

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: Ivy Hill Cemetery

Other names/site number: DHR File No. 100-0203

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: 2823 King Street

City or town: Alexandria 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Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A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 X C D

		<u>2/20/2025</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u>		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		
In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.		
Signature of commenting official:		Date
Title :		State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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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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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Rural Cemetery Movement

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Keeper's Lodge: WOOD, BRICK

Receiving Vault: BRICK, STONE: Sandstone, METAL: Iron

Fireman's Monument: STONE: Marble

Burial Markers: granite, marble, sandstone, metal, brick, concrete

Pathways: ASPHALT, STONE

Fencing: METAL: Iron, Steel

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

Ivy Hill Cemetery was established in Alexandria, Virginia in 1854 as a privately-owned, non-profit, nondenominational cemetery. The site occupies 22 acres of land and is accessed by a main entrance on King Street and a secondary entrance on West Timber Branch Parkway. A metal fence rings the cemetery on all sides. Although originally constructed amidst rural farmland, the cemetery is now surrounded by suburban neighborhoods. The founders of Ivy Hill were heavily influenced by the Rural Cemetery Movement, popular in the mid-nineteenth century, and this influence can be readily seen in the cemetery's overall design. Ivy Hill features a gently sloping landscape, winding footpaths and driveways, a natural stream, and pastoral landscaping. The cemetery is the resting place for many Alexandrians as well as state and nationally significant individuals. There are two contributing buildings, the Keeper's Lodge and the Receiving Vault, both constructed between 1855 and 1856, and one contributing object, the Firemen's Monument, erected in 1856. Ivy Hill Cemetery possesses integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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Narrative Description

Ivy Hill Cemetery, at 2823 King Street, occupies a pastoral 22-acre tract adjacent to the early twentieth-century Rosemont neighborhood in Alexandria, Virginia. When the cemetery was laid out between 1854 and 1856 the surrounding area was largely farmland but suburban expansion of Alexandria in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries eventually encroached on the site. These neighborhoods, however, incorporated trees and greenery into their design, making them less visually jarring with the more nature-like setting of Ivy Hill Cemetery. The cemetery's landscape consists mainly of cleared hills with thickets of trees and brush along the edges of the various driveways and footpaths. A small tributary of the Potomac River, the Timber Branch, flows in a southeast direction through the eastern portion of the cemetery's grounds and divides the tract into two unequal portions. The cemetery topography slopes gently downwards to this feature, forming a valley.

The plan of Ivy Hill Cemetery is curvilinear with footpaths and paved driveways meandering through the grounds, following the contours of the valley. The oldest portion of the cemetery is in the southwest corner, nearest King Street and the Keeper's Lodge, while the newest portion is in the northeast corner on the opposite side of Timber Branch. The cemetery is broken up into approximately twenty sections of varying sizes. Since the establishment of Ivy Hill, subscribers have been allowed to choose where they or their family members would be buried, a practice that has led to the opening of new sections before old sections were filled. Later backfilling of sections created an intermix of burial markers and death dates sometimes stretching over more than a century. Ivy Hill continues to receive interments and will likely do so for the near future.

Several burials at Ivy Hill Cemetery predate the establishment of the cemetery itself. When Ivy Hill opened in 1856, several prominent Alexandrian families chose to reinter family members in new burial plots there. This practice resulted in the reburial of individuals who had, in some cases, died decades before the cemetery's opening, as is the case with Benjamin Barton, Sr. who passed in 1816 and may have been reburied at Ivy Hill in 1858.¹ The oldest original burials at the site belong to the Smith family, the same family that donated the 22 acres to form Ivy Hill in 1854. Some Smith graves date to at least 1837 and are located along Red Fox Lane, towards the southwestern corner of the cemetery grounds. There are no uniform standards for burial markers and their designs reflect popular patterns spanning from the mid-nineteenth century to the present-day, making Ivy Hill a veritable visual encyclopedia of burial markers.

The border of Ivy Hill Cemetery along King Street has been fenced since the cemetery's opening in 1856.² A small blurb in the *Alexandria Gazette* from July 8, 1867, stated that a wooden paling

¹ Benjamin's grave can be found in Section E alongside other members of his family. His wife Mary died in 1858 and was buried at Ivy Hill. It is likely that Benjamin's body was moved here around that time. The Barton family shares a single pedestal tombstone with vaulted roof. A map of Ivy Hill with section letters and numbers is included at the end of this nomination as Map 3.

² John W. Green and B. Barton, "Relating to Accounts of Ivy Hill Cemetery [sic]," (Unpublished), May 23^d 1881. Virginia Museum of History & Culture archive.

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fence had recently been erected around the entire cemetery.³ After the turn of the twentieth century a wrought iron gate and fence replaced the paling fence. This gate and some of the fencing were later relocated to a place on the ridge above the receiving vault. As cars became the predominant mode of transportation, the main entrance was moved from in front of the keeper's lodge to the area behind the groundskeeper's shed. The former main entrance is now pedestrian only. The twentieth-century gate lacks integrity of location but is otherwise in good condition.

Ivy Hill was established as a nondenominational cemetery, a practice in keeping with the general premise of the Rural Cemetery Movement, and people of all faiths were, and continue to be, welcome to bury their dead here. Additionally, no section was set aside for any one religion. No company records survive from the nineteenth century regarding segregation of burials by race. The oldest known African American burial at Ivy Hill is that of Emily Adams, interred in 1902. The cemetery has remained integrated since that time.

Contributing Buildings

Ivy Hill Cemetery contains two contributing buildings: the keeper's lodge and the receiving vault, both constructed between 1855 and 1856. The keeper's lodge, which was constructed in 1855 as a two-story, three-bay, double pile, wood frame, front facing S-shaped dwelling with a cross-gable roof. The main block rests on an elevated brick foundation. The lodge is Italianate style with most of the windows on the first floor being taller than those on the second floor and decorative brackets under the eaves. The building originally served as housing for the cemetery superintendent who also acted as the groundskeeper and watchman. The lodge was last used as a residence in the mid-1990s and was thereafter converted into office space for the cemetery staff. Even with later alterations the keeper's lodge retains much of its original integrity. The lodge is one of the oldest of its kind in Northern Virginia.⁴

The front of the lodge faces to the southeast and is three bays wide with a one bay projection on the left side. A hipped roof, open porch covers the right two-thirds of the façade. There are four wooden, square posts evenly spaced apart. A handicap accessible elevator is recessed into the porch and directly in front of the door. To its immediate right is a set of 8 wood steps. Wood handrails with thin wood balusters line both sides of the steps. This same rail continues around the porch to the wall. Wood lattice hides the space under the porch. The front door is located centrally on the façade and to the immediate right of the projection. The windows on the first and second floors are paired. The windows on the first floor of the projection are 4/6 hung sash and the windows to the right of the door are 4/4 hung sash. The windows on the second floor align vertically with the openings on the first floor and are all 4/4 hung sash.

³ "Ivy Hill Cemetery," *Alexandria Gazette* (Alexandria, VA), July 8, 1867.

⁴ Personal Communication from Benjamin Skolnik to Vincent Turner II, October 20, 2022. Research also included looking at websites about cemeteries in Fairfax and Arlington Counties which did not turn up any information on any extant keeper's lodges. Several lodges are mentioned on National Register nominations for cemeteries in Virginia, but none are as old as the keeper's lodge at Ivy Hill Cemetery.

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The northeast side of the lodge is one bay with a single window on the first and second floors. The windows are 4/4 hung sash, aligned vertically, and offset towards the front of the lodge. A rectangular interior end chimney is centrally located at the gable and has a two-course corbel at its peak.

The northwest side of the lodge is four bays wide with two one-story shed roof additions of uneven heights. The left half of the main block of the lodge projects out several feet and is likely original. Both shed roof additions rest on a series of brick piers with wood lattice between the piers. The left shed roof addition aligns with the left side of the projection but only covers about 4/5ths of the face. It has two 2/2 hung sash windows asymmetrically placed towards the right. This addition was likely added first and housed a kitchen. The right shed roof addition has a centrally placed modern door with four large panes on the top half of the door. To the door's right is a small 2/2 hung sash window. This addition is used as a mud room.⁵ A set of five steps rises to a small landing in front of the door with wood handrails on both sides. The second floor of the projection has two 4/4 hung sash windows arranged asymmetrically towards the left side. On the second floor above the right addition is a set of paired 4/4 hung sash windows.

The southwest side of the lodge is two bays wide with two 4/4 hung sash windows on the first and second floors, aligned vertically. These windows are offset to the left and right sides. A rectangular interior end chimney is centrally located and features a dentilled cornice near the top.

The Ivy Hill Cemetery receiving vault was built between 1855 and 1856 into the south hillside along Old Vault Road at the intersection with Peyton Lane. The vault portion was built first in 1855 while the façade was finished in 1856. The oldest section of the cemetery is to its rear. The vault façade is a false front of rusticated ashlar blocks of Seneca red sandstone arranged to form an ogee with checked shoulders. The edges of the blocks are beveled, and several blocks have faux edges carved into their faces to make them appear irregular in size. This false front is backed by a single layer of brick that has been mortared to it. The interior of the vault is one room, one-story tall, and is made completely of brick. The interior space was originally furnished with shelves to store bodies awaiting burial. These shelves were later removed, and the vault is now used for minor storage. Several iron pegs extend from the walls where these shelves were. The iron door is original and was restored in 2011 by Flaherty Iron Works. The floor was originally dirt but was capped with concrete in 2012 by Deak and Company. The receiving vault is one of the oldest of its kind in Northern Virginia.⁶

⁵ An 1861 photograph of Ivy Hill Cemetery, Figure 1 at the end of this nomination, does not show either rear addition but does show the left side projection from the main block. Given that the left addition housed a kitchen, it is more likely that this was added first.

⁶ Personal Communication from Benjamin Skolnik to Vincent Turner II, October 20, 2022. Personal Communication from Mary Lipsey to Vincent Turner II, October 24, 2022. Research also included looking at websites about cemeteries in Fairfax and Arlington Counties which did not turn up any information on extant receiving vaults. Several receiving vaults are mentioned on National Register nominations for cemeteries in Virginia, but none are as old as the receiving vault at Ivy Hill Cemetery.

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Contributing Object

There is one contributing object in Ivy Hill Cemetery: the Firemen's Monument. Dedicated in 1856, the monument is located in the oldest section of the cemetery, near the main entrance.

The Firemen's Monument commemorates the deaths of seven firefighters who were killed in a devastating blaze in Alexandria on November 17th, 1855. Plans to erect a monument to honor their sacrifice began immediately after the fire.⁷ The cornerstone for the monument was placed during a ceremony honoring the men on the one-year anniversary of the fire.⁸ It was completed by February 1857.⁹ The Firemen's Monument is a marble obelisk crowned with a marble urn. The monument stands on a small earthen rise about two-and-a-half feet tall and is just under 21 feet tall. The names of the seven firefighters who were killed are carved into a rounded tablet on the southwest face of the monument. The tablet is surrounded by laurel. Several feet above the tablet is a carved alcove partially sheltering a woman in a robe. The base of the alcove is lined with scrollwork and the edges with laurel. The date "Nov. 17th 1855" is carved directly above the alcove. The marble urn at the peak of the monument has a carved flame of life emitting from its mouth. The monument is in excellent condition and retains much of its original integrity.

The immediate area surrounding the Firemen's Monument was dedicated in 1970 as the Circle of Honor for the Alexandria Fire Department. In addition to the Firemen's Monument, the Circle of Honor features a shallow, rectangular memorial fountain, immediately to the southwest of the monument, with a fire hose nozzle as the fountain head. The fountain was rededicated in 2001 to honor Fire and EMS personnel who lost their lives during the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. Several trees within and near the circle date to the dedication of the Firemen's Monument. Two free standing columbaria were added in 2003 to house the cremains of firefighters and other EMS personnel. The Circle of Honor is in good condition and retains much of its integrity.

Non-Contributing Building

The sole non-contributing resource at Ivy Hill is the groundskeeper's shed, located to the rear (northwest) of the keeper's lodge. Its back is to King Street and its bay doors open towards the cemetery grounds. This structure was likely built in the early twentieth century to replace an earlier shed and is used to store groundskeeping and maintenance equipment. A single bay addition was added to the original portion of the shed at an unknown date and serves as an auxiliary office for cemetery staff and has a bathroom for visitors. The structure remains in good condition although it has little historical integrity.

⁷ "Meeting," *Alexandria Gazette* (Alexandria, VA), November 19, 1855.

⁸ "Firemen's Monument," *Alexandria Gazette* (Alexandria, VA), November 18, 1856.

⁹ "The Firemen's Monument," *Alexandria Gazette* (Alexandria, VA), February 13, 1857.

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Integrity

Ivy Hill Cemetery was originally constructed in a rural area, approximately a mile to the west of Alexandria's incorporated boundaries. Suburban neighborhoods have encroached on the cemetery's boundaries in the century and a half since the cemetery's founding but have minor impact on the setting and design. Ivy Hill's curvilinear paths and decorative trees, brush, and ornamental plantings still convey a strong sense of entering a more pastoral space, as intended by the Rural Cemetery Movement. Many of the original burial markers from the period of significance are still in place and convey a powerful sense of mid- to late-nineteenth century cemetery design. The receiving vault and Firemen's Monument remain unchanged on their exteriors from the original construction while the keeper's lodge, only recently rehabilitated, is still easily recognizable as an Italianate building. Ivy Hill Cemetery possesses a strong integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, and association.

Headstones, Tombstones, and Grave Markers¹⁰

Some of the oldest headstones in Ivy Hill Cemetery predate the founding of the cemetery itself. The first subscription for a burial lot in Ivy Hill was sold on October 11, 1854.¹¹ Recent research indicates that there are least 38 individuals, with and without markers, who died before that date and who are commemorated in the cemetery. Since the earliest records are incomplete, there is also a possibility that some of these individuals may just have their names carved onto grave markers and may not actually be buried here. Most of the Smith family burials predate Ivy Hill including Hugh Charles Smith (1854), his wife Isabella Keightley Smith (1853), their children, Alfred Keightley Smith (1843), Archibald Keightley Smith (1841), and Isabella Keightley Smith (1837), and an unknown relation, Hugh Smith (1846). The oldest death commemorated at Ivy Hill is of Elizabeth Blair Cary Fairfax who died in 1778.

Headstones, tombstones, and grave markers at Ivy Hill vary greatly in both style and ornamentation. They are most commonly made from granite, marble, sandstone, iron, or bronze and many have brick foundations. The graves are mostly sited towards the nearest path although sometimes grave markers from adjoining family plots are perpendicular to one another. The oldest dated markers are almost entirely found in the southwest portion of the cemetery near the King Street entrance, namely Sections A, B, E, F, G, and P (see Map 3). The sole exception is the Fairfax family plot which is located almost directly in the center of Ivy Hill in Section O between Mountcastle Lane and Valley Road. The most recent burials are found in the northeast sections and are numbered rather than lettered. Headstone styles include vertical and horizontal stele, crosses, bevel markers, piers, obelisks, sculptures, columns, and flat markers. There are two styles of tombstones present, ledgers and chest tombs.

The most common style of headstone at Ivy Hill is the vertical stele, often rounded at the top, and the horizontal stele. This style of headstone is heavily represented in all sections. The Stabler

¹⁰ Dates of deaths are in parenthesis.

¹¹ Green and Barton, "Relating to Accounts of Ivy Hill," 1881.

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family plot in Section A consists of seven arc headed stelae all the same size and decoration. The Leadbeater family plot (1843-1950) in Section G consists of multiple arc-headed stelae of varying size and shape. The Janney family plot (1874-1975), also in Section G, has nine half round top stelae with full bevels along the sides, creating an unusual smooth appearance. Several members of the Packard family (1873-1994) in Section M have peon top with checked shoulder stele.

Obelisks are far more common in the oldest sections of Ivy Hill than in the newest sections and often mark the most prominent family graves. The Lee family obelisk (1875-1913) in Section N stands over 10 feet tall and is one of the few monuments in the cemetery to bear the inscription of the carver's name, Chauncey. The graves of Frank (1906) and Emma Hume (1931) are marked with a gargantuan obelisk atop a large square die and three granite steps. This is perhaps the tallest monument to a single family in Ivy Hill. The graves of Robert (1865) and Susan Wheat (1898) and Benoni (1902) and Matilda Wheat (1885) in Section E are marked with elaborately carved obelisks over 10 feet tall. In comparison, the grave of Samuel Chevalley (1900) in Section N is marked with a modest obelisk, about two feet tall, decorated with a cross and the letters IHS.

There are relatively few large sculptural markers in Ivy Hill. Perhaps the most notable sculptural marker in Ivy Hill adorns the top of grave for Emily (1875) and John Wheat (1879) in Section E. The base of the marker consists of a nearly 6-foot-tall pedestal tombstone. Surmounting this base is a sculpture of a woman in robes standing in front of a cross and with her hands clasped together. She represents the one of the seven Virtues, Faith. An angel stands atop the pedestal tomb obelisk of the Ballenger family (1943-1974) in Section R. The angel stands with wings outspread over a cross, gently dropping flowers from a bunch in its hands. Curiously a five-pointed star adorns the angel's head.

Ledger tombstones are uncommon at Ivy Hill, but several examples can be found. Large ledger stones can be found covering the graves of three members of the Cary family in Section O. Each stone is marked with a different symbol, that of Howard Cary (1906) features a large white cross with a fern overlaid, Elisabeth Cary's (1945) tombstone features a pelican, and Clarence Cary's (1911) stone is inscribed with a family crest. The grave of Thomas Harrison (1857), who died at 2 years old, is marked with a simply designed ledger tombstone.

Chest tombs are the most uncommon grave marker at Ivy Hill Cemetery with only three examples extant. Two are found in the oldest section of the cemetery, Section G, and one is found in one of the most recently opened sections, Section 5-2. The two oldest chest tombs are for Hugh Charles Smith (1854) and his wife Isabella Keightley Smith (1853). Both feature flat pilasters at the corners and lengthy inscriptions on their capstones.

Children's graves are frequently adorned with resting lambs or cherubs. The grave of Charles Shelton (1927) in Section G is marked with a two-step, clipped pyramidal headstone. A small carved cherub, with a missing wing, adorns the top of the monument. Also unique to this monument, the name Charles is carved in raised cursive lettering. A small sleeping angel rests

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atop the grave of Gabriella Yeaton (1859) in Section O. The grave of Martha Lucille Gravatte (1962) in Section R features a square top with scotia shoulders headstone surmounted by a carved angel nearly as tall as the die itself. Lambs are a frequent fixture of children's graves in Ivy Hill. A small lamb, seated with its head raised can be seen on the grave of Carroll Uhlinger (1936) in Section B.

Christian iconography is rife in Ivy Hill with Latin or Celtic crosses being the most common decoration on grave markers. Several dozen cross headstones can also be found spread throughout the grounds. The Green family plot in Section A is dominated by a large Celtic cross marker bearing the name Green along its base and the letters IHS, the first three letters of Jesus's name using the Greek alphabet. This headstone is for John (1914) and Fanny Green (1914) The grave of Jane Revere Burke (1920) in Section B is marked with a variant of the Greek cross that lies flush with the ground. Reverend Henry O. Wyer (1857) in Section G has a pulpit marker with an open book on top representing the Bible.

Perhaps the most unusual headstone at Ivy Hill belongs to James and Jane Green who died just over a month apart in 1880. The joint monument stands over six feet tall. A solid base of marble supports a smaller step and two separate dies, stacked side by side. Atop the dies are simplified Corinthian columns connected at the top by a Gothic arched stone carved with "Our Beloved Parents." A small cross bottony crowns the arched stone.

Several family plots at Ivy Hill follow the Victorian trend of erecting a central family name monument with surrounding matching headstones. The Ryder family (1912-2007) in Section G has a large horizontal stele marker with the family name carved in raised lettering. Surrounding the stele are nine bevel headstones with the family member's name and lifespan carved. The Demaine family (1919-1991) has a large horizontal stele marker, reminiscent of an altar tombstone, with the family name carved in inset lettering. Surrounding the stele are nine curved, slant headstones with first names, middle initials, and life spans carved in raised lettering.

Cemeteries, as monuments to the dead, are festooned with symbology. Ivy Hill Cemetery is no exception and sepulchral art of all kinds can be found throughout its grounds including religious iconography (Bibles, crowns, crosses, crown and cross, IHS, angels, doves, lambs), various plants (roses, lilies, pansies, laurels, palm branches, ivy, grape vines and clusters, and willows), fraternal organizations, social clubs and organizations, urns, heraldic imagery, military branches, and books. Some headstones feature braided edging, beveled edges, or fluted columns.

Some family plots are surrounded by stone coping or iron fences. The Arnold family plot (1839-1917) in Section A has several headstones within a continuous granite coping. The name ARNOLD is carved in raised letters on the coping at the front of the plot. Since the topography of Ivy Hill slopes gently towards Timber Branch, some families elected to build small concrete walls around their plots to have a flat space for graves. The graves of Richard H. (1941) and Margaret M. Pleasants (1978) in Section T are marked with a shared slant headstone and surrounded by a low concrete wall. The corners of the plot are marked with granite blocks that have the letter P carved in them. Nearby is the family plot for Harry (1939) and Lillian Schulze

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(1953), and Lillian Schulze Currie (1945). This plot is edged with an unusual triangular shaped concrete coping. The Roberts family plot (1863-2011) in Section N is surrounded by a low iron pipe. Small granite obelisks are evenly spaced around the plot to hold the pipes in place. The Bryant family plot (1887-2016) in Section F is surrounded by tall stone obelisks holding a three-level iron pipe fence. The Leadbeater family plot (1843-1944) in Section G was originally fenced in with a similar three-level iron pipe fence mounted in stone pillars. The iron pipe has long since been removed and today only the stone pillars remain.

Selected Graves of Notable Individuals¹²

John Burke, 1825-1907, partnered with Colonel Arthur Herbert in 1852 to start Burke & Herbert Bank, the oldest continually operating bank in Virginia. He was also one of the three founders of Ivy Hill Cemetery.

John Critcher, 1820-1901, served in the Virginia State Senate and was a member of the State secession convention in 1861. After the Civil War, he was appointed judge of the 8th Judicial Circuit, but was later removed because he had served in the Confederate Army. He later became a judge in Alexandria.

Bryan Fairfax, 1736-1802, was the first American born member of the House of Lords and the 8th Lord Fairfax of Cameron. Bryan was ordained as an Episcopal priest in 1789 and served as the rector of Christ Church in Alexandria from 1790 to 1792.¹³

James Green, 1801-1880, operated the Green Mansion House beginning in 1848 which was the largest hotel in Alexandria for several decades.

Sarah Scott Tracy Herbert, 1820-1896, was the secretary to Ann Pamela Cunningham, who formed the Mount Vernon Ladies Association (MVLA) in 1853. The MVLA bought Mount Vernon in 1860 and opened the estate to the public. Sarah Tracy managed Mount Vernon alongside Upton Herbert during the Civil War and ensured that the grounds remained neutral during the conflict.

Edward Stabler Leadbeater, 1836-1899, was a local merchant who operated the apothecary of E.S. Leadbeater & Sons by 1865. The apothecary began under the first Edward Stabler in 1792 and was managed by several generations of the Stabler-Leadbeater family until closing during the Great Depression in 1933.¹⁴

¹² Unless otherwise stated, information on these burials came from the Ivy Hill Cemetery's record search page <https://ivyhillcemetery.net/records-search/>. Sepulchral art symbol meanings came from Douglas Keister, *Stories in Stone: A Field Guide to Cemetery Symbolism and Iconography*, (Layton, UT: Gibbs Smith, 2004).

¹³ Happy Heart, "Rev. Bryan Fairfax," Find A Grave, last updated June 23, 2015, https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/148220516/bryan_fairfax.

¹⁴ "History of the Apothecary Museum," City of Alexandria, Virginia, last updated November 27, 2022, <https://www.alexandriava.gov/museums/history-of-the-apothecary-museum>.

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Lucy Randolph Mason, 1882-1959, was a leading labor activist, civil rights proponent, and suffragist. She volunteered and worked for numerous rights organizations including the Young Women's Christian Association, American Federation of Labor, League of Women Voters (becoming the first president of the Richmond Chapter in 1920) and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.¹⁵

Yvette McBarnette, 1926-2016, was a doctor who pioneered the treatment of sickle cell anemia in the United States in the 1960s and 1970s. She was appointed by President Richard Nixon to a White House advisory committee whose recommendations led to the 1972 National Sickle Cell Anemia Control Act, which appropriated federal funds for screening, counseling, health education and research.

Alice Morgan, 1943-2018, dedicated her life to community service in Alexandria and was the first woman, as well as the first African American, to serve on the Alexandria Planning Commission. During her tenure on the Commission she focused on issues surrounding affordable housing, senior citizen advocacy, and affordable health care.

Nicholas Philip Trist, 1800-1874, negotiated the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which was signed on February 2, 1848, ending the Mexican-American War. The treaty gave the United States undisputed control of Texas, established the Rio Grande River as the Mexican-United States border, and ceded to the United States the present-day states of California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming.

Wernher Von Braun, 1912-1977, was a German aerospace engineer who was a leading figure in the development of rocket technology in Germany during the Second World War and later in the United States during the Cold War.

¹⁵ Jennifer Ritterhouse, "Lucy Randolph Mason (1882–1959)," Dictionary of Virginia Biography, Library of Virginia (1998–), last updated 2019, http://www.lva.virginia.gov/public/dvb/bio.asp?b=Mason_Lucy_Randolph.

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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.)

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1854 – 1970

Significant Dates

1856

1970

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Ivy Hill Cemetery

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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.)

Established in 1854 and officially opened to the public in 1856, Ivy Hill Cemetery was created to provide a serene, park-like setting in which to lay to rest citizens of Alexandria, Virginia, and its environs. Ivy Hill was modeled on the tenets of the Rural Cemetery Movement, a social movement which sought to change burial practices in urban centers across the United States by moving burial grounds from the cities to the countryside. The cemetery is significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Landscape Architecture for its association with the Rural Cemetery Movement. Ivy Hill Cemetery meets Criteria Consideration D for cemeteries, as it derives its primary significance from its distinctive design features. The period of significance for Ivy Hill Cemetery begins in 1854, with the cemetery's establishment, and ends in 1970, with the dedication of the Circle of Honor surrounding the 1856 Firemen's Monument.

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

Alexandria, Virginia was founded in 1749 along the western bank of the Potomac River just below its split with the Anacostia River. The small community quickly became an important port of trade and was officially incorporated as a town in 1779.¹⁶ As the town grew so too did its burial grounds. Like other urban areas in the early United States, burying grounds in Alexandria were well within incorporated limits, often surrounding churches. Private family burial grounds were also common and located throughout the town. In the last few decades of the eighteenth century, some residents of American cities began advocating for the cessation of burials in urban graveyards and the creation of new burial places outside town limits.¹⁷ This concern over burying the dead within cities was stoked by disease outbreaks, which were linked by some people to the presence of graves in cities, and the general overcrowding of graveyards.¹⁸

Town leaders in Alexandria were beset by these same national concerns and in 1795 established the Penny Hill Cemetery at the southwest edge of town. Less than a decade later, the Alexandria Common Council passed a law forbidding the digging of graves "in any ground within the corporation, not opened or allotted before the twenty-seventh of March, eighteen hundred and four." The law effectively outlawed the opening of new burial grounds within the town limits after 1804. This legislation may have been spurred on by a yellow fever epidemic that swept Alexandria in 1803.¹⁹ Local churches soon established new burial grounds adjacent to Penny Hill Cemetery, at the corner of Wilkes and Payne Streets. Eventually 13 cemeteries would be

¹⁶ William Francis Smith and T. Michael Miller, *A Seaport Saga: Portrait of Old Alexandria, Virginia*, (Virginia Beach, VA: The Donning Company/Publishers, 1989), 16.

¹⁷ David Charles Sloane, *The Last Great Necessity*, (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1991), 29.

¹⁸ Sloane, *The Last Great Necessity*, 20, 35, 37-39.

¹⁹ Smith and Miller, *A Seaport Saga*, 51.

Ivy Hill Cemetery

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established in this new area which became referred to as the “Wilkes Street Cemetery Complex.”²⁰

In 1831, Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, Massachusetts was established by the members of Boston’s upper class and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The cemetery was necessitated by the poor conditions and overcrowding of inner-city Boston burial grounds. Founders of Mount Auburn intended for the site to become a model of landscape gardening, a place where the dead would not only be buried but where the living could immerse themselves in a pastoral setting, far away from the bustle of the city.²¹ Mount Auburn Cemetery drew inspiration from English and French theories of aesthetics which embodied the ideas of the picturesque and romanticism to create visually pleasing landscapes.²² The establishment of Mount Auburn Cemetery ushered in a new era of American burial practice referred to as the Rural Cemetery Movement.²³ The American public’s views on death and burial continued to evolve throughout the nineteenth century, especially in the wake of the Civil War.²⁴ Rural cemeteries adapted well to these new views on interment and were established near major cities from the Atlantic Seaboard to the Midwest.

In the early 1850s, several prominent Alexandrians, including Samuel Miller, William N. McVeigh, and John W. Burke, formed the Ivy Hill Cemetery Company with the intention of establishing a new, modern cemetery in the countryside to the west of Alexandria. Company records from the time are incomplete but what is certain is that Hugh Charles Smith, a local merchant and farmer, passed away in 1854 and left a little over 22 acres of his estate for his executor, Richard C. Smith, to give to the trustees of the Ivy Hill Cemetery Company to create a nondenominational community cemetery.²⁵ The Smith family cemetery was located on this land and dated to at least 1837, with the possibility of burials dating to 1811.²⁶ The Ivy Hill trustees began taking subscriptions for burials on October 11, 1854. An 1881 copy of expense reports from the earliest years indicates that the trustees began the construction of a brick and stone receiving vault as well as a wood framed keeper’s lodge in 1855. A fence was also constructed at this time, but the types of materials are not listed.²⁷ The cemetery was officially opened to the public on June 18, 1856, although the title transfer for the land was not completed until 1857.²⁸

²⁰ “Historic Cemeteries of Alexandria,” City of Alexandria, Virginia, accessed April 25, 2024, <https://www.alexandriava.gov/historic-sites/historic-cemeteries-of-alexandria>.

²¹ Sloane, *The Last Great Necessity*, 46.

²² *Ibid.*, 49-50.

²³ Janet L. Heywood, “Mount Auburn Cemetery National Historic Landmark Nomination,” 24. Sloane, *The Last Great Necessity*, 55. Elisabeth Potter and Beth Boland, “National Register Bulletin 41: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places”, (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1992), 4.

²⁴ Drew Gilpin Faust, *This Republic Of Suffering*, (New York City, NY: Vintage Books, 2008).

²⁵ “Alexandria Affairs,” *Evening Star* (Washington, D.C.), August 22, 1883.

²⁶ “Historic Cemeteries of Alexandria,” City of Alexandria, Virginia, accessed April 25, 2024, <https://www.alexandriava.gov/historic-sites/historic-cemeteries-of-alexandria>.

²⁷ Green and Barton, “Relating to Accounts of Ivy Hill,” 1881.

²⁸ “Dedication of Ivy Hill Cemetery,” *Alexandria Gazette* (Alexandria, VA), June 17, 1856. “Dedication of Ivy Hill Cemetery,” *Alexandria Gazette* (Alexandria, VA), June 20, 1856. The deed for the original transfer of title can be found at the City of Alexandria Records, Office of Clerk of Circuit Court in Book S-3 Page 132.

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Although its designer is unknown, it is evident that Ivy Hill Cemetery's overall design was inspired by the Rural Cemetery Movement. The Rural Cemetery Movement influenced Americans to move away from the old Puritan idea of death as a somber occasion marked with dreary decoration on tombstones towards "gardens of graves." These new burials were placed into pastoral landscapes that had rolling hills, ornamental plantings, and water features. Cemeteries were often placed on "hilly, wooded sites [that] were enhanced by grading, selective thinning of trees, and massing of plant materials which directed views opening onto broad vistas."²⁹ Grave markers shifted from flat carvings to three-dimensional sculptures, sepulchral art exploded into a variety of symbols representing new life and hope after death, and highly ornamented mausoleums became more prevalent. These new cemeteries faced some of the same problems as the old burial grounds such as vandalism, vagrancy, and grave robbing which called for around the clock watches.³⁰ The founders of Mount Auburn intended for their cemetery to not only be a burial place but a place of instruction and enlightenment for society where the accomplishments of notable individuals were commemorated through monuments.³¹ These complex ideas of commemoration, instruction, recreation, and contemplation were woven together in the Rural Cemetery Movement.

Ivy Hill Cemetery incorporates many of these defining characteristics of the Rural Cemetery Movement. The keeper's lodge and receiving vault, both constructed in 1855, were intended to provide security for the dead. Driveways and footpaths at Ivy Hill wind over the landscape, curve with the slope of the hills and provide ordered boundaries for the numerous sections of the cemetery. Ornamental plants and towering trees dominate the viewsheds and envelop both graves and visitors alike. Travelers are guided along the paths only to emerge at the crest of hills and be treated with views and vistas of the Timber Branch at the floor of the valley. Grave markers at Ivy Hill serve as sculptures amidst the cemetery's park-like setting. The 1856 Firemen's Monument was placed just inside the main entrance of the cemetery to serve not only as a commemorative device but also as a source of instruction and enlightenment to future Alexandrians.

Ivy Hill Cemetery proved to be a popular burial ground for Alexandrians. Several prominent local families, including the Leadbeaters, Bryants, Fairfaxes, and Bartons, bought family lots and even moved deceased family members from other cemeteries to Ivy Hill. As was common with other Rural Cemeteries, single graves were also made available for purchase. Ivy Hill is final resting place of several hundred veterans who served in wars ranging from the American Civil War to the Vietnam War. Seventy-nine Civil War veterans, both Union and Confederate, are buried here although no veteran burials date to the war itself.

²⁹ Potter and Boland, "National Register Bulletin 41," 6.

³⁰ Sloane, *The Last Great Necessity*, 77-79. Meg Greene, "The Rural Cemetery Movement (1830-1855)," in *Rest in Piece: A History of American Cemeteries*, (Minneapolis, MN: Twenty-First Century Books, 2008).

³¹ Janet L. Heywood, "Mount Auburn Cemetery NHLN," 8.

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The period of significance for Ivy Hill Cemetery begins in 1854, with the founding of the cemetery, and ends in 1970, with the dedication of the Circle of Honor, officially dedicated on October 7, 1970, as a place set aside for the burial of emergency responders.³²

The oldest extant burial ground in Alexandria is the Christ Church churchyard which was established in 1774 but which has burials potentially dating to 1766. Old Town Alexandria, the original portion of the city, has 15 official burial grounds and at least 23 other known burial locations. Prior to the establishment of churchyards, it was common for families to bury their dead in their own backyards and gardens. Many of these smaller family plots have been moved or lost over time. Penny Hill Cemetery was established in 1796 as a municipal burial ground on South Payne Street. When the Alexandria Common Council forbade the opening of new graves within town limits in 1804, new burials moved to Penny Hill. The area around Penny Hill Cemetery, then called Spring Garden Farm, was soon bought out by several religious and fraternal organizations. These groups established their own independent, usually denominational, cemeteries adjacent to one another. These cemeteries eventually came to be known as the Wilkes Street Cemetery Complex. The cemeteries are largely organized in long, orderly rows of graves. Today the Wilkes Street Cemetery Complex consists of 13 cemeteries: Penny Hill (1796), Christ Church Episcopal (1808), Trinity United Methodist Church (1808), St. Paul's Episcopal Church (1809), Presbyterian (1809), Methodist Protestant Church (1829), Home of Peace (1857), Union Cemetery (1860), Alexandria National Cemetery (1862), Bethel Cemetery (1885), Douglass Memorial (1895), and Agudas Achim (1933). The Black Baptist Cemetery (1885) was not originally part of the complex but was later added by the city. Of the 13 cemeteries, Alexandria National Cemetery is the only cemetery on the National Register of Historic Places. Many of the cemeteries are still active and accepting burials.

Ivy Hill Cemetery stands out from these other burial grounds for several reasons. Ivy Hill was first and foremost established as a nondenominational community burial ground. Its setting and design were influenced by the Rural Cemetery Movement which encouraged ornamental plantings, paths that flowed with the natural topography of the landscape, water features, and sculptural grave markers. The Firemen's Monument, dedicated to the seven men who lost their lives in a terrible blaze in 1855, was placed in Ivy Hill likely because of its serene setting and pastoral landscape. Ivy Hill also featured a keeper's lodge from the beginning which housed people responsible for maintenance of the grounds and the prevention of vandalism. Only Alexandria National Cemetery was built with a keeper's lodge. All these characteristics, hallmarks of the Rural Cemetery Movement and nineteenth century American thoughts on death, can still be found at Ivy Hill Cemetery today. Shortly after its opening, the improvements at Ivy Hill were said to have "beautified, what is universally considered in natural beauty and variety, one of the loveliest situations in this neighborhood for so sacred a purpose."³³ The founders of Ivy Hill Cemetery intended for their cemetery to not merely be a place to bury the dead but be a serene, pastoral setting in which Alexandrians could stroll and escape from the bustle of the busy city. This vision was well accomplished in 1856 and carries on in the present day.

³² "Dedication Circle of Honor Friendship Fountain," (Booklet), October 7, 1970.

³³ *Alexandria Gazette* (Alexandria, VA), October 13, 1858.

Ivy Hill Cemetery
Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Personal Communication from Mary Lipsey to Vincent Turner II, October 24, 2022.

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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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR File No. 100-0203

Ivy Hill Cemetery

Name of Property

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 22

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

A.	Latitude: 38.818085	Longitude: -77.075905
B.	Latitude: 38.818950	Longitude: -77.071074
C.	Latitude: 38.816645	Longitude: -77.070565
D.	Latitude: 38.816435	Longitude: -77.074061

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

A.	Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
B.	Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
C.	Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
D.	Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

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

The nominated boundary corresponds to City of Alexandria tax parcel 042.04-05-01, as depicted on the attached Tax Parcel Map. The property is bounded on the west by King Street, to the north and east by residential neighborhoods, and to the south by Silverado Alexandria Memory Care Community.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated boundary encompasses the integral, contiguous landscape of the 22-acre property that has historically been occupied by Ivy Hill Cemetery since 1854. These boundaries were drawn in 1854 and legalized with the final transfer of land from the estate of Hugh Charles Smith to the Ivy Hill Cemetery company in 1857.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Vincent Turner II, Catherine Weinraub
organization: University of Maryland, College Park
street & number: 3835 Campus Drive
city or town: College Park state: Maryland zip code: 20742
e-mail vincentt495@gmail.com
telephone: _____
date: _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- A. **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- B. **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- C. **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.

Ivy Hill Cemetery

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City of Alexandria, VA

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Photo Log

Name of Property: Ivy Hill Cemetery

City or Vicinity: City of Alexandria

County: Independent City

State: Virginia

Photographer: Vincent Turner II

Date Photographed: April 17, 2024

Photo 1

Former main entrance to Ivy Hill Cemetery on King Street, view to the northeast. The 1855 keeper's lodge is on the left and the Circle of Honor with the Firemen's Monument is in the back center.

Photo 2

1855 keeper's lodge, southeast (front) façade, view to the northwest.

Photo 3

1855 keeper's lodge, northwest (rear) elevation, view to the southwest. The non-contributing groundskeeper's shed is to the right.

Photo 4

Circle of Honor with Firemen's Monument, view to the northeast. In the foreground is the memorial fountain rededicated in 2001 to honor Fire and EMS personnel who lost their lives during the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.

Photo 5

Detail of the southwest face of the Firemen's Monument showing the names of the seven firemen who lost their lives, view to the northeast.

Photo 6

Rear of the Circle of Honor showing the columbaria added in 2003. The Firemen's Monument is in the center just behind one of the columbaria and the keeper's lodge is in the background. View to the northwest.

Photo 7

North (front) façade of the 1855 receiving vault, view to the south. This façade is a false front of Seneca red sandstone added in 1856. This door is original and was restored by Flaherty Iron Works in 2011.

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Photo 8

Early twentieth century former main gate, view to the northwest. This gate and a small portion of the fence were moved here when the main entrance to Ivy Hill Cemetery was moved to behind the groundskeeper's shed.

Photo 9

Timber Branch bisects Ivy Hill Cemetery near its northeast corner, view to the northwest. Water was an important characteristic of the Rural Cemetery Movement.

Photo 10

Some of the headstones in Section A, view to the north. Note the arched tombstone of James and Jane Green just off center to the left.

Photo 11

Valley Road with Section M to the left, Section A to the right, and Section N in the background, view to the northeast.

Photo 12

Northwest corner of Section R, view to the southeast.

Photo 13

Intersection of Mountcastle Lane and Valley Road, Section O is to the left and Section N is to the right, view to the southeast.

Photo 14

Southeast corner of Section T, view to the northwest. Note the gentle slope from left to right towards Timber Branch which is just behind the tree line to the right.

Photo 15

Section F, view to the east. Note the wide variety of tombstones and headstones.

Photo 16

Section P, view to the west. Note the wide variety of tombstones and headstones.

Photo 17

Section G is where most of the oldest graves at Ivy Hill are located, view to the east. Red Fox Lane runs off to the left.

Photo 18

The graves of Hugh Charles Smith (left), his wife Isabella Keightley Smith (center), their child Hugh Charles Smith, Jr. (right), view to the north. The graves of Alfred Keightley Smith, Archibald Keightley Smith, and Isabella Keightley Smith, and an unknown relation, Hugh Smith are unmarked. These graves are located at the northern end of Section G.

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Photo 19

Eastern end of Section G, view to the northwest. The graves of the Janney family are in the foreground.

Photo 20

Section O, view to the southwest. Many of the graves at Ivy Hill are interspersed with low shrubs that burst into color every spring.

Historic Images Log (see Continuation Sheets)

Figure 1. 1861 photograph of a Federal troop encampment outside of Alexandria, Virginia. Ivy Hill Cemetery is on the left. The two-story building is the keeper's lodge. (Source: Ivy Hill Cemetery)

Figure 2. Undated photograph of the façade of the keeper's lodge. Note brackets under the cornice and tall first story windows. (Source: Ivy Hill Cemetery)

Figure 3. Photograph of the Firemen's Monument prior to the dedication of the Circle of Honor in 1970. (Source: Ivy Hill Cemetery)

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Ivy Hill Cemetery

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

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Figure 1: 1861 photograph of a Federal troop encampment outside of Alexandria, Virginia. Ivy Hill Cemetery is on the left. The two-story building is the keeper's lodge. (Source: Ivy Hill Cemetery)

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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Figure 2: Undated photograph of the façade of the keeper's lodge. Note brackets under the cornice and tall first story windows. (Source: Ivy Hill Cemetery)

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National Park Service

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Figure 3: Photograph of the Firemen's Monument prior to the dedication of the Circle of Honor in 1970.
(Source: Ivy Hill Cemetery)



LOCATION MAP

Ivy Hill Cemetery
City of Alexandria, VA
DHR ID# 100-0203

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

A: 38.818085, -77.075905
B: 38.818950, -77.071074
C: 38.816645, -77.070565
D: 38.816435, -77.074061

 Resource Boundary

0 200 400
 Feet

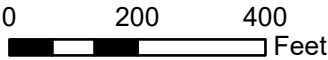


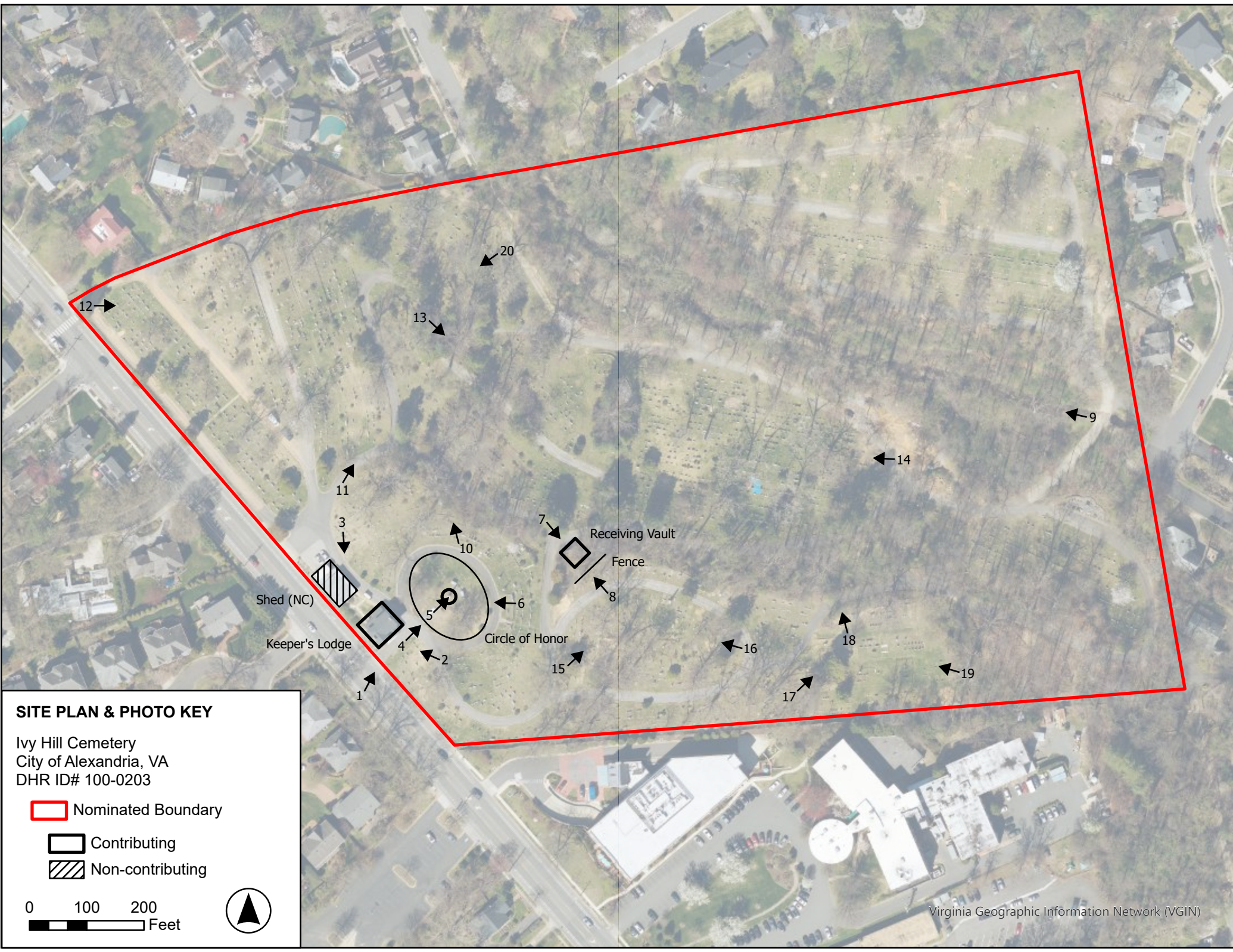


STREET MAP

Ivy Hill Cemetery
City of Alexandria, VA
DHR ID# 100-0203

 Nominated Boundary





SITE PLAN & PHOTO KEY

Ivy Hill Cemetery
City of Alexandria, VA
DHR ID# 100-0203

 Nominated Boundary

 Contributing

 Non-contributing

0 100 200
 Feet





TAX PARCEL MAP

Ivy Hill Cemetery
City of Alexandria, VA
DHR ID# 100-0203

Parcel ID# 042.04-05-01



Nominated Boundary

0 200 400
Feet



Virginia Geographic Information Network (VGIN)

