

VLR- 4/15/86 NRHP- 5/30/86

123-41

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

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

1. Name

historic ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

and or common ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (Preferred) DHL File #123-41

2. Location

street & number 102 North Union Street N/A not for publication

city, town Petersburg N/A vicinity of

state Virginia code 51 county (In City) code 730

3. Classification

Table with 4 columns: Category, Ownership, Status, Present Use. Includes options like district, building(s), structure, site, object, public/private/both, occupied/unoccupied/work in progress, accessible, and various present uses like agriculture, commercial, educational, etc.

4. Owner of Property

name Trustees, St. Paul's Episcopal Church c/o John H. Van Landingham, Jr.

street & number P. O. Box 564

city, town Petersburg N/A vicinity of state VA zip Code 23884

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Petersburg Courthouse

street & number N/A

city, town Petersburg state VA

6. Representation in Existing Surveys (See continuation Sheet # 1)

title HABSI has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1959 federal state county local

depository for survey records Library of Congress

city, town Washington, state D.C.

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u> N/A </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

St. Paul's Church is located at 102 North Union Street in the City of Petersburg. The present location is the third site for a church that has always maintained a downtown address. The brick church was constructed between 1855-57 in the Gothic style after the plans and supervision of the Baltimore architects Niernsee and Neilson. Modifications were made to the building in 1903 when the chancel was enlarged and in 1922 when a Parish House was built adjacent to the structure. The Rectory, built in ca. 1860, stands to the north of the church. The nomination contains three contributing buildings: the Church, Rectory and Parish House.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The facade of St. Paul's Church faces east. It is dominated by a three-story entrance tower. The first stage of the tower contains the main entrance which consists of a double-door, equilateral-arch opening executed in stone. Above the door is a lancet-arch opening with a stained-glass window. The tower's first story has corner buttresses. The second stage of the tower is marked by arch openings containing twin lancet windows. The third stage consists of a spire covered with slate shingles. The tower is flanked on the first story by crenelated brick wings each pierced by lancet-arch openings containing stained glass. Each wing has a side entrance. The building's north and south elevations have a single free-standing buttress off each of the side entrance wings. Each elevation has five lancet-arch openings with stained-glass windows. The openings are flanked by clasping buttresses. The rear (west) elevation has a large equilateral-arch opening containing a stained-glass window. The rear elevation is not stuccoed and has five-course American-bond brick. The gable roof is covered with slate shingles. The interior of St. Paul's Church is richly decorated, the scheme largely dating to renovations completed in 1903. At this time the chancel was enlarged and a baptistry added to the space south of the altar. A photograph taken before the enlargement reveals the scope of the interior remodeling. Before the 1903 enlargement the chancel contained trompe l'oeil painting which framed the space with columns and created the illusion of an apse. As a result of the remodeling the chancel was extended to the west and a wood and painted reredos installed on the west wall together with a large arched opening containing a stained-glass window. Carved wood paneling further embellished the space. Exposed timber trusses found in the original interior were extended into the chancel. Most of the present furniture dates to the 1903 remodeling. At the same time that the chancel was enlarged, space was created for a baptistry. The original baptismal font was then moved to its present location south of the chancel. An original feature of the interior is the open trusswork. The pre-1903 photograph shows that the walls and the ceiling were painted around the beams. A gallery runs along the south, east, and north walls supported by composite capitals on slender posts. The pews date to the late 19th century. The present stained-glass windows date from the late 19th to the early 20th century and most probably replaced leaded-glass lights.

The Parish House is connected to the church by a one-story hyphen. Erected in 1922, the Parish House is constructed of brick with the facade covered with stucco. The facade contains the main double door entrance which is found in a narrowly projecting

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED

Martin's Brandon Church, Prince George Co., Va.

CONTINUATION SHEET #1 ITEM NUMBER 6, 8 PAGE 1

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

- (2) Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey
1968, 1975 State
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission
221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

8. SIGNIFICANCE

at the church are noted in the Southern Churchman throughout the 1850s. Bishop John Johns formally consecrated the present church building on November 8, 1857. ¹

While the church's interior has undergone numerous modifications, the exterior remains in a good state of preservation. The attribution to Baltimore architects Niernsee and Neilson is based on a stylistic comparison of the church to documented examples of that firm's ecclesiastical works. A comparison with Spesutia Church, St. George's Parish, Harford County, Maryland, shows distinct similarities. Approximately the same size and proportions, both Tuscan-style churches feature the same gabled entry, clasping buttresses, rounded windows, and engaged bell tower. A Baltimore edifice, St. John the Evangelist Roman Catholic Church, has a steeple similar to that found on Brandon Church. The firm's reputation was known to Virginia congregations through the Southern Churchman, which listed Niernsee and Neilson as the architects of Grace Church in Baltimore in its December 20, 1852, issue. J. Crawford Neilson's obituary mentions his designs for "many public and private buildings at Staunton, Va."², and his biographical notice in Men of Mark in Maryland (1882) calls attention to many prominent examples of his work in the Commonwealth, including the Richmond Tobacco Exchange and Robert E. Lee's Mausoleum.³

MTP/VDS/RCC

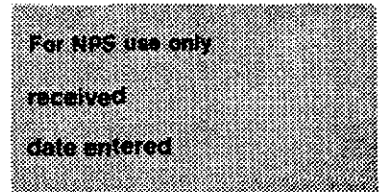
¹ Southern Churchman, Vol. XXII, #47.

² The Sun (Baltimore), December 20, 1900, p. 7, c. 6.

³ Men of Mark in Maryland, "City of Baltimore--J. Crawford Neilson," 1882, p. 334.

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

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



ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Petersburg

Continuation sheet # 1

Item number 7, 6

Page 1, 1

7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

two-story entrance porch. Above the doorway is a lancet window flanked by niches. The main section of the building is pierced by flat-arched openings with hung-sash windows. The windows are paried on the first story and grouped in a row of three on the second story. The remaining elevations are constructed in five-course American-bond brick. The openings have hung-sash windows in single, double and triple arrangements. The double windows are contained in segmental-arch openings while the remaining openings have flat arches. Single-door side entrances are found on the north and south elevations. The interior space is divided into offices, classrooms and meeting rooms.

to the north of the church is the Rectory. Erected in ca. 1860, the two-story brick structure has a stucco-covered facade. The main (east) elevation is divided into three bays. The northern-most bay contains the main double-door entrance. A 6/6 hung-sash window is found on the second story above the doorway. The opening is topped by a hood mold, as are all openings on the facade. The central bay has a pointed-arch window on the second story and a flat-arch opening on the first story. The remaining bay has flat-arch opening and 6/6 hung-sash windows. The bays are topped by crenelation. Like the Parish House, the secondary elevations of the Rectory are not stuccoed and show five-course American-bond brickwork. One of the most interesting features found on the Rectory is the south porch. The porch has posts with trefoil brackets that support a multiple windowed sun room on the second story. The Rectory has 6/6 hung-sash windows on its secondary elevations. The Rectory retains its original side-passage plan, stair and mantels.

A cast-iron fence of ca. 1860 remains in front of the church and defines the church yard. The yard is landscaped with trees and shrubs.

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS (con't.)

DHL Survey File #123-41
1986
STATE
221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

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

SPECIFIC DATES 1855-56 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Attributed to Niernsee and Neilson, Architects

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Martin's Brandon Church, the fourth church of one of the oldest parishes in Virginia, exemplifies ecclesiastical architectural taste at the time of the revival of the Episcopal Church in Virginia. Attributed to the Baltimore architectural firm of Niernsee and Neilson, the present Tuscan-style church was consecrated in 1857 and stands across the road from the site of an earlier 18th-century frame church. A chalice and paten left to the congregation by a parishioner in 1656 are believed to be the oldest Communion silver in this country in continuous possession of the original parish.

The land on which the present church is situated was first patented in 1618 by Captain John Martin and called "Martin's Brandon." When the land was repatented in 1643 by John Sadler and Richard Quincey, the patent mentioned a glebe, indicating the presence of an established congregation. A court order established the parish in 1655, by which time the second house of worship erected on the original parish plantation was already in bad repair. The following year John Westrope bequeathed to the church its prized silver Communion chalice and paten as well as a sum of money and tobacco for the repair of the church. In 1703, when Prince George County was formed from Charles City County, Martin's Brandon Parish was enlarged by the inclusion of Westover and Weyanoke parishes south of the James River. The parish grew considerably, and a new frame church was erected in 1723. The last colonial church building of Brandon parish is believed to be the place where Colonel William Byrd met his men on his way to run the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina in 1728.

In Virginia, as elsewhere in America, the political revolution against the English government in 1776 also became an ecclesiastical revolution against the English church. Fully disestablished by 1784, the Church lost the most valuable source of income for its clergy in 1802 when the General Assembly vested the glebe farmlands and other colonial property of the Church in the state at large. The seizure of church property, which followed a long petition campaign by Baptists and Presbyterians in favor of confiscation and redistribution, resulted in the collapse of the parish system throughout the Diocese of Virginia. Martin's Brandon Church was no exception, and the church remained abandoned for many years.

By 1829 the Virginia Episcopal Church was well on its way to revival, due largely to the efforts of William Meade, Episcopal historian and reformer. Meade revived the church according to a deliberate plan which included the securing of an evangelical bishop for Virginia, the establishment of the Theological Seminary at Alexandria, and a conciliatory approach to other religious denominations. Through Meade's influence both before and after he became bishop in 1840, the church gradually returned to a position of prestige with renewed membership among the old families. It is not known exactly when the Brandon Church reopened. Vestry records indicate a building campaign in 1852-53, and services

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1855-57 **Builder/Architect** Niernsee and Neilson

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Designed by the Baltimore firm of Niernsee and Neilson, Petersburg's St. Paul's Church exemplifies ecclesiastical architectural taste in Virginia during the mid-19th century. Unlike contemporary northern churches built under the influence of the English Ecclesiolo-gical Society, St. Paul's is by far a much freer rendering of the Gothic Revival style, one adapted more to the needs and tastes of its congregation than to the tenets of "true" Gothic Revival architecture. St. Paul's was dedicated on May 19th, 1857 by Bishop William Meade. One of its most famous communicants was General Robert E. Lee who worshipped at the church during the seige of Petersburg in 1864-65. Also standing on the site are the Parish Rectory (1860) and Hall (1922).

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The parish of St. Paul's Church descended from Bristol Parish. Formed in 1662, the original parish was located on either side of the Appomatox River and encompassed what is today the City of Petersburg and Dinwiddie County. According to Bishop William Meade's, Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia, St. Paul's Church was founded in 1802 to serve, "the increasing prosperity and numbers of Petersburg." Its first edifice stood near the courthouse and served the growing congregation until 1839 when a larger church was erected on a new site. This second building burned in February, 1854.

Following the fire, the church vestry discussed at length the various options for the location of a new church. According to the vestry records a number of sites were considered before the decision was made to erect the new church on its present site at 102 Union Street. In addition to providing information on the new site, the vestry records elucidate the process of building St. Paul's, which began with the formation of a building committee. While the committee did not keep minutes its discussions must have been somewhat controversial. The resignation of several members necessitated the formation of a second committee which proved more successful in inaugurating the building process. As recorded in the vestry minutes in June, 1855, the committee "proceeded to the site of the new church, the mason work of which had been completed to the level of the floor of the church." The cornerstone was laid in full masonic ceremony on June 20th, 1855. The architects for the church were the firm of Niernsee and Neilson of Baltimore, Maryland.

While the vestry records indicate that the church building committee was responsible for contracting the pews, pulpit, furniture and organ, the architects were responsible for the actual construction of the building. The architects role is documented in the vestry records of June 21, 1856:

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Inventory—Nomination Form**

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ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Petersburg

Continuation sheet # 2

Item number 8

Page 1

8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

"That the building committee...give notice to the contractor through the architects that there were objections to the quality of the timber...in the erection of the spire of the steeple." The fact that the architects represented the committee's objections to the contractor indicates that Niernsee and Neilson were hired for more than just the building's plan and elevations. The architect's larger role in supervising the building's construction is substantiated in an entry of December 4th, 1856:

"That the building committee call the attention of the architects, Niernsee and Neilson to any defects or deficiencies in the building and request them to see that the same are remedied or supplied before receiving the same." The minutes make it clear that the vestry would not accept the building until the architects approved it as complete.

J. Crawford Neilson and John R. Niernsee practiced architecture primarily in Baltimore. Neilson was born in that city in 1817 and studied civil engineering in Brussels, Belgium and subsequently practiced his profession in the United States before opening his architectural firm in Baltimore with Niernsee in 1848. Niernsee came to Baltimore from Vienna, Austria, where he had attended the Vienna Polytechnic. The steps leading to his association with Neilson are not known.

Niernsee and Neilson's reputation as church designers would have been known to St. Paul's Church through the Southern Churchman. The newspaper listed the firm as the architects of Grace Church in Baltimore in its December 20, 1852, issue. Neilson's biographical notice in Men of Mark in Maryland, described him as "largely engaged in erecting churches, public buildings, chapels, dwellings, stores, etc.," listing "Grace, Emanuel and St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal churches" as the notable examples of his ecclesiastical architecture. Neilson's major work in Virginia also included a hotel at White Sulphur Springs; Western Lunatic Asylum, Staunton and the Tobacco Exchange, Richmond.

While St. Paul's Church was not mentioned, in Neilson's brief biography it represents one of antebellum Petersburg's most important ecclesiastical commission. The church exemplifies contemporary ecclesiastical taste at a time when the Protestant Episcopal Church was undergoing a strong revival in Virginia. During the 1840s and 1850s a mature expression of Gothic revivalism captivated American church architecture. Initially spread through the influence of the Cambridge Camden Society and later the Ecclesiological Society, the Gothic revival reached the height of its popularity by the time St. Paul's was constructed.

Unlike their Baltimore churches, where Niernsee and Neilson studiously adhered to the tenets of the Ecclesiological Revival, the architects in their work at St. Paul's Church subordinated the principles of the revival to the conservatism of the Petersburg congregation. Like Martin's Brandon Church of 1855-56 in neighboring Prince George County, a building attributed to Niernsee and Neilson, St. Paul's is a brick church, stuccoed to imitate stone. The English Ecclesiological Society advocated true stonework for their churches and were, according to one historian, "painted to discover that many churches in the outposts of the Anglican communion were being erected along imperfect

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

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ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Petersburg

Continuation sheet # 3

Item number 8

Page 2

8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

lines." It should be noted that the interior of St. Paul's originally featured an elaborate trompe d'oeil interior decoration. Unfortunately the interior was, altered in 1903 when the chancel was enlarged.

The church was dedicated on May 19, 1857 with Bishop William Meade presiding at the ceremony. The Rectory was built in 1860. One of the most famous communicants of St. Paul's was General Robert E. Lee who worshipped at the church during the Seige of Petersburg in 1864-65. Lee's son, W. H. F. Lee was married in the church in 1867. The construction of the Parish House dates to 1922. St. Paul's remains one of Petersburg's most vital inner-city churches.

¹William Meade, Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1966), p. 442.

²Vestry Records, St. Paul's Church, p. 158.

³Ibid., p. 169.

⁴Ibid., p. 171.

⁵Men of Mark in Maryland, "City of Baltimore -- J. Crawford Neilson," (Baltimore: Vol. 4, 1912), p. 334.

⁶Ibid.

⁷Phoebe B. Staunton, The Gothic Revival and American Church Architecture (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1968), p. 155.

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

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ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Petersburg, VA

Continuation sheet # 4

Item number 9, 10

Page 1, 1

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

4, 1912.

Slaughter, Philip. A History of Bristol Parish, Virginia. Richmond: J. W. Randolph and English, 1879.

Southern Churchman, 1852-56.

Staunton, Phoebe B. The Gothic Revival and American Church Architecture. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1968.

Vestry Records, St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. Church Records, unpublished, 1854-1922.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA -- Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point on the W side of N. Union Street approximately 400' NNW of the intersection of N. Union Street with Washington Street; thence extending approximately 200' NNW along W side of N. Union Street; thence approximately 300' W; thence approximately 200;' SSE; thence approximately 300' E to point of origin.

9. Major Bibliographical References (See Continuation Sheet # 4)

Cocke, Charles Francis. Parish Lines: Diocese of Southern Virginia. Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1964.

Meade, William. Old Churches, Ministers, and Families of Virginia. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1966.

Men of Mark in Maryland. "City of Baltimore--J. Crawford Neilson." Baltimore: Vol.

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property approx. 1 1/3 acres

Quadrangle name Petersburg, VA

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

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Verbal boundary description and justification The nominated property consists of 1 1/3 acres. It includes the church, parish house, and rectory. It is the same 1 1/3 acres on Union Street that was originally acquired by the vestry for the church site in 1855.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries (See Continuation Sheet # 4)

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Division of Historic Landmarks Staff

organization Division of Historic Landmarks date 1986

street & number 221 Governor Street telephone (804) 786-3143

city or town Richmond state Virginia Zip Code 23219

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

H. Bryan Mitchell, Director
title Division of Historic Landmarks

date April 15, 1986

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

PETERSBURG QUADRANGLE
VIRGINIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5558 IV SE
(HOPEWELL)

NW/4 PETERSBURG 15' QUADRANGLE

785 25' 786 RICHMOND 21 MI. 787 1:2320 000 FEET RICHMOND 21 MI. 0.4 MI TO INTERCHANGE 4 789 77°22'30" 37°15' 4125

USGS 7.5' quadrangle (scale:1:24000)
Petersburg, VA 1969

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, 102 N. Union Street,
Petersburg, VA

UTM References:
18/286540/4122750

