

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.

VLR Listed: 6/21/2018
NRHP Listed: 5/21/2019

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries

Other names/site number: VDHR #111-5265

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: 1000-1100 Washington Avenue

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

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

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:

 x A B x C D

<p>Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>Date</p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>Date</p>
<p>Title :</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>0</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>7</u>	<u>2</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.)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Gothic Revival

MID-19TH CENTURY: Exotic Revival: Egyptian Revival

LATE-19TH and 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:

Bungalow/Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; STONE: Sandstone, Marble, Granite;

METAL: Iron, Bronze

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 Fredericksburg Cemetery (also locally known as the “City Cemetery”) and the Confederate Cemetery, respectively located at 1000 and 1100 Washington Avenue, are two burial grounds (contributing sites) enclosed by a shared brick wall located at the northwest corner of William Street and Washington Avenue in downtown Fredericksburg, Virginia. The Fredericksburg Cemetery was established by a group of local entrepreneurs in February 1844 as a private venture. This 3-acre cemetery contains more than 3,400 burials across 12 rectangular sections of land. The Confederate Cemetery was established on an adjacent 3-acre parcel purchased in 1866 by the Ladies Memorial Association of Fredericksburg (LMA) to reinter some of the Confederate soldiers who died in the vicinity during the Civil War. Nearly 2,000 unidentified men are interred below the large stone Monument to the Confederate Dead (contributing object), completed in 1891. Local citizens are also buried in 10 rectilinear sections of this cemetery. In both places, thousands of headstones vary in date, design, and cultural expression to exhibit an array of artistic funerary traditions from the mid-nineteenth century to present day. Other substantial features in these cemeteries include a circa-1844 Gothic Revival gate (contributing object) to the Fredericksburg Cemetery, a circa 1870 Classical Revival-inspired gate (contributing object) to the Confederate Cemetery, a single mausoleum (contributing structure), and the brick wall (contributing structure) enclosing the cemeteries. There are two small sheds,

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both noncontributing, within the property boundaries as well. Both cemeteries retain a high level of historic integrity in location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Narrative Description

Setting

The circa 1844 Fredericksburg Cemetery and the circa 1866 Confederate Cemetery (both contributing sites) are often believed to be one property by residents and visitors, as the adjoining 3-acre parcels are enclosed by a shared brick wall. Though they are both currently accessed through the Confederate Cemetery gate, these two properties have been managed by separate entities since their inceptions.

The cemeteries are bordered on the south by William Street (also known as Route 3, business), on the east by Washington Avenue, on the north by a paved alley, and on the west by a single row of residential lots fronting Kenmore Avenue. The south and east sides of the cemeteries are lined by a grassy median and poured-concrete public sidewalk. Along the William Street side, the Fredericksburg Cemetery and sidewalk rises from street level at the Washington Avenue intersection to a point more than 5 feet above the roadway, south of the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and William Street. This deep cut in the roadway is maintained by a mortared brick retaining wall that was likely constructed in the mid-twentieth century, but is not the first such wall in this location. (An 1855–1856 court case between the Fredericksburg Cemetery Company and the Fredericksburg & Valley Plank Road Company indicates that an 1853 agreement made between the two entities called for the construction of a stone retaining wall along the roadway; a plank wall was built instead, so the Fredericksburg Cemetery Company brought suit [City of Fredericksburg 1855].)

Taken together, this 6-acre area is primarily divided by a central aisle that runs north to south and a shorter central lane (extending west from Amelia Street) that runs east to west along the legal boundary, separating the two cemeteries. Mature trees are scattered throughout both properties and include magnolia, holly, pine, cedar, ash and pin oak trees. Evergreen shrubbery is largely limited to English boxwood that can be found around a few family plots. The grid layouts of the cemeteries were common in privately owned, early- to mid-nineteenth-century cemeteries as it was the most efficient use of space and, thereby, assumed to yield a greater profit for entities that owned or managed cemeteries (Francis 2003:224).

Iconic architectural features of the cemeteries properties include the circa 1844 Fredericksburg Cemetery gate, the circa 1870 Confederate Cemetery gate, Confederate soldiers' monument, and thousands of gravestones reflecting cultural traditions and trends in funerary art from the mid-nineteenth century to present day, including stylistic elements of the Gothic, Egyptian, and Classical Revivals as well as elements of the Arts & Crafts, Art Deco, and Modern movements.

Boundary Wall

The brick boundary wall (a contributing structure) that encloses both cemeteries has a similar appearance all the way around, but has been somewhat altered at varying points over time. The

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oldest portion of the wall dates from 1844 and surrounds much of the Fredericksburg Cemetery. Constructed by local brick mason Joseph Wigglesworth, the wall is about 4 feet tall along Washington Avenue and laid in an 8:1 American bond topped by a molded brick coping (Gamache 1994:1). Regular brick buttressing is seen along the interior of the east wall on Washington Avenue and at the west side of the west wall. A majority of the southern segment of the brick wall along William Street is roughly 2 feet high and topped by wrought-iron picket railing. It is believed that this wrought-iron fencing, as well as the wrought-iron doors that fill the historic entrance to the Fredericksburg Cemetery, were constructed by William A. Jackson in 1844 (Gamache 1994:1).

The southwest corner of the brick wall was altered in the mid-twentieth century as it features more Modern-period, hard-fired bricks topped by a flat brick coping consisting of a row of headers. At this corner and along the western edge of the property, the boundary wall increases in height to serve as a retaining wall. As the west wall extends further to the north, regular buttresses change from brick to poured-concrete supports as the wall abuts backyards of several mid-twentieth century houses on Kenmore Avenue. In the middle of the west wall, at a point where the original 1844 wall turned north, is an original corner coping stone – what appears to be chiseled sandstone remains. Another such stone is located at the southeast corner of the 1844 wall but its design differs slightly as it appears to imitate some design elements of the Fredericksburg Cemetery gate.

Around the Confederate Cemetery, the brick wall is laid in the same bond and with many of the same materials. An 1868 newspaper article noted that a local mason, John T. Knight, was given a contract to produce bricks for the effort; however, many of the bricks in this part of the wall vary in color, suggesting some recycling of materials (Fredericksburg Ledger 1868). A local historian has indicated that many of the bricks may have come from buildings in town destroyed during the Civil War (Hodge 1991). At the northeast corner of the Confederate Cemetery wall, a corner coping stone, similar in design to the same in the middle of the west wall, remains extant.

Cemetery Gates

The most prominent feature of the Fredericksburg Cemetery is a Gothic Revival-style gateway (a contributing object) constructed of carved, dry-laid, sandstone (stone from nearby Massaponnax quarry) blocks crafted by a local stone mason, Malaleel Carter (Gamache 1994:1). Employing what historically was seen as a style appropriate for religious architecture, Carter used Gothic Revival elements including a lancet arch, a crenellated parapet, and a series of rosettes to denote the formal entrance to the new interdenominational, privately owned cemetery. Carved into the frieze of the gate in a serif font are the words, “FREDERICKSBURG CEMETERY.” This gateway is locked and no longer in use. It has deteriorated from exposure to the elements and various air pollutants over time. Some “plastic” repair work attempted to patch some of the deteriorating components in the mid- to late-twentieth century, but a majority of the original fabric remains extant with tool marks and other design details still visible.

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In June 1870, a new cast-iron gate (a contributing object) was forged and designed by the local firm of Scott & Bowering. It was installed just west of the intersection of Amelia Street and Washington Avenue (Fredericksburg Ledger 1870). This arched gateway is divided into three parts with two pedestrian entrances flanking a larger, central vehicular entrance. The design features Classical Revival details such as acanthus leaves, rosettes, pointed finials, and astragals. The central round arch is topped by a keystone marked “1870” flanked by “CONFEDERATE” and “CEMETERY.” – also printed in a serif font. The gateway is currently painted a steel blue color with the letters and date painted gold.

Confederate Cemetery and the Monument to the Confederate Dead:

The Confederate Cemetery contains the remains of 3,553 Confederate soldiers – about 2,000 of whom are buried below a stone monument at the center of a 1-acre section of land marked by over 1,200 headstones arranged in the shape of a St. Andrews Cross. The remainder of the Confederate Cemetery contains citizen burials in 10 other sections organized in rectilinear fashion that is quite similar to the neighboring Fredericksburg Cemetery.

At the center of the St. Andrews Cross is a marble monument (a contributing object) atop a mound; the mound contains the remains of nearly 2,000 unknown Confederate soldiers (LMA n.d.). Construction of the monument began with a cornerstone in June 1874 and was completed in 1881 (Hodge 1998). In a 1908 publication, “The History of the City of Fredericksburg, Virginia,” historian Silvanus Quinn indicated that this monument was designed by a Baltimore architect, “Mr. Cassell,” and built by “Mr. Leyburn” of Lexington, Virginia, using locally quarried stone (Quinn 1908:189). Although this information cannot be substantiated by primary sources, the architect mentioned is potentially Charles E. Cassell (1842-1916), native of Portsmouth, Virginia, and designer of its circa 1876 Monument to the Confederate Dead (Baltimore Architecture Foundation 2017).

The square base of the monument is made of rusticated and smooth cut-stone blocks with four red Tuscan columns at each corner and 13 shields denoting the 13 states from whence the interred Confederate dead came. It was not until 1891 that a bronze sentinel soldier was placed at the top (Hodge 1998). Manufactured in Bridgeport, Connecticut, the 5-foot, 6-inch tall statue is in a Confederate uniform and stands at rest with a musket (Dabney 2007:7-6; Quinn 1908:189).

Fredericksburg Cemetery

The Fredericksburg Cemetery contains more than 3,400 burials and over 2,000 headstones within 12 rectangular sections of land divided by a wide central aisle, identified as “Cemetery Road” in historic plans (Lindtveit 1999). Six sections lie on either side of the central aisle, each divided by narrow grassy walkways. Together, the cemeteries include the remains of well over 7,000 individuals. A single mausoleum (a contributing structure) within the Fredericksburg Cemetery was built for Judge Alexander Wallace and his wife Victoria. A Classical Revival-inspired temple likely constructed in the 1920s, its walls are made of granite blocks and the structure is

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covered by a front-gabled roof. On the north elevation, a bronze, double-leaf entrance is centrally located below a portico supported by Tuscan columns.

Markers and Decorative Fences

Over time, grave markers in both cemeteries have continued to reflect a variety of cultural beliefs and artistic preferences of the citizens buried there, often in family plots. Stylistic trimmings of the cemeteries' markers, fencing, and gates reflect trends of the Gothic Revival, Egyptian Revival, and Classical Revival styles typical of the Victorian period, beginning circa 1840 and extending to the early-twentieth century. Burials dating to the mid-twentieth century have similar stylistic features common to that era. Numbering in the thousands, these features illustrate significant design trends in funerary iconography and contain individual expressions of mortality and memory. Headstone types and iconography in these cemeteries have been studied by numerous students from the Department of Historic Preservation at the University of Mary Washington, identifying common forms such as shouldered stones, shaped tops with and without a base, chamfered stones, obelisks, rusticated block forms, scroll stones, tabletop stones, and angled top markers (Dabney 2007; Lindtveit 1999).

A number of decorative iron fences surround family plots in both cemeteries. One outstanding example has cornstalk line posts with a makers mark on the gate identifying it as the work of blacksmith Robert Wood. This fence encloses the Phillips family plot in the Fredericksburg Cemetery and dates sometime between 1865 and 1878, the latter being the year the Philadelphia-based firm of Wood & Co. filed for bankruptcy (Chicora Foundation 2008). One example of a pipe fence is seen around the Willis family plot in the Confederate Cemetery where the decorative pipe railing is supported by poured-concrete posts.

Non-contributing Resources

Two brick sheds (noncontributing buildings) constructed in the last quarter of the twentieth century are located inside the cemeteries' brick wall. In the Fredericksburg Cemetery, a one-story, one-bay, brick maintenance shed is covered by a side-gabled roof. Fenestration is limited to the east elevation where a single-leaf metal door provides access to the building. Near the northeast corner of the Confederate Cemetery is a small, one-story, one-bay, brick, electrical shed covered by a shed roof. Fenestration is limited to a single-leaf wood door on the east elevation. Both sheds are noncontributing because they postdate the property's period of significance of 1844-1968 and because of their utilitarian design and materials, which is appropriate for their unobtrusive use for storage and electrical service.

Integrity

Overall the landscape designs of both cemeteries retain a high level of historic integrity with the 22 rectilinear sections, narrow grassy walkways, and larger central aisles preserved. The cemeteries thus retain integrity of location and setting. The sites, structures, and landscape features of the Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries exhibit signs of natural deterioration

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as a result of their age and exposure to the weather over time. Repeated repairs to the brick boundary wall, particularly along the Washington Avenue elevation and along the west side where it functions as a retaining wall, have not diminished its historic character, but rather illustrate the continued care and attention that the stewards of these properties have given to this sacred place in the City of Fredericksburg. With these characteristics, the property retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The property's integrity of association is very high due to each cemetery's direct link to funerary practices of the mid-nineteenth century and to local responses to the extensive casualties that occurred in Fredericksburg during the Civil War. Formation of ladies' memorial societies, in Fredericksburg and elsewhere in Virginia, during and immediately after the war years is of tremendous significance as women organized to deal with the aftermath of unprecedented casualties. Through succeeding decades of careful maintenance and continued use, the cemeteries retain integrity of feeling: the Fredericksburg Cemetery as a mid-nineteenth century urban cemetery that met needs for a community cemetery into the twentieth century, and the Confederate Cemetery as an 1866 burial ground for known and unknown Confederate dead, including burials for Confederate veterans that continued into the twentieth century.

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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

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1844–1968

Significant Dates

1844

1866

1870

1874

1891

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Carter, Malaleel, stone mason, Fredericksburg, VA;

Jos. Wigglesworth & John Knight, brick masons, Fredericksburg, VA;

Jackson, William A., blacksmith, Fredericksburg, VA;

Scott & Bowering Foundry, Fredericksburg, VA;

Cassell, Charles E., Baltimore, MD (unconfirmed)

Leyburn, (unknown), Lexington, VA

Monumental Bridge Company of Bridgeport, CT

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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 Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries are two of six extant communal cemeteries located within Fredericksburg city limits, and two of four established in the mid- to late-nineteenth century. Established in 1844, the Fredericksburg Cemetery was the first private cemetery in town with plots for sale to the general public. The Fredericksburg Cemetery Company placed particular importance on the design of the cemetery and encouraged religious diversity in its clientele. The Confederate Cemetery was established by the Ladies Memorial Association (LMA) of Fredericksburg in 1866 as a place to bury Confederate soldiers who had died in area battles during the Civil War – these casualties of war could not be buried in the National Cemetery that had been created in Fredericksburg the previous year for fallen Union soldiers. The LMA also sold lots to the general public. Individual memorials, monuments, landscape features, and the overall design of these cemeteries depict important trends in funerary art, architecture, and mortuary culture from the nineteenth and twentieth century. Taken together, these resources retain a high level of historic integrity in location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association and are historically significant at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Social History, and under Criterion C in the areas of Art and Architecture. The cemeteries meet Criteria Consideration D for cemeteries and Criteria Consideration F for commemorative properties because their historical significance is derived from important historic events related to the Civil War and its aftermath, the work of the LMA, and their artistic significance is illustrated by discrete elements, such as the large stone Monument to the Confederate Dead, a Classical Revival mausoleum, ornate entry gates, as well as funerary art depicted on individual grave markers. The period of significance for the Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries extends from 1844 to 1968, beginning with the Fredericksburg Cemetery’s establishment and ending with the completion of the greatest number of interments of historic age. The more recently placed grave markers (postdating World War II) are generally standard, machine-engraved stone markers, in contrast to more variegated designs of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Information potential for all of the markers, however, includes the decedent’s name, date of death (and if included, their birth), and cultural information based on imagery and/or scriptural references. Regional variations in uses of different types of stone, cutting techniques, and idiosyncrasies in design preferences also can be discerned.

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

The Fredericksburg Cemetery was established by a group of local citizens and entrepreneurs in January 1844 as a commercial venture at a time when the public burying grounds in Fredericksburg had suffered from irregular appropriations and maintenance for decades (Hennessey 2010; Stanton 2015). The limited number of church graveyards and Masonic cemeteries in the historic core of town also suffered from overcrowding by the mid-nineteenth century. Private graveyards were increasing in popularity across the country as an alternative to chaotic and crowded burials patterns in colonial-era churchyards and public cemeteries. In

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addition to the expectation of a clear and orderly graveyard, these private cemeteries used a designed landscape with a fashionable aesthetic and non-denominational strategy to attract buyers of burial plots (Francis 2003:224).

The Fredericksburg Cemetery Company was formally incorporated in February 1844 with the purpose of creating a cemetery that would “provide for the permanence... so that those who bury there may be assured of the continued protection to the remains of relations and friends... and of the decent preservation of the grounds...” (Lindtveit 1999). The cemetery was laid out in an orderly grid plan containing 12 rectangular sections divided by grassy walkways, six on either side of the central “Cemetery Road” leading north from William Street (Lindtveit 1999). By April 1844, plans were underway for a brick wall enclosing the property, a stone entrance gateway, and a lawn of English grass seed (Lindtveit 1999). Further attention was given to the mixing of religious backgrounds when four lots near the center of the property were set aside exclusively for the use of “the pastors (and their families) of the four major churches in town” (Hennessey 2010).

Located on what was then a cornfield on the outskirts of town, the 3 acres of land purchased by the Fredericksburg Cemetery Company in early 1844 now contain more than 3,400 known burials and more than 2,000 headstones spread across 12 rectangular sections of land (Fredericksburg Cemetery Co., Inc. n.d.; Hennessey 2010). In addition to locally significant religious figures, this cemetery contains local leaders including more than 16 mayors, prominent business owners and developers, and notable women in local history as well as veterans of the American Revolution, War of 1812, Spanish-American War, Mexican War, Civil War, both World Wars, Korean War, and the Vietnam Conflict.

The Confederate Cemetery was established on an adjacent 3-acre parcel purchased in 1866 by the recently organized Ladies Memorial Association (LMA) of Fredericksburg in reaction to the loss of life resulting from several Civil War battles in the area. One of the earliest such organizations in the former Confederate states, the LMA sought information and funding for the task of reintering as many Confederate soldiers as possible in an orderly fashion following these military engagements that left an overwhelming number of casualties in their wake. Adjoining the north side of the Fredericksburg Cemetery, arrangements were made for the removal of the northwest section of the brick wall that surrounded the older interment area in order to expand and connect with the newly established Confederate Cemetery (Lindtveit 1999).

Officially dedicated on Memorial Day in May 1870, the Confederate Cemetery currently contains the remains of 3,553 soldiers from 14 southern states (LMA n.d.). An estimated 2,184 of these soldiers could not be identified and rest below a mound at the center of the cemetery topped by a large monument. Work on the Confederate Monument began in 1874 and was finished in 1891 after a bronze soldier was placed at the top. From 1870 to present day, the LMA has continued to maintain the cemetery and sponsor a Memorial Day ceremony in honor of these fallen soldiers. Graves of prominent local citizens are also found in this cemetery, buried in lots sold to the public by the LMA to raise funds and support their work to reinter Confederate

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soldiers. These citizen burials visually tie these two cemeteries together, blurring their distinct boundaries and uniting their revered function.

In addition to memorializing some of Fredericksburg's leading citizens and historic events that have left indelible marks on this community, these cemeteries provide a rare glimpse of funerary art and culture not found anywhere else in the city. Just a handful of cemeteries are visible above the surface in downtown Fredericksburg. A tour of the city's burial grounds produced in the 1990s identified four cemeteries no longer extant, having been converted into greenspace or built over (Hodge 1991). The Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries are two of nine extant cemeteries located within city limits. Of these nine, three are small family plots established in the eighteenth century. Two others also date from the eighteenth century: St. George's Episcopal Church Cemetery and the Masonic Cemetery. The four remaining cemeteries were created in the nineteenth century: the Fredericksburg Cemetery (est. 1844), the Confederate Cemetery (est. 1866), the National Cemetery (est. 1865), and Shiloh Cemetery (est. 1882).

None of the extant cemeteries have the diversity in funerary design contained within the Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries. Stylistic trimmings of the cemeteries' markers, fencing, and gates reflect trends of the Gothic Revival, Egyptian Revival, and Classical Revival styles typical of the Victorian period, beginning circa 1840. Extending to the early/mid-twentieth century, later styles were incorporated such as Art Deco and Craftsman. As a group, the markers embrace funerary iconography and associated fonts, fence types, and other design elements of their era. Although burials in both cemeteries continue to occur today, they are increasingly rare events. A majority of the bulk of interments in both cemeteries date between 1844 and 1968.

Beyond individual expressions of art and culture in this context, the spatial organization and landscape features of these sites reflect design trends at once typical of the mid- to late nineteenth century, but unique in Fredericksburg. The ordered grid design of these cemeteries contrasts with the curvilinear forms and picturesque landscape features of the "rural cemetery movement" that emerged in America during the 1830s and 1840s (Potter and Boland 1992:4). However, the developers were in keeping with the new trends of this movement in their choice of an elevated location at the edge of town and worked to ensure a controlled landscape aesthetic for both such properties with some restrictions on lot design. Minutes from the organization's earliest meetings reveal a prohibition on walls greater than two feet in height and the planting of any trees, though shrubbery "in a manner sufficient with beautifying the grounds" was permitted (Dabney 2007:8-14).

One of the more striking features of the Fredericksburg Cemetery's design is Malaleel W. Carter's Gothic Revival gateway. Paid \$330 for the work in 1844, Carter was a stone mason with a shop on Caroline Street (then known as Main Street) in downtown Fredericksburg who advertised his regular use of sandstone from a local quarry in 1839 (Gamache 1994:1). The Confederate Cemetery gateway possesses classical architectural elements and was designed by Benjamin Bowering and forged locally at the Scott & Bowering Foundry (Fredericksburg Ledger 1870). The Monument to the Confederate Dead has several Classical Revival elements along with rusticated Romanesque features and employs military iconography of the period. If it was

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indeed designed by Charles E. Cassell of Baltimore, it is one of at least two such examples of his work (the other known example is the NRHP-listed Confederate Monument to the Dead in Portsmouth, VA). Cassell does not appear to be known for his work in monument design, but served as an engineer in the Confederate army under General George E. Pickett. He practiced architecture in Baltimore from 1868 until his death in 1916 (Baltimore Architecture Foundation 2017).

Criteria Justification

The overall design of the Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries reflects cultural trends in the privatization of burial grounds, the orderly and interdenominational planning of such facilities, and the increased “beautification” of death in the mid-nineteenth century at the local level. For these reasons, these cemeteries are eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for their local significance related to important broad patterns in the area of Community Planning and Development. The Confederate Cemetery is also locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Social History for its direct association with the Civil War and its aftermath in Fredericksburg, specifically the work of the Ladies Memorial Association to create an appropriate place of burial for soldiers killed in action during the war. The Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries are also locally significant under Criterion C in the areas of Art and Architecture. They each contain excellent representations of funerary art from a period of more than 100 years in the City of Fredericksburg, along with custom architectural features fabricated by local craftsmen. For these reasons, the cemeteries meet Criteria Consideration D. Additionally, the cemeteries contain the graves, monuments, and memorials of a number of exceptionally important individuals at the local level. This includes mayors, like John L. Marye who later became Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, and people of somewhat lesser prominence, like Robert Shenton Harris, a local student who became one of the first casualties of World War II after being killed on the passenger ship S.S. *Athenia* following a German U-boat torpedo (Hennessey 2010; Hodge 1988, 1989). The lives of others remembered here tell more common stories as well, including at least 15 people who died during an epidemic of scarlet fever in 1861.

The Monument to the Confederate Dead, including the single acre of land surrounding it, meets Criteria Consideration F for commemorative properties as it reflects a shared local perception of valor and sacrifice. Furthermore, this monument continues to be the focal point of an annual Memorial Day service, led by the LMA, to honor those who died in support of the Confederate cause—a ceremony that has persisted for more than 150 years.

In sum, the Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries meet Criteria A and C, and Criteria Consideration D, with a high level of historic integrity at the local level, thus meriting individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Confederate Monument, located within the Confederate Cemetery, is also eligible under Criteria Consideration F for commemorative properties.

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries
Name of Property

City of Fredericksburg, VA
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries
Name of Property

City of Fredericksburg, VA
County and State

Washington, and the Virginiana Room, Central Rappahannock Regional Library,
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Friends of the Library, 22 October. Copy on file at the Virginiana Room, Central
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1998 “And Still the Ladies Care,” Confederate Cemetery Memorial Day Speech. 25
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<https://archive.org/details/historyofcityoff00quin>, accessed February 2018.

Stanton, Gary (editor)

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries
Name of Property

City of Fredericksburg, VA
County and State

2015 Fredericksburg City Council Minutes, 1815–1856. Fredericksburg Research Resources, Department of Historic Preservation, University of Mary Washington. Electronic documents, <http://resources.umwhisp.org/fredburg.htm>, accessed August 2017.

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, VA;
Central Rappahannock Heritage Center, Fredericksburg, VA

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR ID #111-5265

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approximately 6 acres

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: 38.302820 Longitude: -77.468080
2. Latitude: 38.303240 Longitude: -77.466990
3. Latitude: 38.301370 Longitude: -77.465760

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries
Name of Property

City of Fredericksburg, VA
County and State

4. Latitude: 38.300940

Longitude: -77.466840

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

The Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries are bounded on the south by the public right of way along William Street, on the east by the right of way along Washington Avenue, on the north by a paved alleyway used to access the backyards of a few of houses along Cornell Street, and on the west by the rear property line of ten residential lots facing Kenmore Avenue. Both properties are enclosed by a shared brick wall. The true and correct historic boundaries are shown on the attached Location Map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic boundary is based on the legal parcel boundaries of the two cemeteries addressed at 1000 and 1100 Washington Avenue and includes the shared brick wall that encloses the land within them (GPINs: 7779-94-4566 and 7779-94-2990). All known historic resources, as well as all known burials, are encompassed by the historic boundary. The historic setting of each cemetery and their landscape design also are included.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Danae Peckler, Architectural Historian
organization: Dovetail Cultural Resource Group
street & number: 300 Central Road, Suite 200
city or town: Fredericksburg state: VA zip code: 22401
e-mail dpeckler@dovetailcrg.com
telephone: 540-899-9170
date: May 2018

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.)

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries
Name of Property

City of Fredericksburg, VA
County and State

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

The following information is common to all photographs.

Name of Property: Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries

City or Vicinity: City of Fredericksburg State: Virginia

Photographer: Danae Peckler

Date Photographed: February 2018

1 of 32:

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries, Northwest Oblique, Southeast Oblique of Fredericksburg Gate

VA_Fredericksburg_Fredericksburg&ConfederateCemeteries_0001

2 of 32:

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries, Detail of Fredericksburg Gateway

VA_Fredericksburg_Fredericksburg&ConfederateCemeteries_0002

3 of 32:

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries, Detail of Fredericksburg Gate

VA_Fredericksburg_Fredericksburg&ConfederateCemeteries_0003

4 of 32:

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries, View of South Wall Looking West Along William Street

VA_Fredericksburg_Fredericksburg&ConfederateCemeteries_0004

5 of 32:

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries, East Elevation of Confederate Gate

VA_Fredericksburg_Fredericksburg&ConfederateCemeteries_0005

6 of 32:

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries
Name of Property

City of Fredericksburg, VA
County and State

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries, Detail of Confederate Gatepost
VA_Fredericksburg_Fredericksburg&ConfederateCemeteries_0006

7 of 32:

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries, View of Confederate Gate Looking East
VA_Fredericksburg_Fredericksburg&ConfederateCemeteries_0007

8 of 32:

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries, View of Confederate Gate and Cemetery Wall
Looking Northwest from Amelia Street
VA_Fredericksburg_Fredericksburg&ConfederateCemeteries_0008

9 of 32:

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries, View of Central Aisle Looking North from
Fredericksburg Gate
VA_Fredericksburg_Fredericksburg&ConfederateCemeteries_0009

10 of 32:

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries, View of Dividing Lane Looking East from the
Center of the West Brick Wall
VA_Fredericksburg_Fredericksburg&ConfederateCemeteries_0010

11 of 32:

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries, View of Center Aisle Looking South from
North End of Confederate Cemetery
VA_Fredericksburg_Fredericksburg&ConfederateCemeteries_0011

12 of 32:

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries, View of Confederate Monument Looking
Northwest
VA_Fredericksburg_Fredericksburg&ConfederateCemeteries_0012

13 of 32:

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries, Detail of Confederate Monument Looking
Northwest
VA_Fredericksburg_Fredericksburg&ConfederateCemeteries_0013

14 of 32:

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries, Detail of Confederate Monument
VA_Fredericksburg_Fredericksburg&ConfederateCemeteries_0014

15 of 32:

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries, Northeast Oblique of Wallace Mausoleum
VA_Fredericksburg_Fredericksburg&ConfederateCemeteries_0015

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries

Name of Property

City of Fredericksburg, VA

County and State

16 of 32:

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries, View of Headstones Looking Southwest

VA_Fredericksburg_Fredericksburg&ConfederateCemeteries_0016

17 of 32:

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries, Select Headstones and Fencing

VA_Fredericksburg_Fredericksburg&ConfederateCemeteries_0017

18 of 32:

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries, Detail of Robert Wood Fencing

VA_Fredericksburg_Fredericksburg&ConfederateCemeteries_0018

19 of 32:

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries, Detail of Ornate Obelisk

VA_Fredericksburg_Fredericksburg&ConfederateCemeteries_0019

20 of 32:

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries, Select Headstones and Angel Statue

VA_Fredericksburg_Fredericksburg&ConfederateCemeteries_0020

21 of 32:

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries, Detail of Headstone

VA_Fredericksburg_Fredericksburg&ConfederateCemeteries_0021

22 of 32:

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries, Detail of Woodman Headstone

VA_Fredericksburg_Fredericksburg&ConfederateCemeteries_0022

23 of 32:

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries, Detail of Ornate Obelisk

VA_Fredericksburg_Fredericksburg&ConfederateCemeteries_0023

24 of 32:

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries, View of Confederate Monument Looking
Northeast

VA_Fredericksburg_Fredericksburg&ConfederateCemeteries_0024

25 of 32:

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries, Original Finial of Confederate Monument

VA_Fredericksburg_Fredericksburg&ConfederateCemeteries_0025

26 of 32:

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries, View of Original Southeast Corner Capstone of
Brick Wall

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries
Name of Property

City of Fredericksburg, VA
County and State

VA_Fredericksburg_Fredericksburg&ConfederateCemeteries_0026

27 of 32:

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries, Detail of Iron Fence Along William Street
VA_Fredericksburg_Fredericksburg&ConfederateCemeteries_0027

28 of 32:

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries, Original Northwest Corner Capstone at
Midpoint of West Side of Brick Wall
VA_Fredericksburg_Fredericksburg&ConfederateCemeteries_0028

29 of 32:

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries, Relocated Capstone Now at Northeast Corner
of Brick Wall
VA_Fredericksburg_Fredericksburg&ConfederateCemeteries_0029

30 of 32:

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries, View of Northeast Corner and North Side of
Brick Wall Along Alley
VA_Fredericksburg_Fredericksburg&ConfederateCemeteries_0030

31 of 32:

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries, Northeast Oblique of Fredericksburg Cemetery
Maintenance Shed
VA_Fredericksburg_Fredericksburg&ConfederateCemeteries_0031

32 of 32:

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries, Southwest Oblique of Confederate Cemetery
Electrical Shed
VA_Fredericksburg_Fredericksburg&ConfederateCemeteries_0032

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications 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.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



LOCATION MAP

Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries

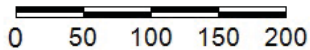
City of Fredericksburg, VA

DHR No. 111-5265

- 1. Latitude: 38.302820
Longitude: -77.468080
- 2. Latitude: 38.303240
Longitude: -77.466990
- 3. Latitude: 38.301370
Longitude: -77.465760
- 4. Latitude: 38.300940
Longitude: -77.466840



Feet



1:2,257 / 1"=188 Feet

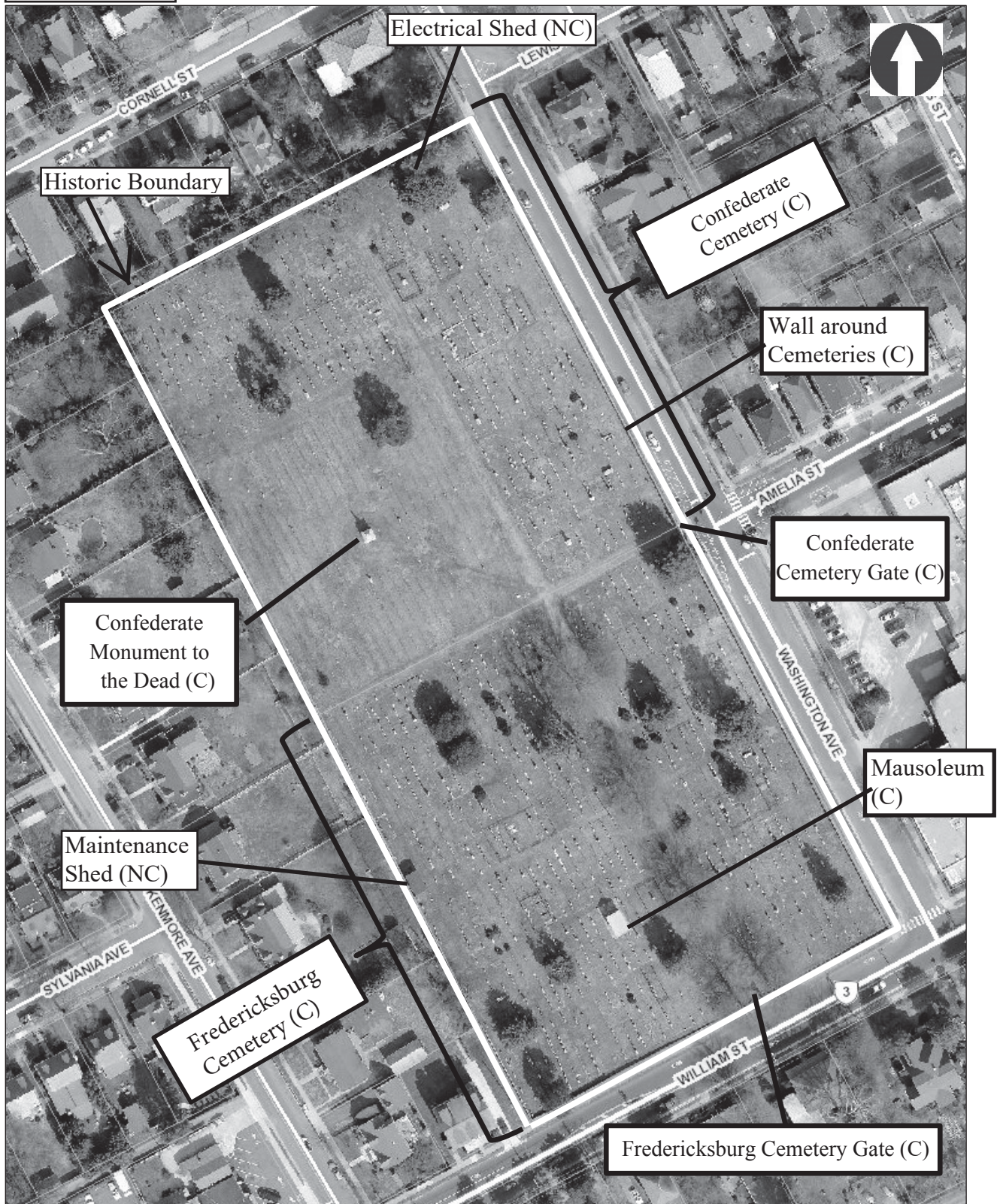
Title:

Date: 4/23/2018

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.

SKETCH MAP

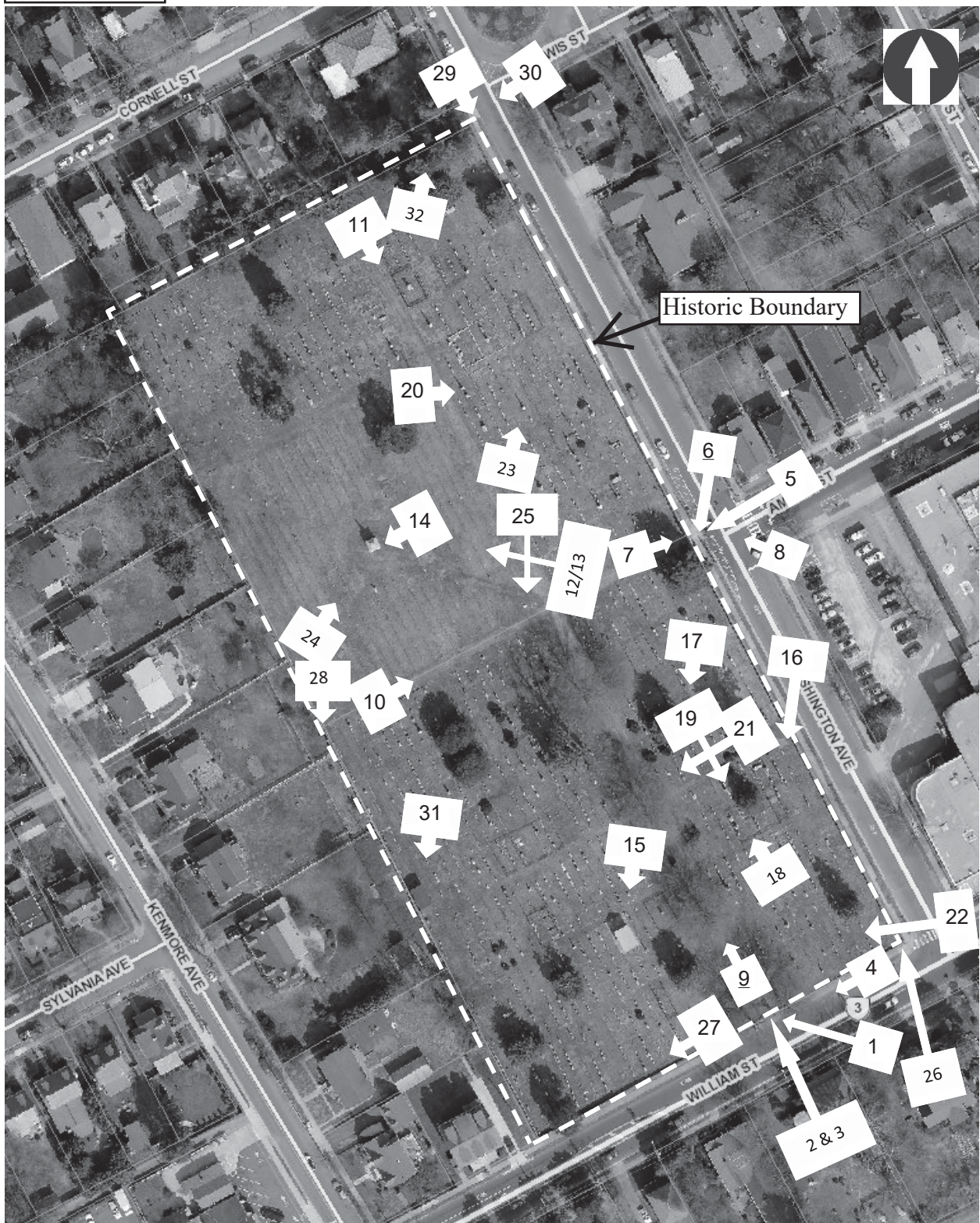


Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries
1000–1100 Washington Avenue, City of Fredericksburg, VA
DHR #111-5265

Shown on 2017 Fredericksburg GIS Map, Scale 1:2400 (<http://gis.fredericksburgva.gov/ParcelViewer/>)

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, March 2018

PHOTO KEY

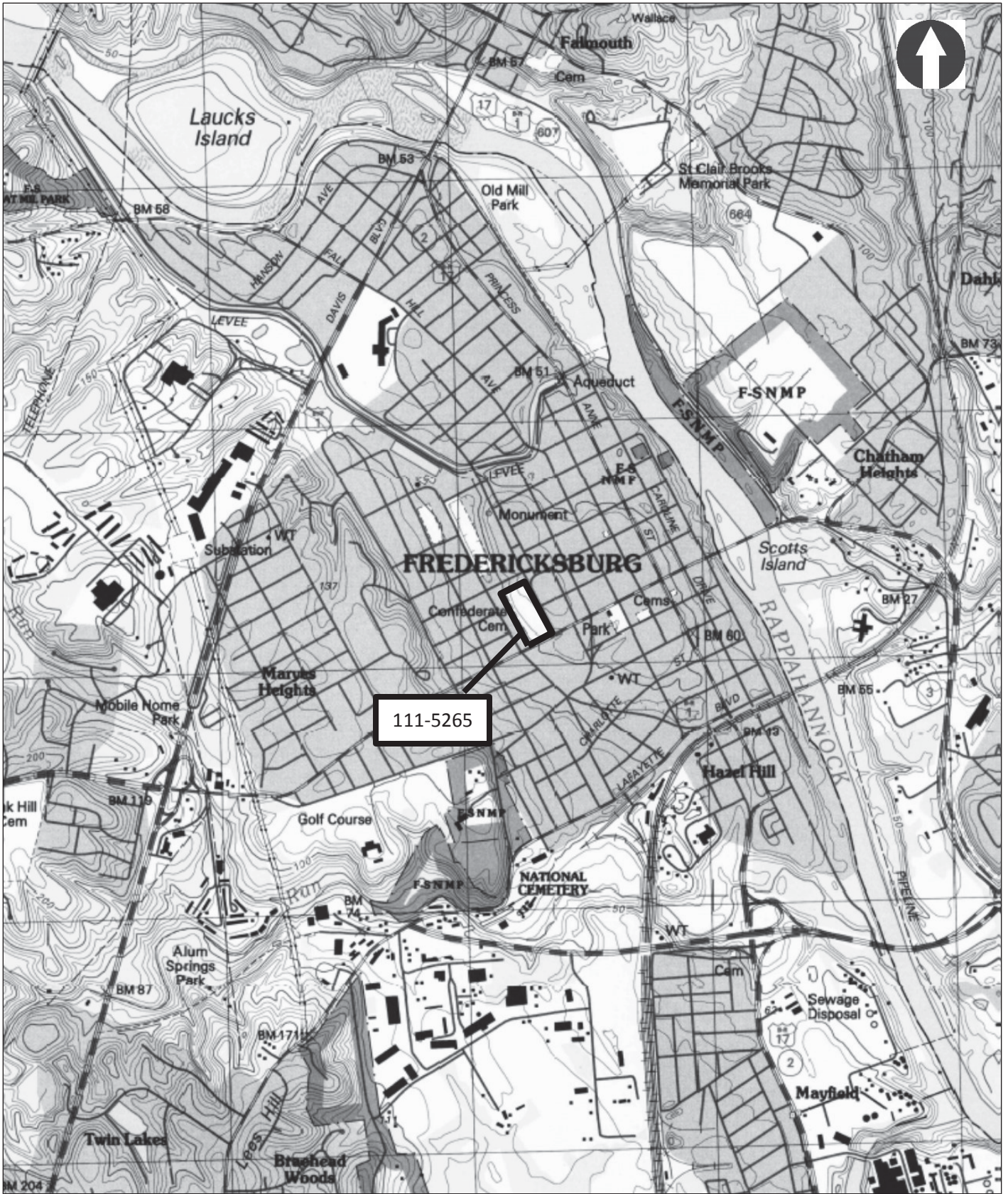


Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries
1000–1100 Washington Avenue, City of Fredericksburg, VA
DHR #111-5265

Shown on 2017 Fredericksburg GIS Map, Scale 1:2400 (<http://gis.fredericksburgva.gov/ParcelViewer/>)

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, March 2018

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP



Fredericksburg and Confederate Cemeteries
1000–1100 Washington Avenue, City of Fredericksburg, VA
DHR #111-5265

Historic Boundary with Current Tax Parcel Data
Shown on 1994 Fredericksburg, Virginia, USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, March 2018