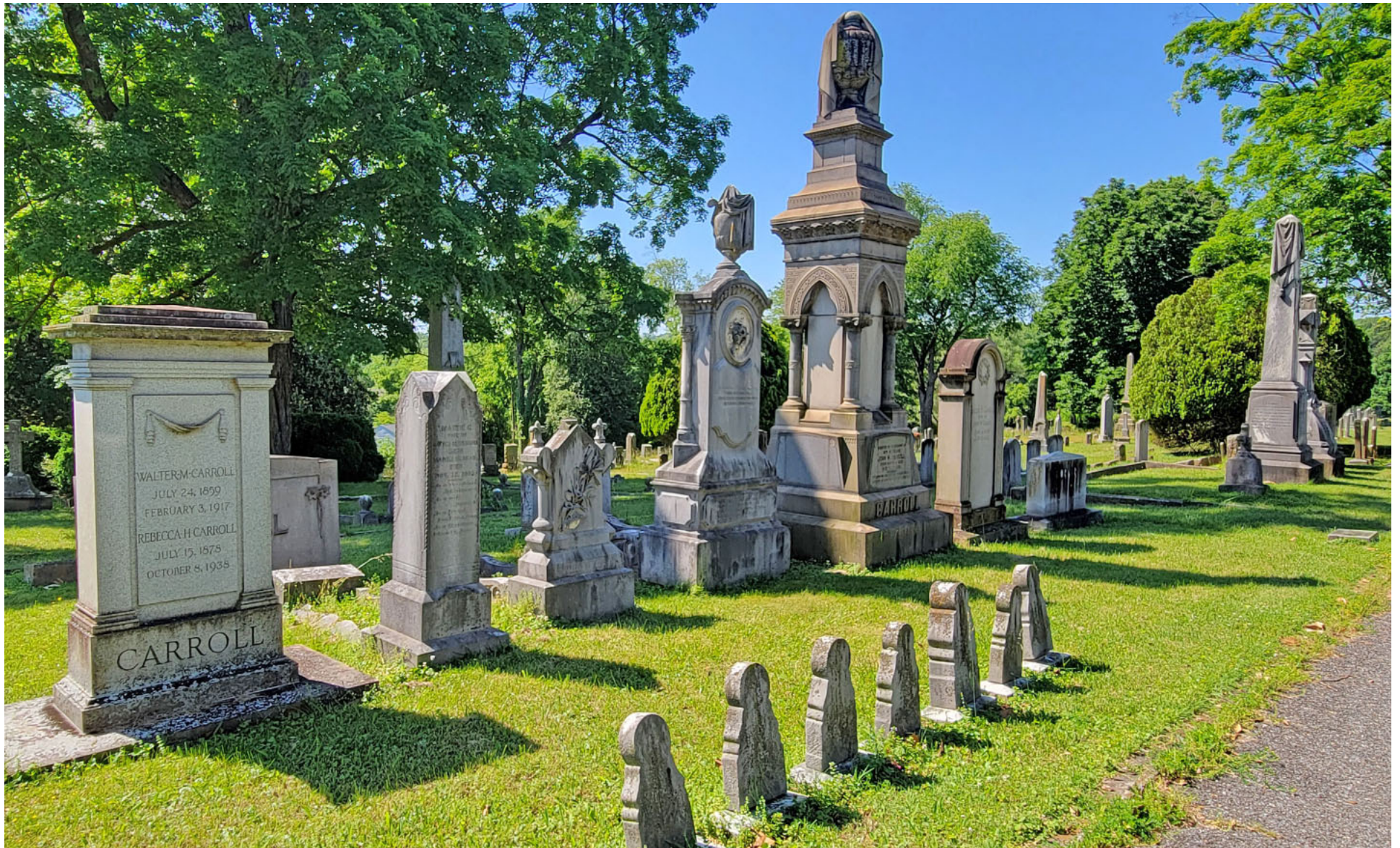
Scale 1 : 24,000



Coordinate System: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere







WALTER M. CARROLL
JULY 24, 1859
FEBRUARY 3, 1917
REBECCA H. CARROLL
JULY 15, 1878
OCTOBER 8, 1935

CARROLL

CARROLL









Remains of
CHARLES HINDEN
who died
NEW YORK CITY
MARCH 10, 1866
AGED 53.



SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
ANNIE E. KINNIER
DAUGHTER OF
JAS. F. & J. M. KINNIER
BORN FEB. 21, 1866
DIED NOV. 27, 1896
PLUCKED FROM EARTH
TO BLOOD OR HELL

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
JENNIE M. KINNIER
BELOVED WIFE OF
JAMES F. KINNIER
DIED
FEB. 25, 1876
AGED
31 YEARS AND 24 DAYS
A TRUE CHRISTIAN
AND A GOOD MOTHER
AND A SINCERE SERVANT

JAMES F. KINNIER
BORN
DIED
AGED
A TRUE CHRISTIAN
AND A GOOD MOTHER
AND A SINCERE SERVANT

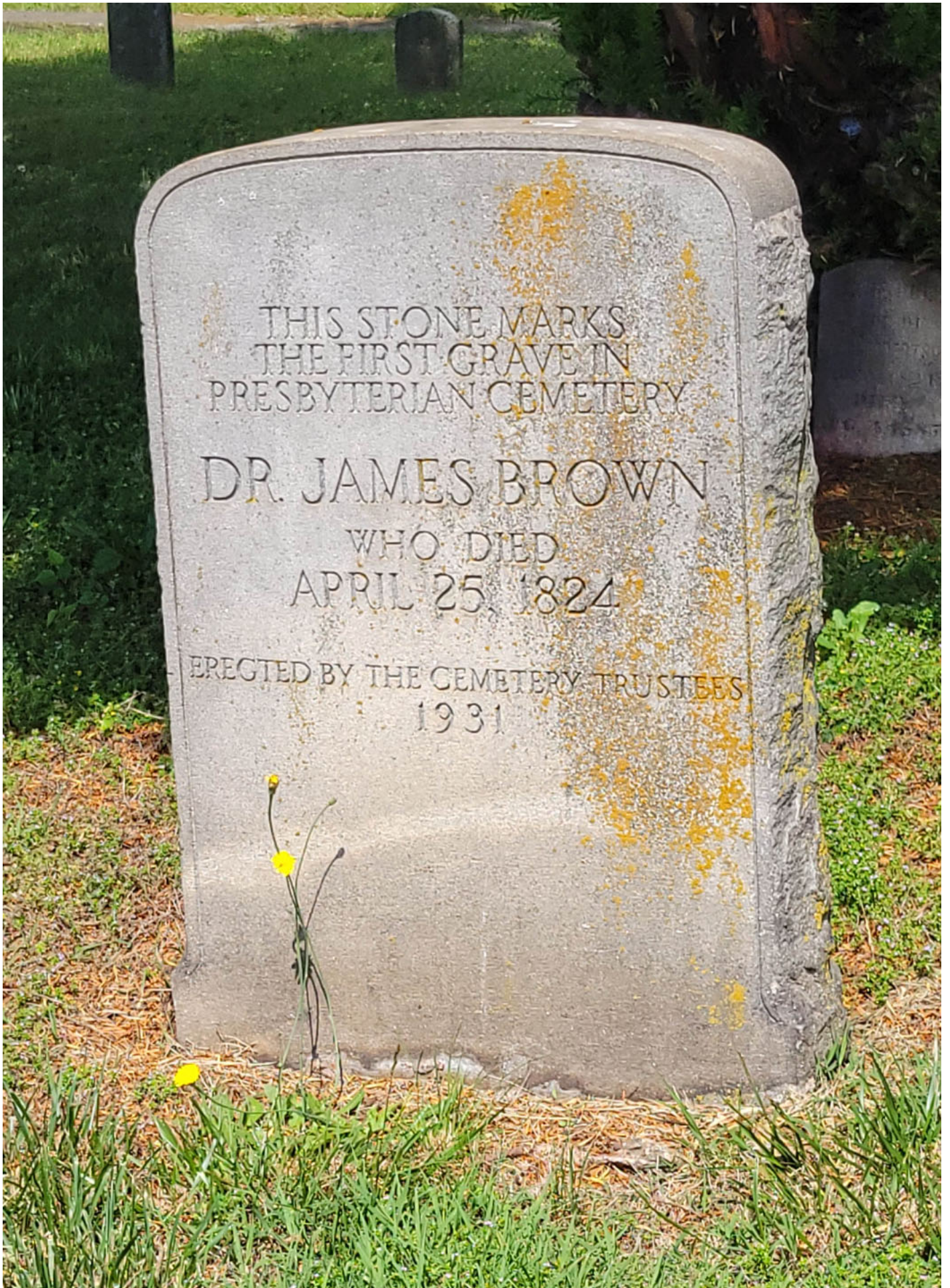


THIS STONE MARKS
THE FIRST GRAVE IN
PRESBYTERIAN CEMETERY

DR. JAMES BROWN

WHO DIED
APRIL 25, 1824

ERECTED BY THE CEMETERY TRUSTEES
1931





SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
EDWARD J. STEPTOE
Late Lt. Colonel in the Army of
The United States
who was Born in
Hull, Mich. County Va.
Nov. 20th 1817
and died in Louisville
April 1st 1864

IN MEMORY OF
A
CHRISTIAN

AXERS



IN CONCORD WITH GOD
HERE LIES THE BODY OF
THE VERTUOUS MARY
NEVER SHALL WEAVEN UNDO

ERNEST H. HAVRY
BY HIS WIFE
MARY H. CARROLL
BORN 1810
DIED 1870
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
OF THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON
D.C.

CARROLL



OUR MOTHER



IN MEMORY OF
SARAH E. CARROLL
BELOVED WIFE OF
JOHN W. CARROLL
BORN SEPT. 25, 1834
DEPARTED THIS LIFE
JUNE 5, 1877
IN HER 43RD YEAR.

IF THERE BE A THOUGHT WITHIN OUR BREAST
ONE PURE DEEP FEELING HOLIER THAN ANOTHER
ONE SPOT IN MEMORY DEARER THAN THE REST
TIS WHERE THY NAME IS TREASURED O OUR MOTHER.









OUR SISTER
SALLIE MASSIE COX
WIFE OF
J. D. WOODSON
BORN MARCH 11 1851
DIED MAY 5 1917
*She rests in the garden
In the presence of her dear
Father and mother
And the loved ones who
Have preceded her*

WOODSON
JOSHUA DUFF
WOODSON
JAN 24 1861
MAR 7 1914
AT REST



KATE L.
WIFE OF
GEORGE L. FLEMING
BORN MAY 5, 1855.
DIED NOV. 9, 1897.

GEORGE L. FLEMING
BORN
AUG. 28, 1853.
DIED
JUNE 5, 1919.

JONES