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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
SOUTH CAROLINA
GUIDE BOOK

Sketches and Views of

Richmond, Murrells

WILLIAMSBURG
JAMESTOWN
YORKTOWN

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS



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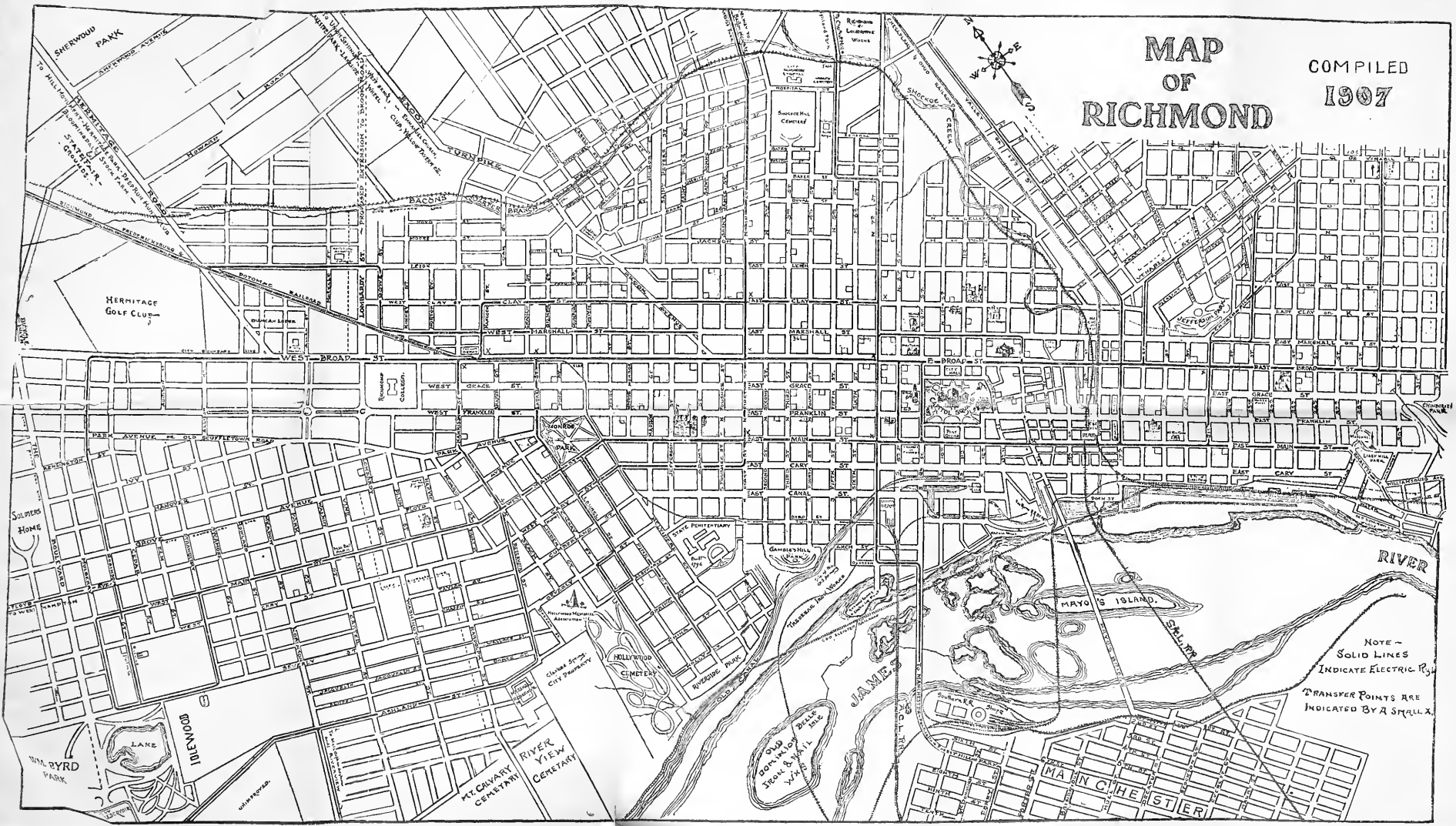
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MAP OF RICHMOND

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LATEST EDITION

Richmond Guide Book

!

Sketches and Views of

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Supplemented by Sketches of

Williamsburg, Jamestown, Yorktown



DESCRIPTION AND MAP
HISTORIC BATTLEFIELDS



Location Given of all Pictures in Book

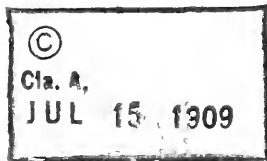


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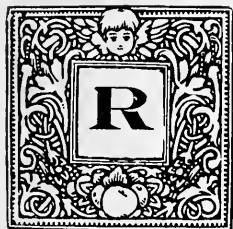
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CITY HALL.

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RICHMOND ON THE JAMES" is one of the most interesting historical cities in the United States. The natural beauty of this city on her "seven hills" excites surprise—hills and dales, and the beautiful "falls of the James" are objects

that please the eye, and travelers are loud in their praises of the beauty of this lovely city of the South. Nature has done much to beautify Richmond—but it is not the beauty of the city alone that calls for the admiration of all who come within her borders, but the fact that its early history is so fraught with stirring scenes of frontier life and romantic incidents that their recital must form a pleasing link between the old era of the seventeenth century and the new era which began with the Civil War, nearly one hundred years later.

The site of the city of Richmond is upon the very spot occupied not only by the most famous Indian tribes known to history (under the mighty King Powhatan, father of Pocahontas), but the first English settlers, who, after depositing their goods and families at Jamestown, continued their journey up the James River to Richmond, where the falls of

the river made it impossible for them to proceed further.

Tradition tells us the mighty chief Powhatan had his camping ground very near the city, and his tomb is pointed out to visitors just below the city on what is known as the "Mayo home."

Here also the British soldiers marched when Arnold and Tarleton invaded Richmond in the last year of the Revolutionary War.

The "Capitol Square" was also the place from which many of the Confederate soldiers of the late war were mustered into service—under Lee and Jackson.

The object of this little book is to furnish to the traveler facts in the early history of Richmond, its many places of interest as well as an up-to-date guide to the city, and to extend to all a "welcome, thrice welcome to Richmond."

"**Richmond on the James**" is situated at the head of tidewater, one hundred miles from Newport News, which is a great shipbuilding point.

The site on which Richmond is built was discovered by Newport and Capt. John Smith in 1607.

Col. William Byrd founded Richmond in 1737, and in 1742 it was incorporated into a town.

In 1779 the capitol, which had been until then in Williamsburg, was moved to Richmond. The



OLD STATE CAPITOL.

foundation of the present Capitol Building was laid in 1785 and completed in 1792, the model from which it was built being one made in France for Thomas Jefferson, which is now carefully preserved in the State Library, where it is the object of much interest to the crowds of visitors who visit there. Richmond was incorporated into a city in 1782, at which time there were comparatively few houses with a population of a little over three thousand.

The streets of Richmond are divided by Main street into North and South, those above Main being called "North Ninth" or "Tenth," as the case may be, and are cross streets, and are designated numerically. Those running parallel with Main are called by name in the following order: Cary, Main, Franklin, Grace, Broad, Marshall, Clay and Leigh. Foushee street is the dividing line, as streets east of Foushee are called East Main and those west of it are called West Main, etc. The crossings are marked by small signs on the corner of houses.

In 1811 the burning of the theater was one of the greatest calamities that ever befell the city. The Governor of the State, with seventy other persons, perished. Monumental Episcopal Church between 12th and 13th on Broad street, marks the spot where the theatre stood.



NEW STATE CAPITOL.

St. John's church, Twenty-fifth and Broad streets, is a place of much interest, where in 1775, the Convention met in which Patrick Henry made his famous speech and sounded the keynote of American Liberty when he said, "Give me liberty or give me death." It is always open to visitors.

The Governor's Mansion—in the eastern part of the Capitol Square is one of the most interesting buildings in Richmond. In 1790, the capital, by an act of the Virginia Assembly, was removed from Williamsburg to Richmond, and a "square" of land designated for the Governor's Mansion and public buildings. The governor at that time was Thomas Jefferson. A two-story frame building was erected where now stands the present mansion, which is modern in every particular and beautifully finished in the most beautiful manner. The mansion as it now stands was completed in 1815. King Edward VII. of England, was a guest at the mansion in 1860—when as the "Prince of Wales" he was entertained by Gov. Letcher. President and Mrs. Hayes were guests there in 1877; Grover Cleveland in 1886; President McKinley in 1899, and President Roosevelt in 1906. Beautiful walks and drives and rare plants and trees surround the mansion.

Other dates of interest will be found throughout this book, the most important being illustrated with

special cuts and information that has been furnished by the highest authority.

This book would hardly be complete without special mention of the squirrels in the Capitol Square. They are fed each day by a convict, who gives them cracked walnuts and hickory nuts. A whistle is blown, to which they respond as readily as the human family would to a dinner bell. They are a constant source of delight to the visitors and children, and are exceedingly tame.



EXECUTIVE MANSION.

A magnificent picture of Yorktown is seen in the old Senate chamber of the Capitol Building

The old stove or "warming machine," was made in 1770. Buzaglo, an Englishman was the manufacturer. It is a quaint three story affair. It is of much interest to visitors.

The "Speaker's Chair," made in 1700,—used by the speakers in the "House of Burgesses" in Colonial times, is a most interesting relic of by-gone-days—both stove and chair are to be seen in the rotunda of the Capitol.

After visiting the Capitol and State Library the stranger is in the near vicinity of a great many points of interest, which can be visited by the aid of this guide book with all ease.

Richmond is a growing city, and it is hard to realize, as you see the magnificent buildings erected or in process of erection, that in 1865 it was almost destroyed by fire during the evacuation, when the Federal troops were entering the city. A great many fine views are to be had from the hills about the city and from the top of the Capitol Building and the tower in the City Hall. James River can be traced for miles as it flows on to join the waters of Chesapeake Bay. Richmond now has a population of 125,000 and covers an area of about five to seven miles.



WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The city police force is composed of men of whom the city may well be proud. They are gentlemanly and polite, and are ever watchful of the interests of not only the residents of the city, but strangers as well, and ready to render any service.

Over the roads leading into the city from every direction marched the weary soldiers of both armies during the late war, and near the river just below Gallego Mills is the site of Libby Prison, which was moved to Chicago during the World's Fair. The ground is now occupied by an ice plant.

Around the city, almost within its corporate limits, are still to be seen "breastworks" thrown out by the armies camping around the city as a defense. Bullets, balls and buckles are dug from these embankments. Within a short distance from the city were fought the battles of Yellow Tavern, Cold Harbor, Seven Pines, Strawberry Hill, Malvern Hill, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill and Savage Station. The history of the Seven Days' Fight around Richmond is written in blood!

History of the Washington Monument.

Richmond, in its eagerness to do honor to its heroes, will soon outrival the famous "Monumental City." The first in importance is the statue of

Washington, by Crawford. The corner-stone was laid in 1850, February 15th. It was dedicated February 22, 1858. The monument is 60 feet in height, from the base on which it stands to the crown of the hat is 15 feet and was built at a cost of \$260,000. The history of the allegorical figures surrounding the monument—six in number—are taken from descriptions given in a letter from Randolph Rogers, written from Rome in 1860 to Governor Letcher of Virginia. They are supposed to represent events explaining deeds of valor connected with lives of the persons before whose statues they stand—as follows:

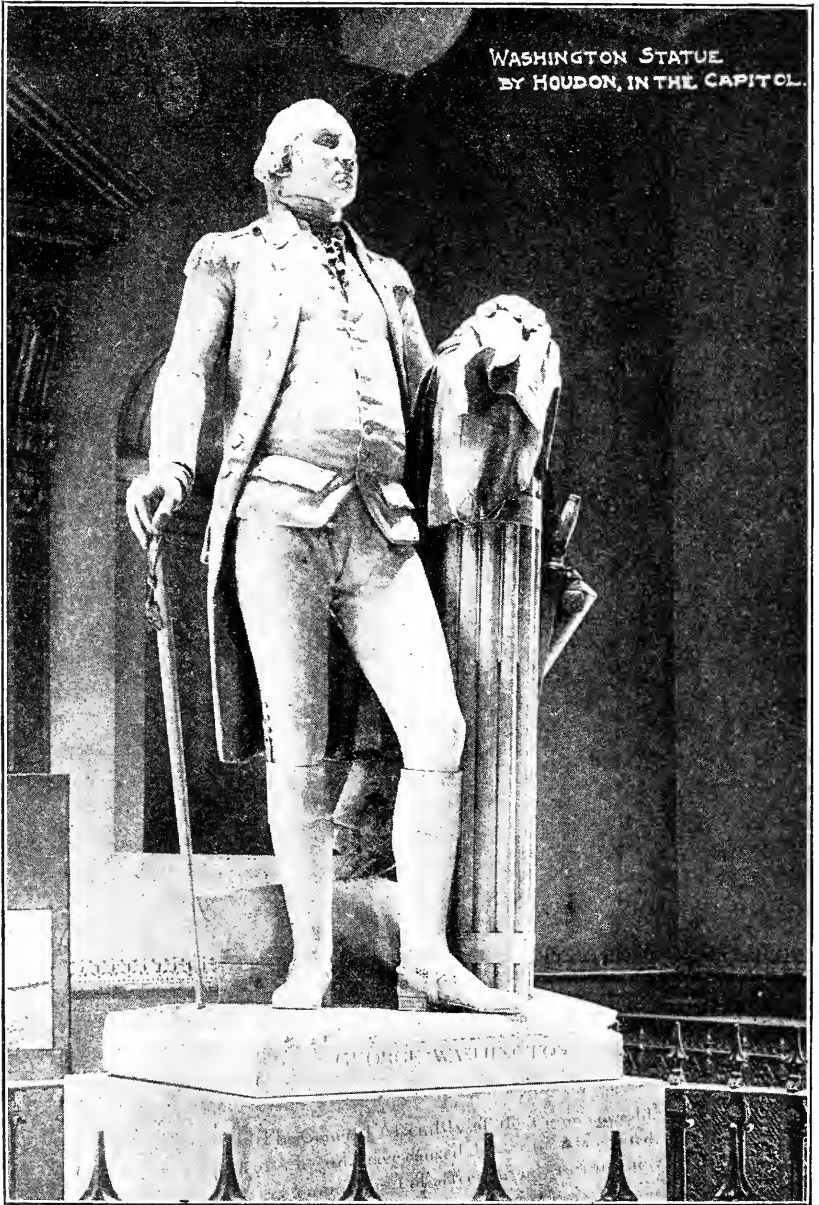
First—Revolution (Patrick Henry). Represented with a sword in her right hand; pointing with her left to crown which is crushed under her foot.

Second—Independence (Jefferson). Her eyes are turned toward Heaven; in her right hand she grasps a portion of the chain which she has burst asunder, and with her left foot she casts a portion of it at her feet.

Third—Justice (Marshall). In her left hand she holds the bar of the scales, which are resting on her lap, and in her right hand, a sword.

Fourth—Finance (Nelson). Her left hand is resting on a book, and with her right hand she holds a cornucopia, from which corn is flowing.

WASHINGTON STATUE
BY HOUDON, IN THE CAPITOL.



HOUDON'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

Fifth—Bill of Rights (Mason). Her left hand is resting on a scroll, supposed to be the bill of rights. She leans forward with a drawn sword, resting on that document as if to defend it.

Sixth—Colonial Campaigns (Lewis). In one hand she holds the palm of victory. Under her feet are Indian arms—arrows, bows, &c. In her right hand she holds the axe, and her head is decked with sheaves of wheat, symbolic of the peaceful settlement of the country and its agriculture.

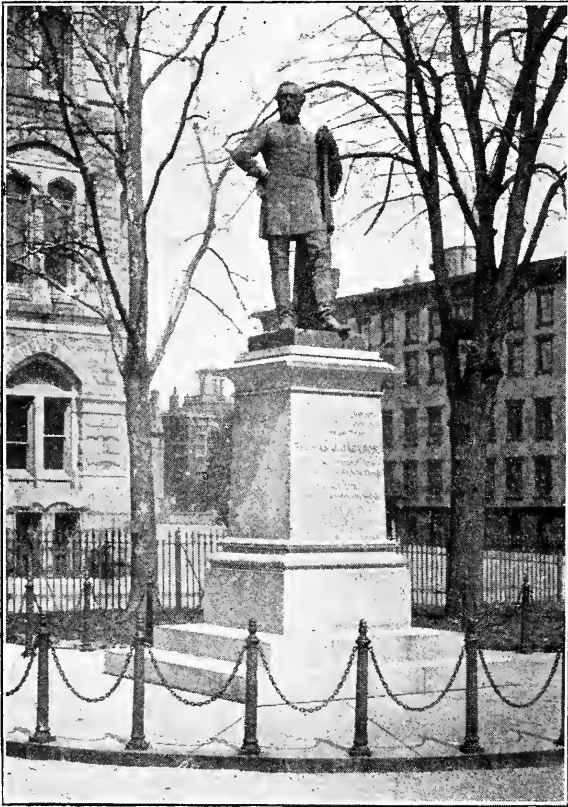
A narrow spiral stairway ascends within the statue, opening directly beneath the horse on which Washington is seated.

The Houdon statue of Washington was made from life, eight years before his death—the only one in existence and is justly celebrated. It is said that “Washington, in company with Lafayette viewed the statue from the southwestern corner of the rotunda of the Capitol.” The statue stands in the center of the rotunda of the Capitol. It is surrounded by a high iron railing and bears the following inscription:

“GEORGE WASHINGTON.”

“The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia have caused this statue to be erected as a

monument of affection and gratitude to George Washington, who adding to the endowments of the hero—virtues of the patriot, and exerting both in establishing the liberties of his country, has rendered his name dear to his fellow citizens and



JACKSON'S MONUMENT.

given the world an immortal example of true glory. Done in the year of Christ, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and in the year of the Commonwealth, the 12th.”

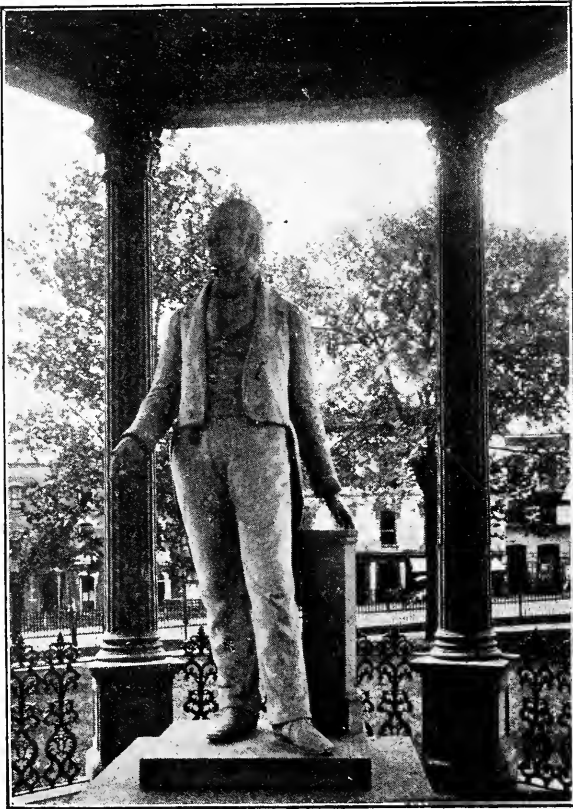
This statue is viewed by thousands and is of much interest.

The Stonewall Jackson Monument, also seen directly opposite the City Hall, in the Capitol grounds, is a fine work of art in bronze. It was the gift of English admirers and is the work of the sculptor Foley. The statue was dedicated October 26, 1875.

Henry Clay's monument, also seen in the Capitol Square, is a beautiful statue by Hart, and was dedicated in 1860.

Lee Monument, situated in what is known as “Lee District,” in the western part of the city, is the work of Mercie, a French sculptor, and is a fine work of art.

The statue of Ex-Governor William Smith, which stands at the northwestern corner of the Capitol Square was presented by the family of the ex-governor and unveiled on May 30th, 1906. Gov. Smith served two terms as governor, and was, in consequence of serving an extra term—called by his friends “Extra Billy.” He was a brave soldier in the Confederate army. The statute was designed by W. L. Sheppard, of Richmond.



HENRY CLAY STATUE.

A most peculiar bronze medal of John Smith, is placed in the rotunda of the Capitol near the Washington Monument, while another of Jeb Stuart and John Marshall are also near by.



LEE MONUMENT.

The Howitzer's statue, in bronze, was designed by W. L. Sheppard, a Richmond artist.

A fine statue of General Wickham is seen in Monroe Park. It was designed by E. V. Valentine, of Richmond.

The statue of A. P. Hill is on the drive from the Boulevard to the Brook road.

The monument to the Confederate dead, in Hollywood Cemetery, is built of Virginia granite and is an imposing statue.



JEFFERSON DAVIS MONUMENT.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, in Libby Hill Park, was designed by W. L. Sheppard, of Richmond, and is a tribute to the private soldiers and sailors of the Confederacy. The view from Libby Hill is one of the finest to be had in the city, and crowds during the summer season take advantage of the pleasant seats furnished in the park.

The Morgan drinking fountain erected in April, 1909, at Shockoe Square, is a memorial to "One who loved animals."

A most fearful disaster occurred in the Capitol Building, April 27, 1870, in which sixty-five persons were killed. It was during a session of court in which the question of "Carpet Bag" was being discussed, and an immense crowd had gathered in the gallery in the House of Delegates and the unusual weight caused the floor to give way. It fell into the hall below and buried the people under the timbers. Many persons were badly injured.

The State Agricultural Department.

The State Capitol contains the Governor's office, Register of the Land office, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Senate and Legislative halls, and the Agricultural Department, which is one of the most interesting places in the city for visitors. In

magnificent modern show cases are shown every product of Virginia, from the mountains to the sea. Twenty-five large cases, filling the old "House of Representatives" (in which the Confederate Congress was held) and also the room above, display the fruits, grains, etc., of the State.

In the center case fruits of various kinds are on exhibit, to the right is a different display of fruits, to the left a case of birds, another of stuffed animals. Grains of various kinds have a large exhibit, while the fishes, minerals, tobacco, etc., etc., are shown in large quantities. One special case contains a typical Virginia cabin made entirely of tobacco, beautiful transparent pictures are also shown. Virginia "Home Seekers" through the lovely "Agricultural Department."

State Library.

The State Library is the most important library in the South. The circulation of the books is limited but the reference department is for the general public and is largely patronized. The stranger's table is a feature unique and characteristic of the people. The guide books, histories of Richmond and leaflets which may be useful to tourists are kept here; a cordial invitation stands on the table sug-

gesting the spot as a convenient one for writing. Stationery is also kept there for the use of visitors. Dr. H. R. McIlwaine is State Librarian.

The State Library contains some of the most interesting books on ancient history to be found in the United States, and are of untold value. They are arranged in handsome showcases. Some of the works are not to be found in any other known collection. Among other valuable articles is the first Virginia newspaper that published the Declaration of Independence, and contains the Declaration in full, and is dated "July 26th, 1776." A fine collection of maps is shown in the first showcase in the lower gallery.

Portraits in Lower Part of Portrait Gallery, Virginia State Library.

The portraits seen in the State Library are persons connected with Virginia's history from its infancy to the present day, and are arranged as follows:

Indian Princess Pocahontas—who saved the life of Capt. John Smith—daughter of King Powhatan.

History of Pocahontas' Portrait.

The portrait of Pocahontas is the only one in existence, painted from life. The painter is unknown,

but was painted when she was 21 years of age. Wm. Sheppard, of Richmond, was sent by the Governor of Virginia to Norfolk, England, to copy the one now hanging in the State Library, from the original, which hangs in Barton Rectory, Norfolk, England, and was painted in 1616.

Martha Washington—Born, 1732—1802.

Lady Spotswood—Wife of Lord Spotswood.

Mary Randolph—A descendant of Pocahontas, and wife of Col. Archibald Cary.

George Rogers Clark—Born, 1752; died, 1818; hero of the Northwestern Expedition.

James Madison—President of the United States.

George Washington—First President of the United States; born, 1732; died, 1799.

Count Rochambeau, who was in command of the French forces, at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown in 1781.

John Randolph, of Roanoke—A famous Virginia orator; born, June 2d, 1773; died, June 24th, 1833.

George Mason—Born, 1725; author of Virginia Bill of Rights.

Richard Henry Lee—Father of Henry Lee (Light Horse Harry.).

George W. Munford—Born, 1803; died, 1882.

Henry Clay—Born, April 2d, 1777; died, June 29th, 1852.



NEW LIBRARY BUILDING.

Robert E. Lee—Born, 1807; died, Oct. 12th, 1870; Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate States; portrait by Elder.

George E. Pickett.—Born, 1825; died, 1875; general in the Confederate Army, and immortalized himself at the battle of Gettysburg, in his famous charge against the Federal forces.

Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson—Born, 1824; died in 1863; a noted general in the Confederate Army; was mortally wounded by his own men, who mistook him for an enemy; was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2d, 1863.

Matthew F. Maury—Born, 1806; died, 1873; commander of United States Navy.

John Taylor, of Caroline county.

Wm. H. Cabell—Born, 1772; died, 1853; Governor of Virginia from 1805 to 1808.

Spencer Roane—Governor of Virginia.

Peter Francisco—A Virginia giant of Revolutionary fame; weighing 260 pounds; 6 feet and 1 inch in height; died, Jan. 17th, 1831.

John Buchanan—Born, 1743; died, 1822; Rector of the Episcopal Church of Richmond.

William S. Archer—Born, 1789; died, 1855; United States Senator from 1841 to 1847.

Rev. John A. Broadus—An eminent Baptist divine.

J. E. B. Stuart—Born, 1833; died, 1864; mortally wounded at the battle of Yellow Tavern.

Portrait of Christopher Columbus; artist not known.

Hon. John Y. Mason.

Hon. John Goode—President of the Constitutional Convention held in Richmond, 1902.

Governor Nicholas.

Edmond P. Pendleton.

Chief-Justice John Marshall—Born, Sept. 24, 1755; died, July 6, 1835.

Matthew W. Maury.

Gen'l Elliott.

Merriwether Lewis—Born, 1774; died 1809. He, in company with Clarke, went as an explorer through the Northwestern part of the United States.

Gen'l. A. P. Hill—Born, 1825; killed near Petersburg in 1865.

W. H. Harrison—President of the United States.

James Jones—Member Congress 1819 to 1823; died, 1848.

J. D. Blair—A noted Presbyterian divine.

John R. Thompson—Editor of Southern Literary Messenger—Born, 1823; died, 1873.

Portraits in Upper Part of Gallery, Virginia State Library.

Capt. John Smith—Governor of Virginia in early Colonial days; died, 1632; portrait by Sheppard.

Lord Delaware—Appointed Governor of Virginia in 1610; died, June 8th, 1618; portrait by Sheppard.

Portrait of Percy—Brigadier General in Revolutionary War.

Portrait of Culpepper—By Sheppard—Governor of Virginia, 1680 to 1683; died, 1719.

Lord Howard—Commissioned Governor of Virginia 1683; from the original portrait by W. L. Sheppard.

Lord Spotswood—Appointed Royal Governor of Virginia, 1710; serving until 1722.

John Robinson—Speaker of the House of Burgesses for 28 years.

Portrait—By Sheppard—of Thomas Lee.

Lord William Nelson—Royal Governor of Virginia; born, 1711; died, 1772.

Lord Dunmore—Born, 1732; died, June 8, 1790; last Royal Governor of Virginia; copied from original portrait by Sheppard.

Patrick Henry—Born, May 29, 1736; died, June 6, 1799; portrait by Sully.

Thomas Jefferson—President of the United States;



CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT

born April 13, 1742; died, July 4th, 1826; was Governor of Virginia and author of the Declaration of Independence.

Thos. Nelson—Royal Governor of Virginia; born, December 26th, 1738; portrait by Sheppard.

Edmund Randolph—Born, August 10th, 1753; Governor of Virginia, 1786 to 1788; first Attorney-General in 1789.

Robert Brooke—Born, 1754; died, 1799; Governor of Virginia, 1796-1798; portrait by Sheppard.

Harry Lee ("Light Horse Harry") father of Gen'l. R. E. Lee; author of the famous phrase, in pronouncing an eulogy on George Washington, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen;" Governor of Virginia, 1792-1795; died, March 25th, 1818; copied from the original Stuart; copy by Sheppard.

James Monroe—President of the United States, and author of the famous "Monroe Doctrine;" born, April 25, 1758; died, July 4th, 1831.

John Page—Lieutenant-Governor of the State; afterward elected Governor; born, April 17, 1743; died, Oct. 11, 1808.

Wm. H. Cabell—Born, 1772; died 1853; Governor of the State, 1805-1808.

John Tyler, Sr.—Born, Feb. 28th, 1747; died, Jan. 6th, 1813; Governor of Virginia in 1808.

Hoge Tyler—Governor of Virginia, 1899 to 1902.

George W. Smith—Governor of Virginia; born, 1762; died, 1811 lost his life in the burning of the theatre in 1811.

James Barbour—Born, 1775; died, 1842; Governor of Virginia in 1811.

William Smith—Born, Sept. 6, 1797; Governor of Virginia in 1845 and again, 1862; died, May 18th, 1887.

John B. Floyd—Born, 1806; died, 1863; Governor of Virginia, 1849 to 1853.

Joseph Johnston—Governor of Virginia; born, 1785; died, 1877.

James McDowell—Born, 1795; died, 1851; Governor of Virginia, 1843 to 1846.

Henry A. Wise—Born, 1802; died, 1876; Governor of Virginia, 1855 to 1859; portrait by Elder.

John Rutherford—Born, 1792; died, 1866; Governor of Virginia, 1841.

J. W. Patton.

Thomas W. Gilmer—Born, 1802; died, 1844.

John Letcher—Born, 1813; died, 1884; Governor of Virginia, 1859-1863.

Gilbert C. Walker—Born, 1832; died, 1885; Governor of Virginia, 1869; first Governor after the war and during what was known as the "Reconstruction period;" native of New York.

David Campbell—1779; died, 1859; Governor of Virginia, 1836 to 1840.

Wyndham Robertson—Born, 1803; died, 1888; Governor of Virginia.

L. W. Tazewell—Born, 1774; died, 1860; Governor of Virginia from 1834 to 1836.

John Floyd—Born, 1783; died, 1837; Governor of Virginia from 1830 to 1834.

James L. Kemper—Born, 1823; Governor of Virginia, 1874.

Fred. W. M. Holliday—Governor of Virginia from 1878 to 1882.

W. E. Cameron—Governor of Virginia; portrait by Sheppard.

Fitzhugh Lee—Governor of Virginia from 1886 to 1890; was also appointed as Military General by the President to take charge of the island of Cuba after the Spanish-American War.

Wm. B. Giles—Born, 1762; died, 1830.

Wm. H. Roane—Born, 1788; died, 1845.

John Tyler—President of the United States.

Charles T. O'Ferrall—Governor of Virginia from 1894 to 1898.

Philip W. McKinney—Born, 1834; Governor of Virginia from 1890 to 1894.

Wm. Cabell Rives—United States Senator; born, 1793; died, 1868.

James P. Preston—Born, 1774; died, 1843; Governor of Virginia, 1816 to 1819.

The State Library Building is an annex to the State Capitol Building. The old and valuable portraits which used to adorn the walls of the rotunda in the Capitol are now placed on exhibition in the Library Building, as are also the books, of which there are about 80,000 volumes. The reading room of the Library is the resort of the most cultured people of the city and State. Every attention is shown the visitor by the State Librarian. The Library is kept open from 9 in the morning until 10 at night for the accommodation of the public.

Souvenirs of an antique and historic nature are to be had at reasonable rates, also guide-books.

In a large showcase in the Library Building may be seen the following interesting articles: The model of the Capitol made for Thomas Jefferson while he was Minister to France, in 1785; the flag of the Confederacy, used on the State house during the war; cane of Patrick Henry, with sword enclosed; horn drinking cup of Lord Cornwallis, taken at Yorktown, 1781; revolutionary flag; gun from the battle of the Crater; canteen taken from the body of a dead Union soldier at Spotsylvania Court-house; pike of John Brown, taken at Harper's Ferry in 1859 by Col. R. E. Lee; Peter Francisco's sword;



A. P. HILL MONUMENT.

seal of the Confederacy; breastplate taken from the body of a dead Union soldier after the battle of Seven Pines; and numerous other things.

Amongst articles of value and interest in the State Library is a number of valuable busts, among them being Chief Justice Marshall, Gen'l. Fitzhugh Lee, John Tyler, Dan'l. Webster, J. E. B. Stuart and Gen'l. Lafayette.

Among the old newspapers is a copy of the Williamsburg Gazette, dated "July 26th, 1776," the first copy published after the signing of the "Declaration of Independence" and containing a copy of the same.

A great many interesting historical papers are seen in the State Library, among which is the original parole of Lord Cornwallis, written in 1781, at the surrender of Yorktown, and signed by Cornwallis. Origin of the "stars and stripes," taken from the coat-of-arms of the Washington family.

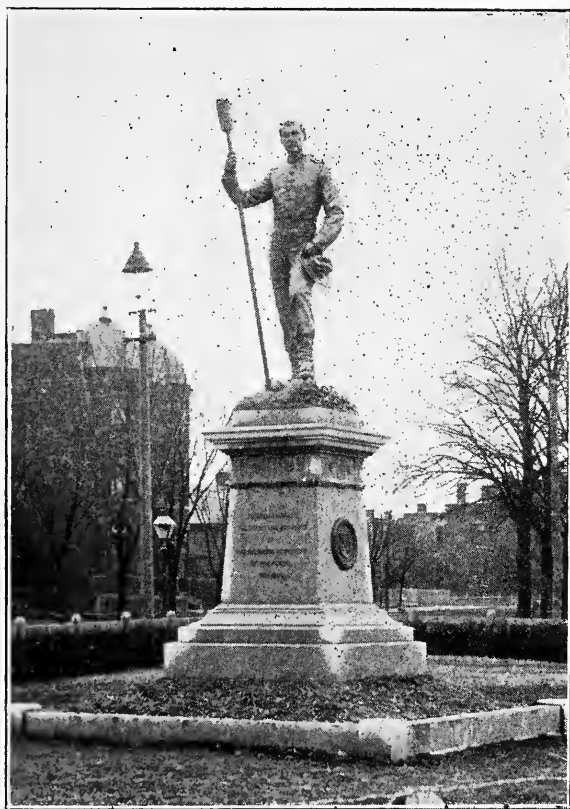
Autograph letters of Lafayette, George Washington, R. E. Lee, Daniel Boone, Edgar Allan Poe and many others; the bail bond of Jefferson Davis, signed by Horace Greeley and Cornelius Vanderbilt and others is seen. The marriage bond of Thomas Jefferson and the last letter written by Stonewall Jackson (just before he was fatally wounded) to General Lee is seen in a frame; silhouettes of John

Randolph, John Marshall and numbers of small pictures are among the collection. In the entrance to the Library is seen a painting of the bombardment of Fort Sumter and the picture of Edmond Ruffin, who fired the first gun; Jeff Davis and his generals and a number of other pictures.

Among the most interesting departments in the State Library Building is that of the Supreme Court room—rare books, and busts, and life size portraits of the following famous judges of Virginia, are to be seen:

Judge Baldwin, Judge Reily, Judge Lewis, Judge Staples, Judge Burke, Judge Anderson, Judge Roane, Judge Moncure, Judge Clopton, Judge Lomax, Judge Brooke, Judge Allen, Judge Robertson, Judge Nash, Judge Lyons, Judge Brockenbrough, Judge Upshur, Judge Cabell, Judge D. Christian, Judge Johnson.

The judges of the present Supreme Court are: James Keith, president; Hon. Geo. M. Harrison, Hon. Richard H. Cardwell, Hon. John A. Buchanan, Hon. Stafford G. Whittle; H. Stewart Jones, clerk, Keith Taylor, assistant clerk; Maj. H. C. Carter, tipstaff.



HOWITZER MONUMENT.

Law Library.

The Law and Literary Library were combined until 1870, when they were separated.

The Law Library is now on the 2nd floor of the State Library Building, and covers the entire floor with the exception of the Attorney-General's office. The Library contains 15,000 volumes. W. W. Scott, Law Librarian. Edward Brown (colored), has been janitor of the Law Library 36 years.

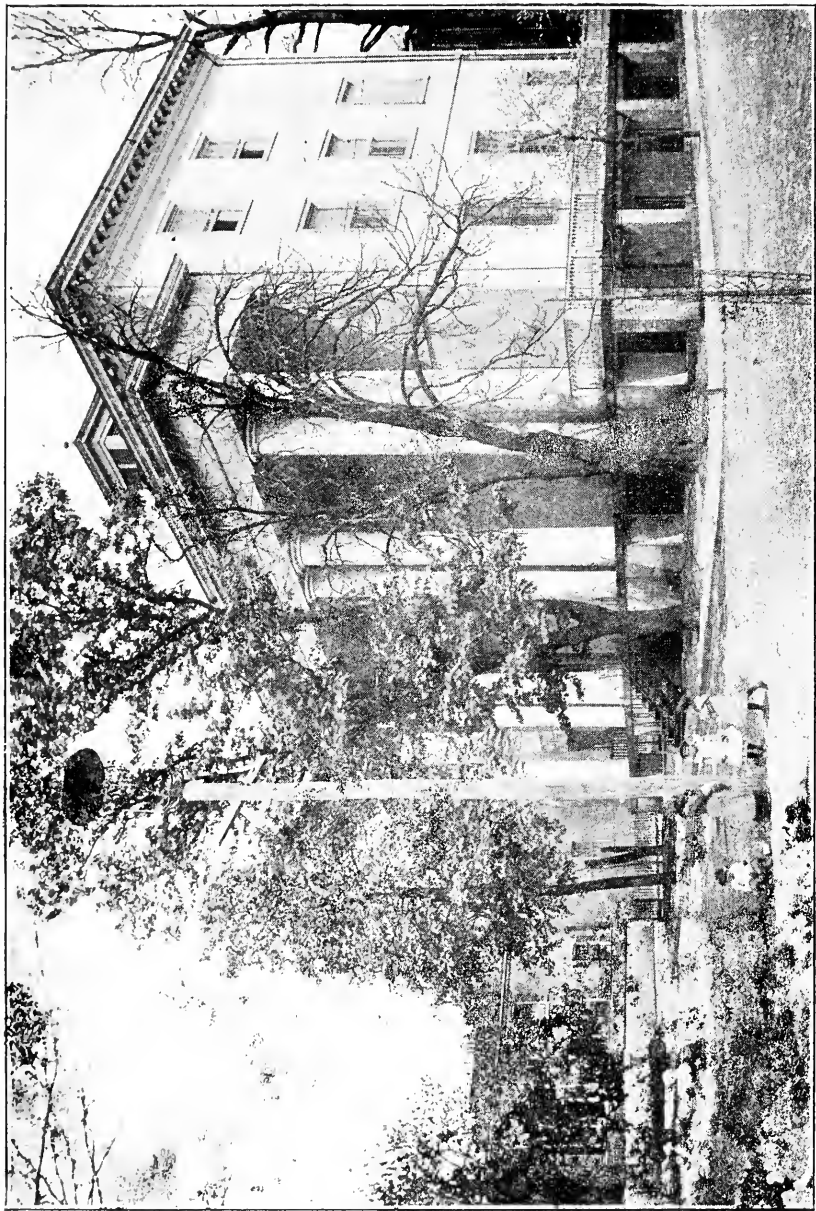
The Library Building also contains many other State offices, viz., Attorney-General, Auditor, Law Library, Adjutant-General, Supreme court room and several others.

A great many "committee rooms" are in the Capitol Building.

The Capitol police are provided by the State, and have entire charge of the grounds and buildings, and are most courteous to strangers and ready to direct visitors to points of interest over the grounds.

A great many parks adorn the city, which are great places of resort during the summer. There are eight public parks in Richmond.

The City Hall is directly opposite the Capitol Square, and is a most imposing and beautiful structure. It is built of Richmond granite and cost



“WHITE HOUSE OF THE CONFEDERACY.”

\$1,500,000. It is five stories in height and is surmounted by a tower 180 feet high.

The "White House of the Confederacy" is also near, at the corner of Twelfth and Clay, and was the home of President Davis during his official life in Richmond. It is now occupied by the Confederate Museum.

The street-car system of the city is not surpassed by any city in the Union, Richmond being the first city to have electric cars running at any great length. The car lines extend to Seven Pines battlefields and to all points of interest around the city. There is also a line running to Petersburg, and persons taking this line can visit the famous battlefield of the Crater. Transfers from one line to another are given without extra charge.

Hacks and carriages may be found at the hotels, and lined up around the Capitol Square may be found many cabs and carriages driven by old coachmen who were slaves "befo' de war."

Taking the car on Broad or Main street the traveler can conveniently visit old St. John's Church, which is immortalized by the fact that herein Patrick Henry delivered his famous speech, "Give me liberty or give me death," and the pew in which he stood is marked and shown to visitors. There are many curious epitaphs in this old cemetery in which

the church is situated, and some of the tombs are very unique. The oldest grave in the cemetery is that of Robert Rose, rector, dated "June 30th, 1751."

Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument is on Libby Hill, near St. John's Church.

Chimborazo Park is near Libby Hill, and during the Civil War the largest Confederate hospital in the city was in this park.

Oakwood Cemetery, nearby the park, contains the graves of 16,000 Confederate soldiers.

The Battle Abbey of the Confederacy will shortly be erected in the west end of the city.

The old Masonic Hall, on Franklin and Nineteenth streets, is the oldest one in the country, its corner-stone being laid in 1785, wherein a reception was given General Lafayette on his visit to the United States.

Richmond is well supplied with banks, which are situated along Main street.

The Chamber of Commerce is one of the finest buildings in that line in the South. It was erected in 1893.

One of the most historic churches in Richmond is St. Paul's Episcopal. It was here a telegram from General Lee was received by Jefferson Davis (as he was attending service) that Richmond must be



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

evacuated. It was done, and the Union troops at once entered the city. Richmond was evacuated April 2, 1865.

The "Virginia Historical" building, on Franklin street between Eighth and Ninth, was the home of

General R. E. Lee during his stay in Richmond. It is now a museum of portraits, and has a valuable library.

The Young Men's Christian Association is a monument in part to the late D. L. Moody. It is on the corner of Sixth and Main. New building Seventh and Grace.

Near the Y. M. C. A. is the early home of Edgar Allan Poe, Fifth and Main.

Belle Isle, an island in James River, opposite the city, is where the Federal prisoners were confined during the war.



NEW Y. M. C. A.

Richmond is one of the great trade centers of the South. Its tobacco interests are immense. A great many factories and foundries are in full operation, while the Richmond Locomotive Works are sending engines all over the world.

The schools and colleges of the city are of high order.

Battle-Fields.

Richmond, during the Civil War, was the center of the "mighty conflict." "On to Richmond" was the constant cry, and it seemed the one thing most-



FEDERAL BREASTWORKS AT SEVEN PINES.

ly to be desired. The suffering in the city among the oppressed people was something terrible, and while there has been much blame attached to the people of Richmond by some for the awful suffering among the prisoners held among them, many persons outside of the prisons unused to want and hardships were faring very little better themselves. Among the nearest battle-fields to Richmond is that of Seven Pines or Fair Oaks. The Clay street or Broad street cars will take one out to the battle-field. The Clay street line, however, is more direct. All along the car lines may be seen old fortifications and breast-works that still remain. This Seven Pines battle was fought May 31, 1862, and was a most severe conflict. The Confederates were under the command of General R. E. Lee and the Federals under General McClellan. The Confederates failed to accomplish their purpose, which was the capture or destruction of this advance corps.

The battle was continued on June 1st, but without any decided result for either side. The loss on the Federal side was 5,000 and the Confederates 6,000.

Mechanicsville was the first of the "seven days' fight around Richmond." The fight opened June 26, 1862, by A. P. Hill division, which crossed the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge, followed by Longstreet and D. H. Hill, who crossed at Mechanicsville.

Jackson did not arrive until next day. Fitz John Porter was commanding this wing, and, finding Jackson approaching, retired during the night to Beaver Dam creek.

Mechanicsville was six miles from Cold Harbor and Gaines Mill, nine miles from Richmond. The battles fought at these places were among the most severe of the war.

The length of Jackson's line of march delayed his arrival and his meeting with Hill and Longstreet. He, however, got his troops into position and made an assault on the Federal works and forced Porter to retreat.

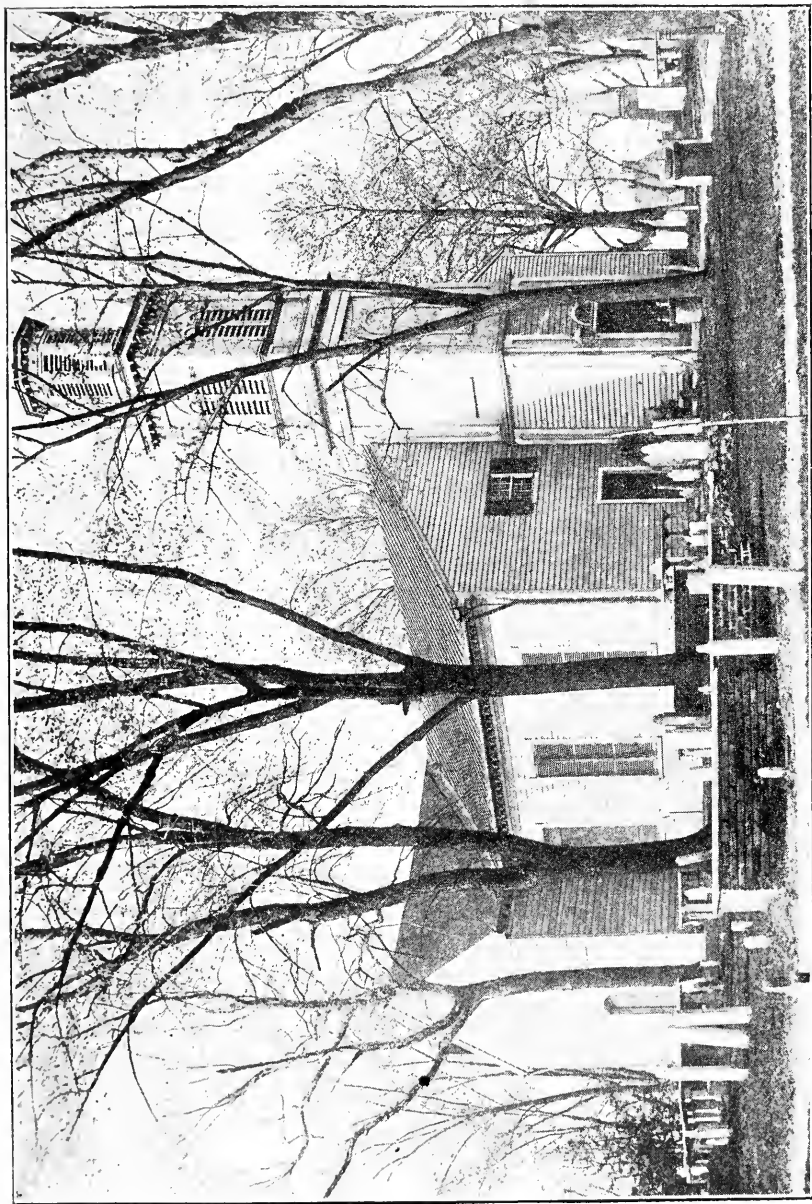
Lee's forces amounted to about 47,000 against 35,000 of Porter's command.

Savage Station was the third battle fought—June 29, 1862. Magruder's division against the Federals.

Frazier's Farm, or Glendale, was the next conflict—June 30, 1862.

The next battle was at Malvern Hill—July 1, 1862—McClellan commanding the Federals, General Lee the Confederates.

Cold Harbor was the scene of another battle in Grant's campaign of 1864. Here General Grant suffered the most disastrous results of the war, losing 13,000 men in less than an hour. The troops



OLD ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

scattered and could not be urged to renew the conflict.

The battle of Yellow Tavern was fought May 11, 1864. It defeated Sheridan's raid and saved Richmond from capture.

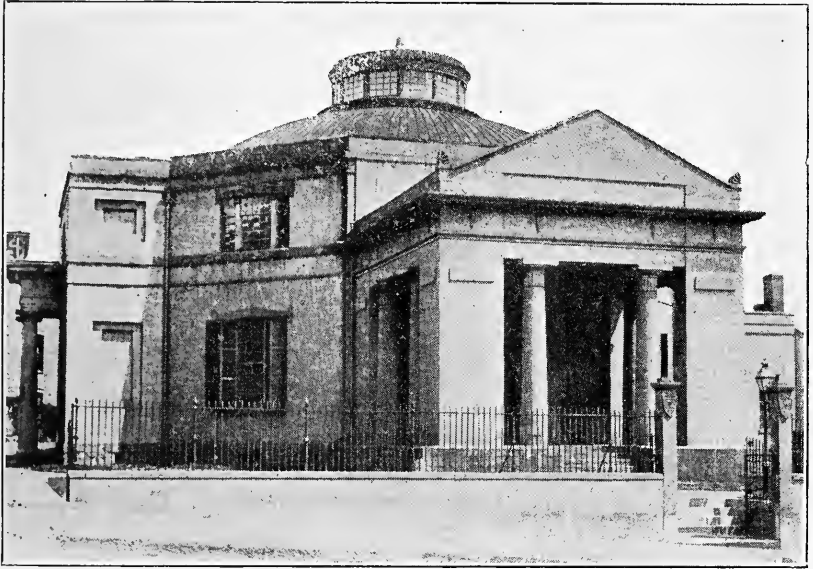
Fort Harrison, near the river, eight miles below Richmond, was captured by the Federal troops September 29, 1864. An attempt next day to recover proved futile.

Chaffin's Bluff is situated directly on the river a short distance from Drewry's Bluff. An attack was made on Drewry's Bluff on May 15, 1862, by the gunboats Monitor, Galena and others.

Dutch Gap and the Howlett house are a few miles below Chaffin's Bluff on the river. Dutch Gap is a canal cut through a narrow neck of land, around which the river makes a bend. It was begun during the war in 1864, and completed after the war, and is now used by boats and steamers. The canal is a very short cut, saving a distance of some 8 miles in following the regular course of the river.

Churches.

Among the most noted churches in Richmond is Monumental Episcopal Church on Broad street below Twelfth. It was in process of building in 1812,



MONUMENTAL CHURCH.

1813 and 1814, when it was completed. It is built on what was called one hundred and sixteen years ago "Theatre Square." Richmond's first theatre was built in 1786. In that building the Convention met that ratified the Constitution of the United States. Attending the Convention were James Madison and James Monroe, Edmond Pendleton, George Mason and Patrick Henry. This building was destroyed by fire in 1802. A new one soon arose. This second building was burned December 26, 1811.

A play, the "Bleeding Nun," was being played, and a large crowd was in attendance. Among others was the Governor, who perished with seventy-two others in the flames. The ashes of the lost lie in a sealed vault at the southern entrance to the church, and their names are on a monument in the south portico of the church.

Among the communicants of Monumental Church, was Chief Justice John Marshall; his pew is shown visitors, and is marked, "John Marshall, 1814."

Methodist.—There are seventeen Methodist churches in the city and suburbs.

Methodist Orphanage.—The Virginia Conference Orphanage is an institution which takes care of destitute children of both sexes. It is situated one mile west of the city on a farm of seventy acres.

Presbyterian Churches.—The First Church, Grace and Madison streets; Grace St., corner Grace and Fourth; Third Presbyterian Church, Broad and Twenty-sixth; Second, Main and Fifth; Manchester; Church of the Covenant, Harrison and Park Ave; Westminster Church, Grove Avenue; Hoge Memorial, Franklin and Nineteenth; First Colored Church, Monroe and Brook Avenue; Mizpah Church, Chestnut Hill; Fairfield and Overbrook.

Baptist.—First, organized in 1780; Second, Grace Street, Leigh Street, Pine Street, Grove Avenue, Ful-

ton, Venable Street, Calvary, East End, Fairmount, Immanuel, The Tabernacle; Randolph Street, College View, Barton Heights, Broadus Memorial, Highland Park.

In Manchester there are: Bainbridge Street, Stockton Street, Clopton Street, Oak Grove.

Episcopal.—All Saints, Franklin and Madison; Chapel of the Redeemer, Bowling Green Road, Chelsea Hill; Christ, 2120 Venable street; Holy Trinity, (Moore Memorial), Laurel near Main; Epiphany, Barton Heights; Grace, Main and Foushee; Holy Comforter, Grove Road; Monumental, 1224-1226 E. Broad; St. Andrew's Mission, 619-621 Belvidere; St. Andrew's, Laurel and Beverly; St. John's, Twenty-fourth and Broad; St. Luke's, Washington and Beverly; St. James, Fifth and Marshall; St. Mark's First and Clay; St. Paul's Mission, Sixth and Bragg streets; Weddell Memorial Chapel, 20 Denny.

Christian or Disciples.—Seventh-Street, Seventh and Grace; Marshall-Street, 919 W. Marshall; Third Christian, corner Twenty-sixth; West End, 7 N. Morris.

Jewish.—Beth Ahaba Synagogue, W. Franklin; Keneseth Israel, 211 Mayo; Sir Moses Montefiore, 403 n 11th.

Lutheran.—First English, 205 N. Seventh; Bethlehem, 502 N. Sixth; St. John's German, Eighth and Marshall; Trinity English, 1328 N. Twenty-ninth.

Catholic.—St. Peter's, Eighth and Grace; St. Patrick's, 215-217 N. Twenty-fifth; St. Mary's German, 314 E. Marshall; Sacred Heart, Floyd Avenue.

There are 54 Colored Churches in the city.

Public Schools.

Following is a list of the school buildings:

The magnificent new High School, occupies the entire block bounded by Marshall, Clay, Eighth and Ninth streets. At the southeast corner stands the residence of Chief Justice Marshall. This historic home will be used for the principal offices of the school. Springfield, Twenty-sixth and Leigh; Bellevue, Broad and Twenty-second; Marshall, Nineteenth and Marshall; Central, No. 407 N. Twelfth; Leigh, corner First and Leigh; Madison, No. 219 W. Cary; Elba, No. 1000 W. Marshall; West End, No. 1520 W. Main; Randolph, corner Randolph and Chaffin; Chimborazo, 33rd and Marshall; Louisiana, Fulton; Oakwood, 34th and P; Fairmount, Fairmount; Sidney, Sycamore and Cary.

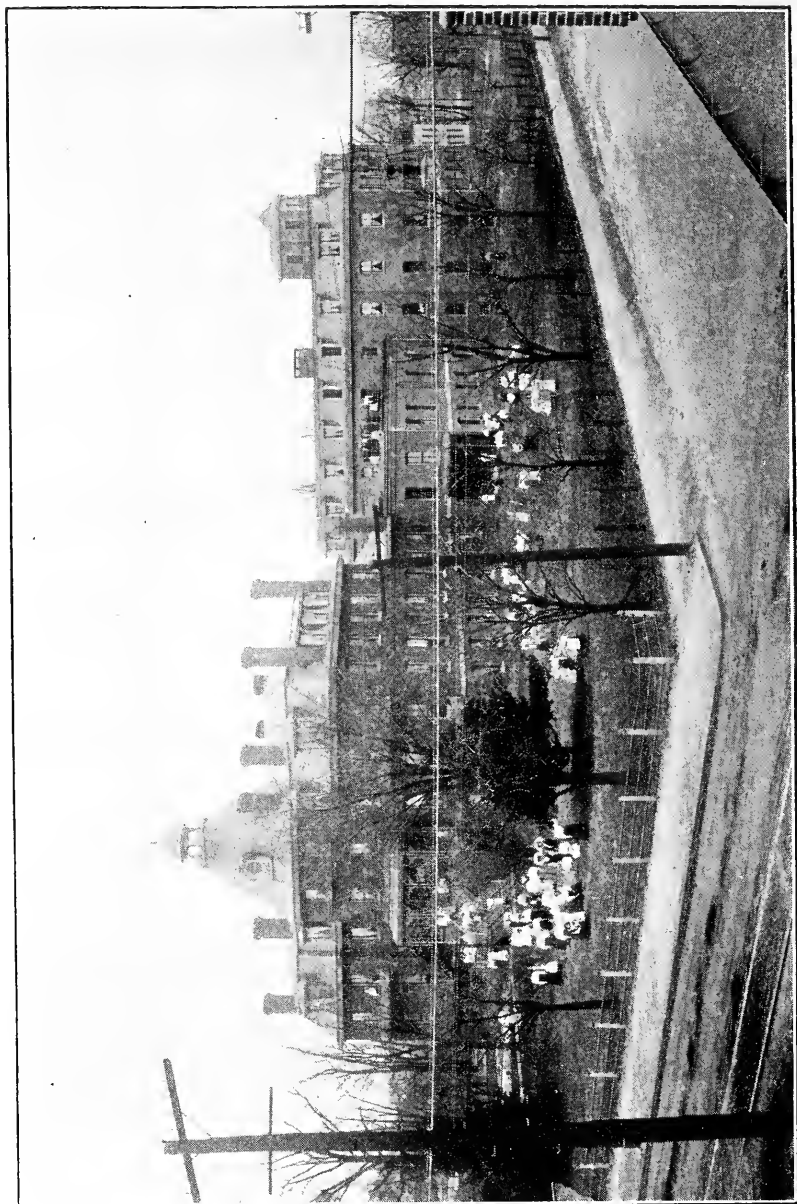
Colored.—Normal, corner Twelfth and Leigh; Fulton, No. 205 Orleans; East End, corner Twenty-

ninth and O; Valley, corner Eighteenth and Marshall; Navy Hill, corner Fifth and Duval; Baker, corner St. Paul and Baker; Moore, No. 1113 Moore; Monroe, Leigh and St. Peter; Reidsville, Nicholson street; Twenty-ninth Street School, Twenty-ninth street; Newton, W. Moore street; Sidney, Winder, between Meadow and Carter.

Number schools	336
Number principals	24
Number teachers (white)	242
Numbers teachers (colored)	95
	<hr/>
Total	361

Colleges.

Hartshorn Memorial College, on West Leigh street and Lombardy Avenue, founded by Joseph C. Hartshorn, of Rhode Island, chartered 1884 with full collegiate and university powers, has tasteful buildings and fine, ample grounds. The object of the institution is the advanced education of young colored women. It maintains industrial, normal, and collegiate departments and music, and lays special emphasis upon Biblical and Christian training. President, Lyman B. Tefft.



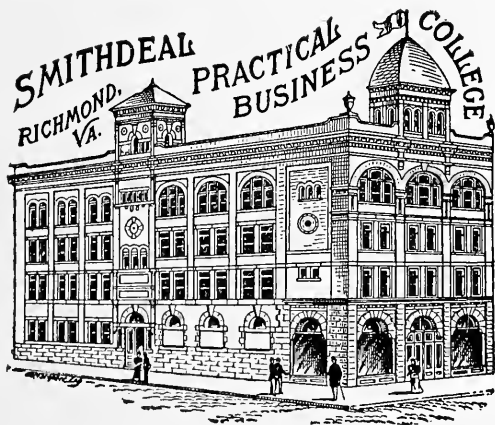
HARTSHORN MEMORIAL COLLEGE.

The University College of Medicine, founded by the late Dr. Hunter McGuire and his associates, is located at the northwest corner of Clay and Twelfth streets, on the site formerly occupied as a residence by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens while Vice-President of the Confederate States.

The Virginia Hospital adjoins the University College of Medicine, whose faculty constitute its medical and surgical staff.

The Hunter McGuire Memorial Annex is devoted entirely to charitable patients.

Smithdeal Business College.—Ninth and Broad streets, is the oldest business college in the State and first to own its own building. It has steadily grown until it has become one of the best known schools of its kind in the State. No vacation. Ladies



and gentlemen may enter any department at any time. Rates on application. George M. Smithdeal, principal.

Medical College of Virginia, corner of Marshall and College streets, was established in 1838. This was the only medical college in the Confederacy which did not close its doors during the four years of war between the States.

Virginia Mechanics Institute, Eleventh and Broad streets.

Richmond College was founded in 1832, and has occupied its present site at the head of Franklin street since 1834. The College property, including grounds, buildings and endowment, is valued at \$1,200,000. This does not include a recent subscription of \$500,000 made by the General Education Board of New York, citizens of Richmond and friends throughout Virginia.

Richmond College has the standard entrance requirements of the Southern Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, and offers courses of instruction leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Master of Arts and Bachelor of Laws. The faculty of the College numbers eighteen professors and assistants. The students number three hundred and come from eighteen States and foreign countries. The College also conducts the

Richmond Academy with ten teachers and 175 students, and the Newport News Academy, with five teachers and 70 students. The College library contains 15,000 bound volumes and several thousand copies of Government reports and pamphlets. The College maintains well equipped laboratories for instruction in Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Psychology and Drawing.

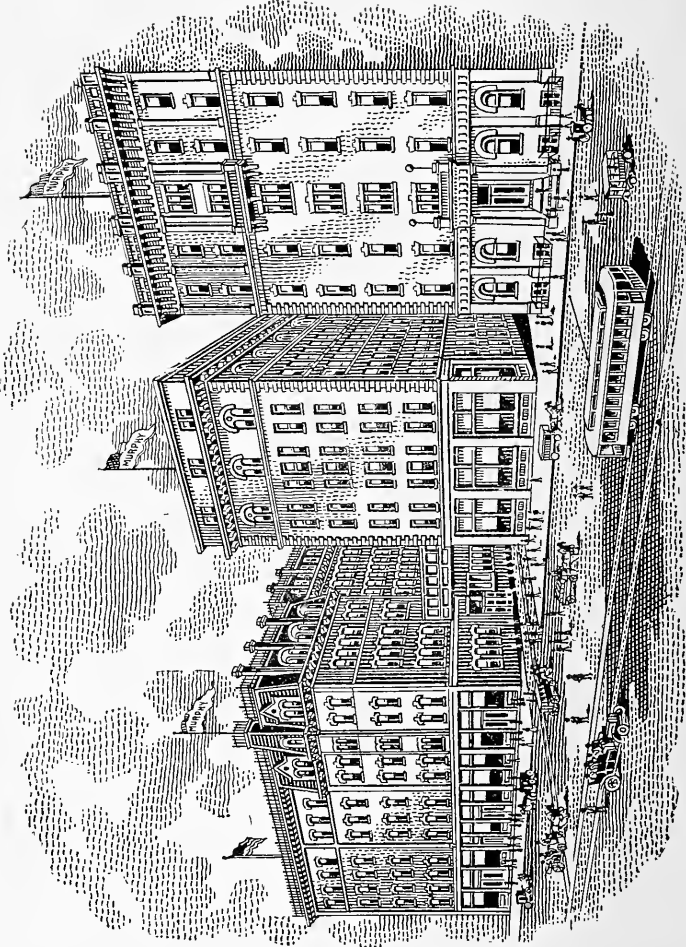
F. W. Boatwright, M. A., LL. D., is president of the College. The officers of the trustees are: Lieutenant-Governor J. Taylor Ellyson, president, and C. H. Ryland, D. D., secretary and treasurer.

Hotels.

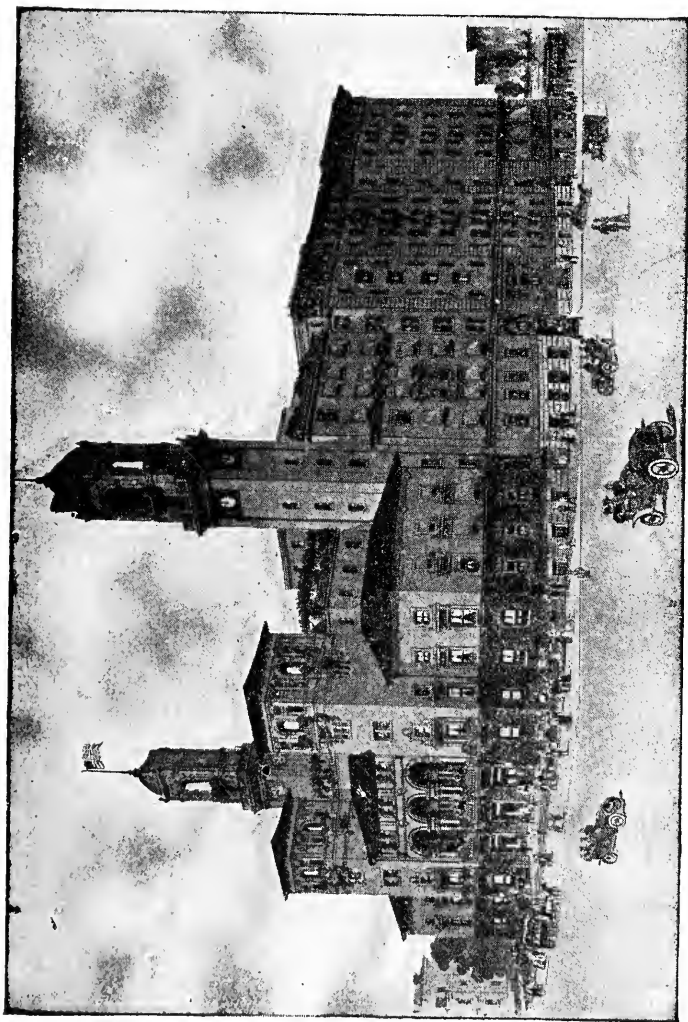
Murphy's Hotel, Richmond, Va.—The most centrally located Hotel in the city, convenient to the wholesale, retail, banking and insurance district. Direct car lines to and from every depot. European plan. Three hundred and fifty rooms, single and en suite rates. One to four dollars per day. Our Grace St. Annex, the most absolute fire-proof hotel in the South, is connected with the main hotel by a handsome sun bridge, and convenient in every way with the office. We have recently installed in this annex the celebrated Baruch Narheim and Electric

Baths and it is the only hotel in the South possessing this very popular system of baths.

Address Murphy's Hotel, Richmond, Va.



MURPHY'S HOTEL.

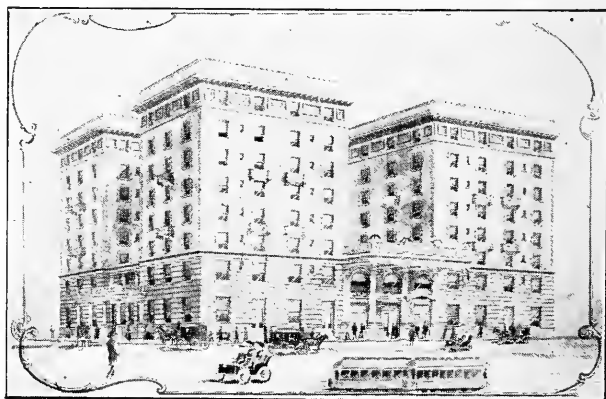


THE JEFFERSON HOTEL

The Jefferson, Richmond, Va.—The remodeled portion—Franklin street end—of this magnificent hotel has been opened for visitors since May 15, 1902. Since the property came into possession of The Jefferson Realty Corporation, the hotel has been rebuilt on a much larger and more magnificent scale than originally. Three hundred sleeping rooms, with private baths, have been added, with cafes, private dining rooms, rathskeller, billiard hall, children's play room, sample rooms, convention hall, etc., etc. Long distance phone in each room. Railroad, ticket and telegraph offices in hotel. Baggage checked to destination.

Address: The Jefferson, Richmond, Va.

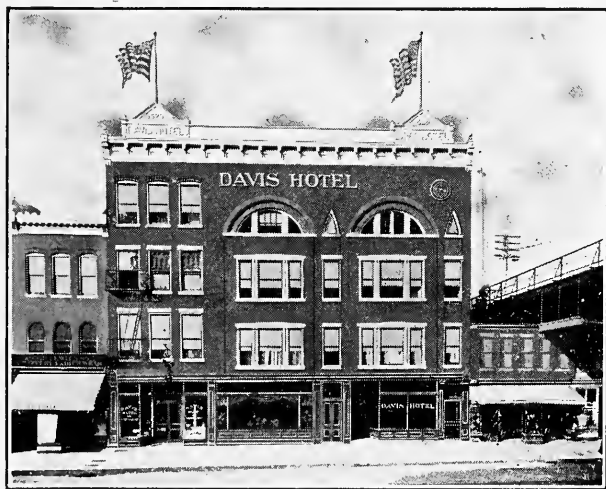
The Richmond is one of the most elegantly situated hotels in the city—just opposite the historic



THE RICHMOND HOTEL.

Capitol Square—is modern in every respect and fire-proof.

The Davis Hotel.—J. Lee Davis, Proprietor. Opposite Main Street Depot, Richmond, Va. European plan, \$1.00 up; American plan, \$2.50 up. New and up-to-date, steam heated, electric lights and bell in every room.

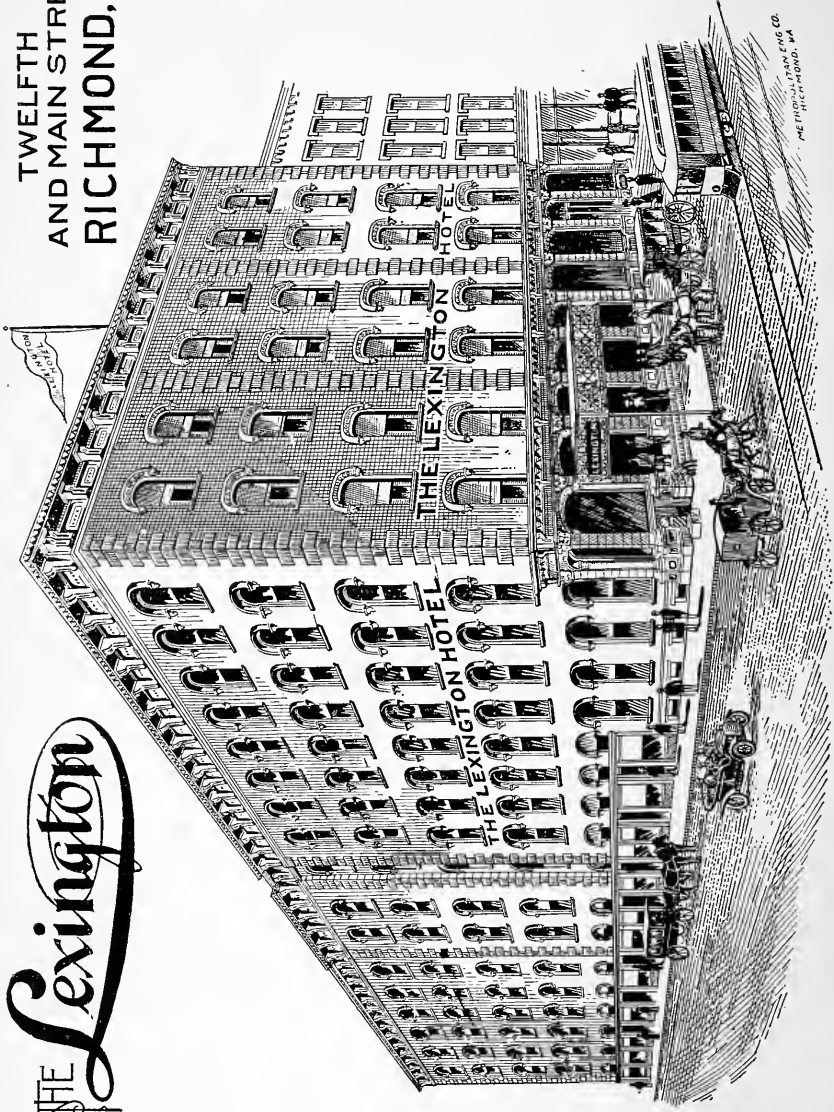


THE DAVIS HOTEL.

The Lexington Hotel is the most centrally located hotel in Richmond, being situated at the corner of Twelfth and Main streets. All cars pass the Lexington Hotel. Rates, American plan \$2.50 to \$3.50. European \$1.00 to \$2.50. Felix Keegan and James E. Donahue, proprietors.

THE *Lexington*

TWELFTH
AND MAIN STREETS,
RICHMOND, VA.



THE HOTEL-TRAVELERS' BUREAU CO.
RICHMOND, VA.

Woman's Christian Association.—The Woman's Christian Association, 709-711 E. Franklin street.

Historic Homes.

Among the historic homes in Richmond there is perhaps none that stands out in such bold relief as the home of Jefferson Davis, the "White House of the Confederacy." It stands at the corner of Twelfth and Clay streets, and is used as a Confederate museum. Miss Winnie Davis was born in this house.

The home of Gen. R. E. Lee, on Franklin street,



HOME OF CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

is now used as the "Virginia Historical Society." The stone on the sidewalk in front of the house is said to be the one on which he dismounted when coming home from the surrender at Appomattox, in 1865.

The home of Chief Justice John Marshall, on the corner of Ninth and Marshall streets, is a very interesting house. He resided in this house from 1795 to 1835.

The Van Lew home, Twenty-fourth and Grace streets, was during the late Civil War made famous



"WESTOVER."

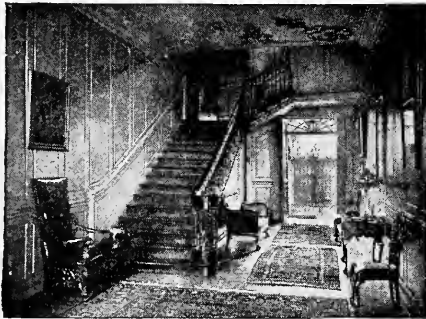
On the James River, Home of William Byrd, founder of Richmond.

from the fact that in that house were hidden the Federal soldiers who "tunneled" out of Libby prison.

Historic Homes on James River.

Westover, home of Wm. Byrd, founder of Richmond. Now occupied by Mrs. Wm. C. Ramsey.

Another colonial home of importance is **Brandon**, now the home of Mr. Lamb.



INTERIOR VIEW, "WESTOVER."

Secret Orders.

Among the organizations the Masonic fraternity are among the most prominent. They own one of the most beautiful temples in the South, and it is a source of pride to the entire city. Great gatherings are held there of a social nature, and the "Masonic Temple" is a building of which all may be justly proud.

The **Odd Fellows** are numerous, and have some very fine halls. They have grown in numbers in the last three years more than any other organization in the city.

The **Heptasophs** are an order of high standing, and number in their ranks many of the most prominent men in the city.

The **Junior Order United American Mechanics** are numerous and active, and have a large membership in Richmond. They have a number of fine halls.

The "**Elks**" own one of the most beautiful homes in the city, corner of Eleventh and Clay. They have a large membership.

There are a number of military organizations in Richmond, among which is Lee Camp, which own their own hall on Broad street, and have one of the finest picture galleries in the South. Some of the finest portraits of the Confederate generals in existence are to be found in Lee Camp Hall.

George E. Pickett Camp meets on Seventh street.

There are four fine armories in Richmond, viz: Regimental Armory, Seventh and Marshall streets. Blues' Armory, Ninth and Cary streets.

Howitzers' Armory, 616 North Eighth street.

Cavalry Armory, 615 North Seventh street.

There are also many organizations conducted by ladies. The most prominent one and the one hav-

ing the largest membership is the "Woman's Christian Temperance Union," there being in the city ten white and nine colored unions. Central W. C. T. U. has the honor of being the oldest union in the State, and was organized by Frances Willard in 1882. The young woman's branch is designated as the "Y's."

The King's Daughters have a number of circles in the city and do a great amount of charitable work, the Sheltering Arms Hospital being under their care.

The Retreat for the Sick, under a board of lady managers, is situated on Twelfth street.

McGuire's Hospital, in the western part of the city, is a finely-equipped building, and was founded by the late Dr. Hunter McGuire.

The Little Sisters of the Poor do a great deal of charity, and have a fine building in the western part of the city.

The Home for Needy Confederate Women, No. 3 West Grace street was established October 15, 1900, for the purpose of caring for wives, daughters and mothers of Confederate soldiers who were left destitute by the war.

Newspapers.

The Times-Dispatch, by The Times-Dispatch Company. J. Stewart Bryan, president.

News-Leader, Alfred B. Williams, editor.

Richmond Evening Journal, Chas. B. Cooke, President.

Baltimore and Richmond Christian Advocate.

Anzeiger, morning, except Sunday and Monday, and **Virginische Zeitung**, Sundays, German.

Religious Herald, weekly.

Southern Churchman, weekly.

Christian Monthly.

Southern Planter, monthly.

Virginia Odd-Fellow, monthly.

The Old Stone House, Nineteenth and Main.—The building on Main, near Nineteenth street, built of cobble-stones in an unhewn state, has long been considered and marked as the headquarters of George Washington, when, in truth, it was the headquarters of General Lafayette, and, if he received while in Richmond visits from Washington, it was during his stay in this house, the home of Jacob Ege, who came to this country from Germany and built this house early in the eighteenth century. They entertained in their home many distinguished persons, among others, James Monroe, who was a personal friend of the family, as was Lafayette. This property has remained in the Ege family for several generations.

Randolph-Macon College is a Methodist institu-

tion, but each year turns out young men of all denominations. Its campus is on the east side of the railroad and its beauty can be appreciated from the windows of the passing trains.



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

Main Street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth.

Cemeteries.

Oakwood Cemetery, in the eastern part of the city, contains the graves of hundreds of Confederate dead.

Shockoe Cemetery is among the oldest burying

grounds in Richmond and contains the graves of a number of noted persons, among others Chief Justice Marshall, and the following inscription written by himself appears on his tomb:

“John Marshall, son of Thomas and Mary Marshall, was born on the 24th of September, 1755; intermarried with Mary Willis Ambler, the 3d of January, 1783; departed this life the 6th of July, 1835.”

Hollywood Cemetery, so named for its natural growth of holly trees is not exceeded in beauty by any in the Union. Beautiful trees, flowers and fountains adorn the grounds, adding to the natural beauty of the cemetery. Standing on an eminence just above the Jefferson Davis section the tourist has before him one of the most beautiful views to be seen around Richmond.

The “falls of the James” rushing along the southern boundary, just beyond the railroad, sings an endless requiem to the sleepers in the city of the dead.

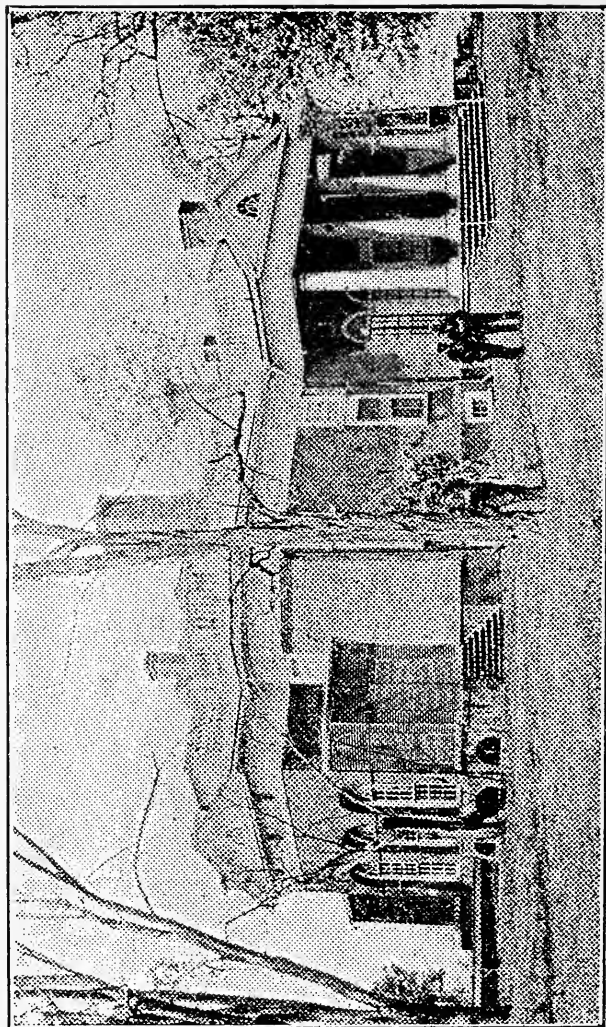
A beautiful monument of granite marks the spot where twelve thousand Confederate soldiers are buried.

A monument to General Pickett, the hero of Gettysburg, marks the spot of “Gettysburg Hill.” Some of the most famous men of history are interred in



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT, HOLLYWOOD.

Hollywood—of the presidents—John Tyler and James Monroe, ex-governors Fitzhugh Lee and Charles T. O’Ferrall, and near them, Jefferson Davis and wife and daughter Winnie. The Davis section



“MONTICELLO,” HOME OF JEFFERSON

is beautifully laid out and a bronze statute erected by his wife marks the grave of Jefferson Davis.

The grave of his daughter is marked by a monument erected by "The Daughters of the Confederacy."

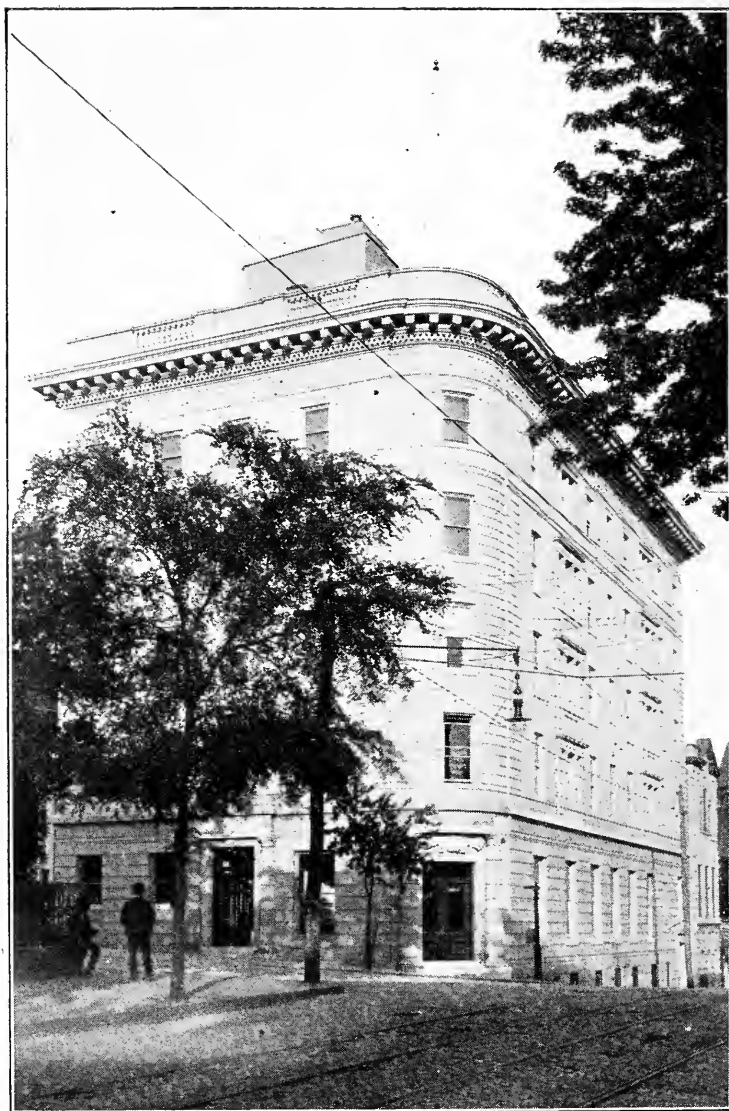
Among other famous men buried in Hollywood are Generals J. E. B. Stuart, Pickett, Fitzhugh Lee, Wise, Pegram, William Smith, Commodore Maury and John Randolph.

The Confederate soldiers' home is situated in the western part of the city. It was founded by Lee Camp Confederate Veterans, of Richmond, and has as inmates a great number of disabled, penniless soldiers, who are tenderly cared for.

Among the leading jewelers of the city, C. Lumsden & Son, 731 Main street, are among the most reliable. They are an old established firm and carry a fine line of optical goods and jewelry, diamonds and watches.

The home office of the Virginia State Fire Insurance Company, is located at the corner of Main and Fifth streets. This Company was organized in 1865 and has paid over \$4,000,000.00 in losses.

All visitors to the city are invited to visit the observation tower on this building, from which point the best view of the city and surrounding country can be had.



VIRGINIA STATE INSURANCE COMPANY'S BUILDING.

JAMESTOWN.

Perhaps there is no place in the history of our country, around which so many sacred memories cluster as Jamestown, Va.! The weary, wave-tossed colonists must have felt as they moored their ships in the harbor that it was a paradise, indeed!

The beautiful flowers, abundant wild fruits and game, were to them a most welcome sight.

As they took possession of their new home how their hearts must have swelled with gratitude, and is it wonderful that among the first buildings to be erected should be an humble church in which to chant their praises to the Most High?

The "ivy mantled tower" that remains as almost the only evidence of our forefathers who inhabited the island, is symbolic of the perpetuity of the nation they founded—America in embryo!

As they landed the "plumed willows" waved a welcome, while the mocking birds and other feathered songsters warbled welcoming lays unequalled by any instrument made by human hands, and the pathway was literally strewn with flowers.

Jamestown island is situated about 7 miles from the mouth of James river, at a point where the river is exceedingly wide.

The island proper is about 2 3-4 miles in length and about 1 1-4 in width.

On May 13th, 1607, three "good ships," the "Susan Constance," "Godspeed" and "Discovery" landed 54 gentlemen, 4 carpenters and 12 laborers on Jamestown island.

The exact landing place cannot be located, but was probably near the present landing.

The colonists suffered greatly from want of proper food at times and also from the raids made upon them by the Indians.

The old church tower is surrounded by an ancient graveyard.

In 1905, the government built a "sea wall" around part of the islands; skeletons were discovered and it is probable that the original burying ground was used as early as 1639.

The mention of Jamestown brings to the mind of the student of history, the saving of the life of Capt. John Smith by the Indian maiden, Pocahontas. It is greatly to be regretted that so little of the real life of Pocahontas has been "handed down to us," and a person has to draw largely on their imagination in writing of her. We are told she was a friend to the whites and often supplied them with corn. In 1612 she was bought for a brass kettle from the Indian Japawas, whose wife she was visiting, and

was brought a prisoner to Jamestown. Here she was wooed and wed by John Rolfe, who was a widower and quite a handsome man; they were married in the old church in 1614.

A copy from an old English Church register states, "Pocahontas died at Gravesend, England, in 1617, as she was preparing to return to America."

Pocahontas' real name among the Indians was "Matoa." A superstition existed among the Indians that it was "unlucky to tell a pale face the real name of an Indian, hence the name "Pocahontas," was given the colonists. On going to England, "she was baptized into the Christian faith as Lady Rebecca."

John Smith died June 21st, 1631, at the age of 52, and is buried in St. Sepulchre's Church, London.

The foundations of a church built in 1619 have recently been unearthed and can be seen inside of the original brick church.

Old and gnarled trees are seen on the island, under whose shade the pioneers must have rested from the toils of the day.

History tells us "that in all probability the first glass factory in America was at Jamestown, and built in 1608."

A picturesque drive of 7 miles brings the tourist to Williamsburg, the next colonial capital. Back

river separates the island from the main land and is crossed by a bridge and a road also leads through a part of "Powhatan's Swamp."

Steamers en route from Richmond to Norfolk pass the island daily and it is a popular excursion point. Boats often pass at night and on passing the island throw the searchlight (for the benefit of their passengers) on the graveyard and tower; it produces a most weird scene, coming out of the darkness and the past! Once seen never forgotten!

Located in the northwestern corner of the island can be seen old breastworks thrown up by the Confederates during the Civil War. When digging for the breastworks, soldiers found bits of armor and weapons of the Jamestown period.

The Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities are doing a great deal to beautify the old island and have recently erected a statue to Capt. John Smith, which adds very much to the attraction of the island.

WILLIAMSBURG.

Williamsburg, the second colonial capital, is a most interesting spot and of great interest to travelers.

In 1699, the burning of the State House at Jamestown, rendered it necessary to move the seat of power to Williamsburg.

The town was laid out by Colonial Governor, Sir John Harvey, in 1632, and called the "Middle Plantation," in 1698, the Governor, Francis Nicholson, laid out and named it for the reigning sovereign, King William.

The town or city of Williamsburg is situated on a peninsula between the York and James Rivers, and many buildings of former days are pointed out to visitors. Martha Washington's kitchen and an elm tree said to have been planted by her are still souvenirs of the past of which the people are justly proud.

Duke of Gloucester is the main street, while two streets run parallel, named for the colonial governors, Francis and Nicholson. Other streets bear the names, "England, Piccadilly, Scotland and Tazewell."

William and Mary College, founded in 1693, is a most imposing old building, built of imported red and blue glazed brick. The charter was granted by William and Mary. The chapel in the rear was built under contract of William Byrd, of Westover. In the college campus stands the monument of Lord Botetourt, governor of Virginia in 1768-70. The in-

scription on his monument shows how dearly he was loved by his countrymen. It was erected in 1774, by the House of Burgesses. Many distinguished men have been students of William and Mary College. Among them Chief Justice John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, John Tyler, both became presidents of the United States, also James Monroe, General Winfield Scott, and a number of prominent men of the United States, claim this historic old college as their alma mater.

Old Bruton Parish Church is perhaps one of the most interesting places to which the tourist will turn and is very closely connected with colonial history. It was the successor to the Old Church at Jamestown.

Within its walls five presidents of the United States have worshipped, viz.: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Tyler. In "ye olden time" came the colonial governors and members of the House of Burgesses and many men of note in the early days. It is the oldest Episcopal church in America that is in constant use. The parish was founded in 1632.

It is said the baptismal font that is now used in the ancient church is the same used at Jamestown and from which the Indian princess, Pocahontas,

was baptized; however, this cannot be vouched for as a fact.

King Edward VII has recently presented a Bible to the church and President Roosevelt has given a lectern on which the Bible will rest.

George Washington's step-children, the Custis children, are buried in the old church yard near the north door.

"Dunmore's Cave" is shown the tourist. It is an underground passage and extends to where his palace once stood and it is thought he used it to conceal his ammunition, or as a means of escape from foes. He was a most cruel and tyrannical governor and disliked by all.

The old court house built in 1769, is of peculiar interest. It has a long stone porch, and strange to say, without columns. A very high belfry, containing a bell which called our Revolutionary fathers together for council, still sends forth its silver notes.

Quite near the court house is an ancient building called the "Powder Horn." It was built by an act of the House of Burgesses in 1714, during the reign of George the First, and during the administration of Gov. Spotswood. The walls are twenty-two inches thick.

The old "Raleigh Tavern" is full of associations of the past. Festivities of every description were

held in this old tavern. This celebrated house was destroyed by fire in 1859.

There is nothing left to mark the spot of the House of Burgesses but a heap of ruins directly opposite old William and Mary College at the other end of the town. The "father of our country" made his first speech in the House of Burgesses.

The site of the first theatre in America was on the southeast corner of Blair Avenue, built in 1716.

The Masons of the United States who visit Williamsburg will find on Francis street, the first Masonic temple to organize a grand lodge in America.

The Eastern State Hospital is situated on Francis street and surrounded by a fine lawn or park. An act was passed in 1769—in the 10th year of the reign of George III—to make provision for insane and lunatics, etc. It was completed in 1773 and is the oldest insane asylum in the United States. Williamsburg is 48 miles from Richmond, via C. & O. R. R.

YORKTOWN.

The colony of Virginia was divided into eight counties in 1634, and Charles River was formed, but was later changed to York.

“Yorke Towne” was laid out in 1619. The original seal is still preserved.

Yorktown stands on the brow of a hill and overlooks a fine harbor, with a magnificent view of Chesapeake Bay.

The village contains about one hundred and fifty inhabitants.

The custom house, built in 1715, is still pointed out to visitors.

The first church in Yorktown was built in 1697, and was burned in 1814, and has since been rebuilt.

Old Swan Tavern stands on Main street. The original inn was built in 1722.

One of the most tasteful houses in the village is the Nelson House, built in 1740-41. It is a large brick building with stone trimmings and faces the river. A grand ball was given in this old home to General Lafayette when he visited Yorktown.

The Confederates during the Civil War used this building as a hospital; secret panels built in the house lead to rooms in the various parts. It was also used by Cornwallis during the Revolution as his headquarters.

The marks of cannon balls are to be seen in three places. One is imbedded in the brick. The owner of this old home succeeded Thomas Jefferson as Governor of Virginia.

The old "British fortifications" are still to be seen at Yorktown.

The surrender of Lord Cornwallis, October 19, 1781, is an epoch in American history of which even the school children are perfectly familiar, and the Moore house on the Temple farm in which the terms of surrender were written, by order of Washington and signed by Cornwallis, is seen by travelers as a place of great historic interest.

A high stone monument stands near the river as a memorial to the brave deeds of our soldiers and to the surrender of Cornwallis. The sculptured words: "One destiny, one country, one constitution." expresses all.



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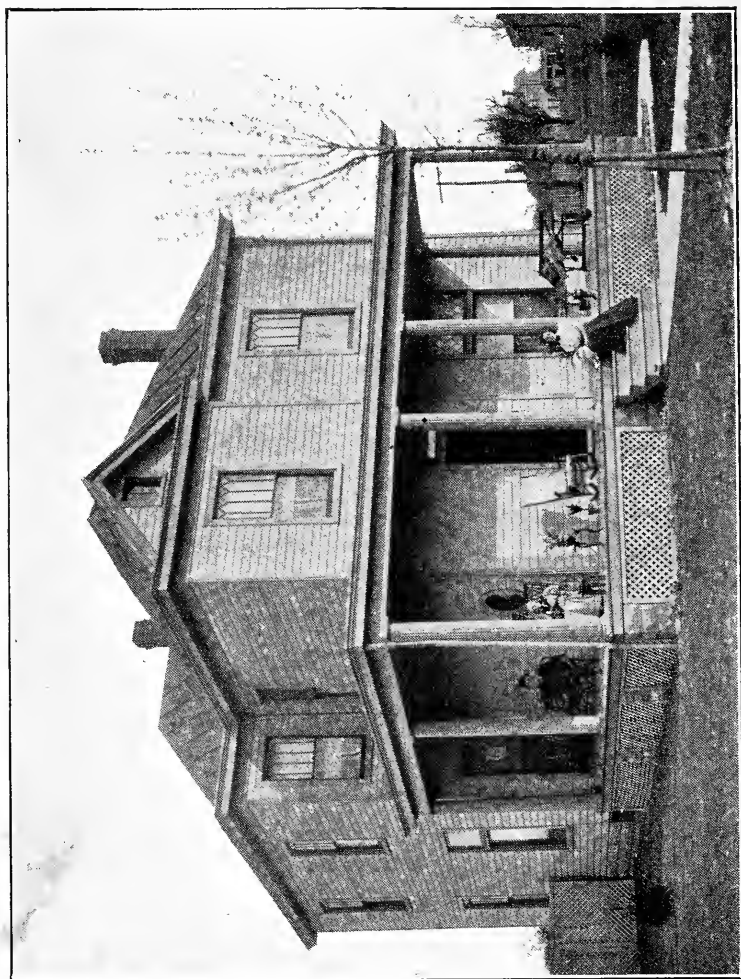
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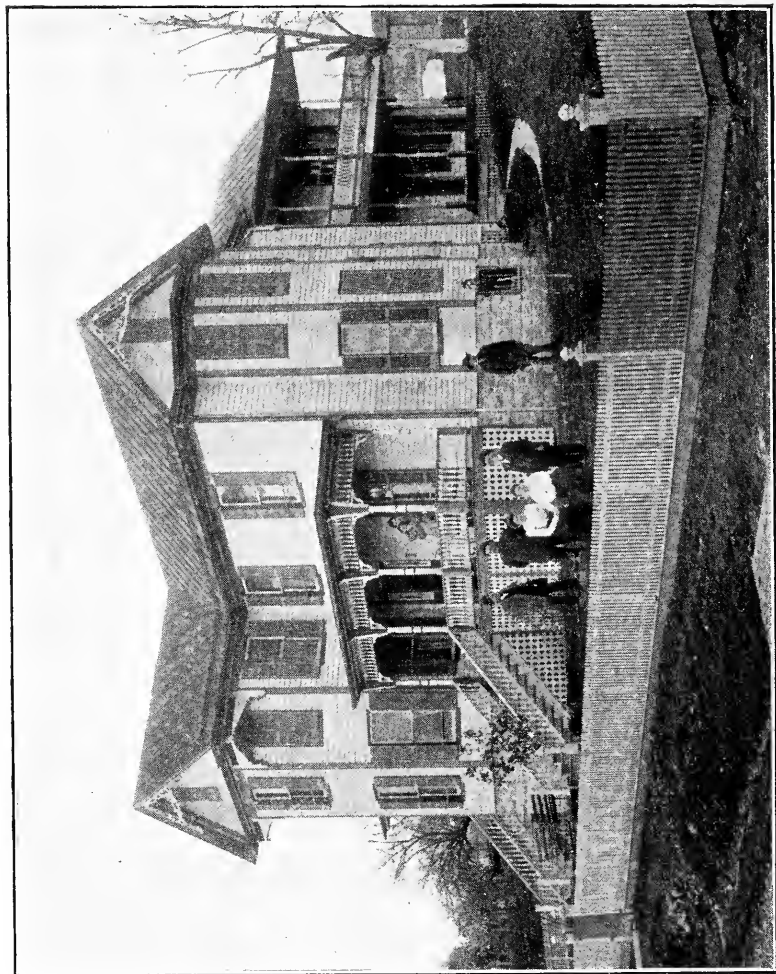
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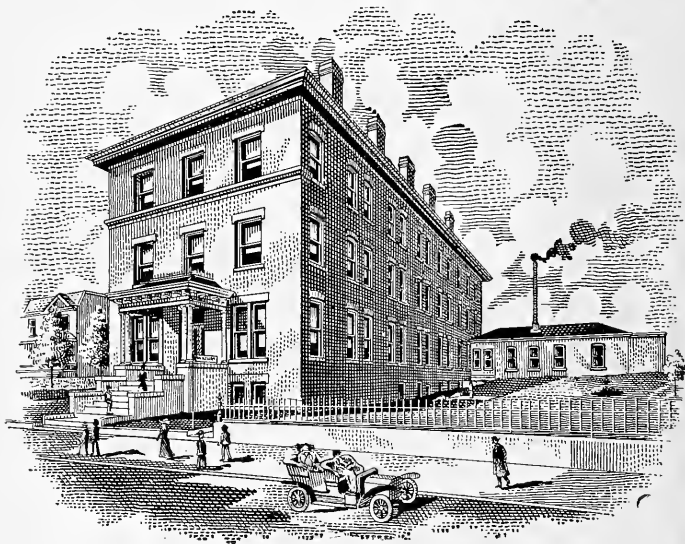
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