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RICHMOND VIRGINIA:

Yesterday
and Today



RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

YESTERDAY AND TODAY

COMPLIMENTS OF

THE CITY OF RICHMOND
AND
THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
OF
RICHMOND, VA.

1913

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Richmond, Virginia—Yesterday and To-day

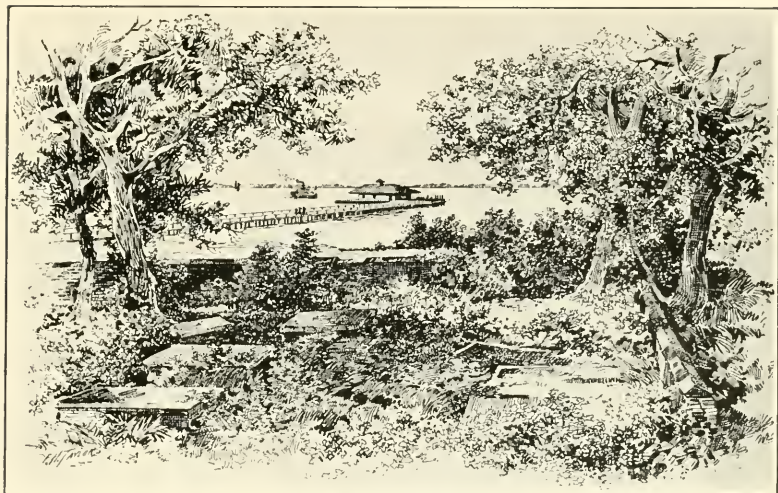
FOREWORD



N the preparation of this little brochure, an embarrassment of riches has been experienced, as the nature and limitations of the publication rendered a process of elimination necessary.

While it is certain that nothing has been mentioned which should have been excluded, yet some things have no doubt been omitted which were well and equally worthy of attention.

But as a free hand and a much more pretentious volume would be required to do full justice to such a theme as Richmond, the author bespeaks consideration on the part of the gentle reader, for errors and omissions due largely to lack of space.



JAMESTOWN ISLAND

Richmond, Virginia—Yesterday and Today



COLONIAL SEAL

RICHMOND, the capital and metropolis of Virginia, is renowned in history, and in the limelight of the living present, enjoys a fair and enviable reputation. The people of the

community are sometimes, in this age of materialism, the subject of friendly criticism for dwelling too much in the past; but were they insensible to the traditions of Virginia and her capital, they would ill deserve the good fortune which now smiles upon them; and any description of Richmond which failed to give her past a proper place and presentation would be most incomplete.

"In May, 1607, shortly after the landing of the English settlers



CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH



POWHATAN'S GRAVE

at Jamestown, John Smith, Captain Newport and others ascended the James river as far as the place where Richmond now stands. In September, 1609, Smith, who was the president at Jamestown, again ascended the river to find a better location for the colony than Jamestown. He purchased from the Indians some land near the present site of Richmond, and so pleased was he with the place that he called it '*None Such.*' "

In 1733 Colonel William Byrd founded Richmond; in 1737 he advertised its advantages in the *Virginia Gazette*; and subsequently, in 1756, to expedite sales of lots in the town, his son established the well known Byrd Lottery, often referred to in conveyances of the present day.

Thus Smith, associated in story with the romantic Indian Princess Pocahontas and her father, the famous Powhatan, may be considered the projector of Richmond; while the Byrds, in the parlance of to-day, were its promoters, lacking none of the enterprise and speculative spirit of the modern promoter.

The town of Richmond was established by the General Assembly of Virginia in 1742, but it was not made the capital of the State until 1779, when the seat of government was removed here from the more ancient city of Williamsburg.

It was also the capital of the late Southern Confederacy, and the storm



WILLIAM BYRD



BURNED DISTRICT OF RICHMOND AFTER THE EVACUATION

center of the great war between the States. When evacuated April 3rd, 1865, its business section was almost entirely destroyed by a conflagration originating in the arsenals and warehouses, fired by the Confederates as a war measure.

From the earliest colonial times the history of Virginia, and especially Tidewater Virginia, including Richmond and its vicinity, has, by great events and great men, been prominently connected with every important era in the growth and development of the country. This is amply attested by the landmarks on every side—its battlefields, its historic buildings, and its monuments.



CHIMBORAZO PARK AND STATION U. S. WEATHER BUREAU,
EASTERN END OF GRACE STREET

Itinerary to Points of Interest

The purpose and compass of the present souvenir will only permit publication of the following illustrations of some of the memorials in Richmond, arranged as they may be most conveniently reached, starting from Chimborazo Park, formerly the site of the largest Confederate hospital in Richmond. This park affords a view of James river, and overlooks the valley of "Bloody Run," the scene of a famous conflict with the Indians. The United States Weather Bureau Station is now located in the center of this park.

(In passing note view of an old stone residence, the most venerable in the city.)



OLD STONE HOUSE, WASHINGTON'S REPUTED
HEADQUARTERS



SCENE ON JAMES RIVER



MARSHALL PARK AND CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT,
FRANKLIN STREET, BETWEEN 27TH AND 29TH



OLD PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHNS, BROAD AND TWENTY-FOURTH, GRACE AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREETS

One of the most historic buildings in this city is St. John's Church, where religious service was performed before the Revolutionary war. In it are to be seen the following inscriptions :

St. John's, 1741

WHITTAKER :

To the glory of God, and in grateful memory of Reverend Alexander Whittaker of Cambridge University, England. Rector of Henrico Parish, 1611-1617. A consecrated, faithful, zealous missionary of the Church of England, who devoted his life to upbuilding the founders of Virginia in the Christian religion, and to the conversion of the Indians. He instructed, baptized and married Pocahontas. He was accidentally drowned in James River in 1617.

This tablet is erected by the congregation of St. John's Church, 1907.

"Give me liberty, or give me death." To the glory of God, and as a grateful tribute to the memory of her illustrious son and first Governor, Patrick Henry, the Commonwealth of Virginia has caused this tablet to be erected.

In the Virginia Convention assembled in this Church, March 20, 1775, by his immortal eloquence he inspired in his countrymen the clear conviction of truth and duty, and aroused them to consecrate themselves to the defence of liberty.

May 29, 1736. June 6, 1799.

BUCHANAN :

In memory of Reverend John Buchanan, D. D. Born in Scotland in 1743. Died in Richmond, Virginia, 1822. A. M. University of Edinburgh. Rector of Henrico Parish 1785-1822. First Treasurer Diocese of Virginia. "The beloved Parson." This stone placed by the congregation of St. John's Church, 1910, marks his grave under the old chancel.

ROSE :

In memoriam Robert Rose, D. D. Born Webesters Alvees, Scotland, February 12, 1704. Died Richmond, Virginia, June 30, 1751.

SELDEN :

In memoriam Reverend Miles Cary Selden. Born in Virginia 1726, Died 1785. Ordained in London, 1762. Minister of Henrico Parish 1752-1785. Member of Henrico Committee for Safety, 1774-1775. Chaplain Virginia Convention 1775.

The First Baptist Church (Colored)

The First Baptist Church (Colored) erected 1780, rebuilt 1876.

The First African Baptist Church, the structure which preceded the present church as indicated in the above inscription, was an old, historic building. Besides serving as a place of worship for the colored people it was used for many other and notable purposes. The Virginia Convention of 1829 and 1830 assembled within its walls from December 1st to January 15th, and the momentous meeting in 1865, after the failure of the Peace Conference at Fortress Monroe, addressed by President Davis, Judah P. Benjamin, R. M. T. Hunter and others which decided to prosecute the war until every resource became exhausted, was also held in the old church. It was likewise the place where Patti, Sontag and other virtuosos of earlier and later fame charmed the Richmond public with their performances.



AFRICAN CHURCH

Monumental Church

In 1786 Richmond's first theatre was built on "The Theatre Square." In that building the convention met which ratified the Constitution of the United States. Among those who made that convention famous were Madison, Monroe, Henry, Mason, Pen-



MONUMENTAL CHURCH, BROAD BETWEEN TWELFTH
AND COLLEGE STREETS

leton. That structure was burned in 1802. A new theatre arose from the ashes of the first. The second theatre, from a singular fatality, was burned December 26th, 1811. It was filled with the most brilliant representatives of Virginia's social, political and intellectual life. Seventy-two lives were lost in that disaster including the Governor of the State. The Monumental Church, completed in 1814, was erected upon its site, and the monument in the portico of the church covers the remains of the victims.

Confederate Museum

Behind the Museum is a section of the shaft of the *Merrimac*, and the anchor chain of the *Cumberland*.

INSCRIPTION ON SHAFT :

*** Tablet contributed by the Franklin Buchanan Camp, U. C. V., No. 747, Baltimore, Maryland.

White House of the Confederacy," was for some years after the war used as a public school, but subsequently presented by the city to the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, composed of patriotic women of the South, who solely and most efficiently conduct its



CONFEDERATE MUSEUM

affairs. Aside from the association of the house as the residence of Mr. Davis, the museum is of great interest. There is a collection here, that is entirely the work of Southern women which is wonderfully interesting; such things as the uniform worn by General Lee when he surrendered to General Grant; autograph letters from the famous generals, and many of them; Jefferson Davis' private office and some of its furniture; the suit worn when he was captured; many of his personal belongings; and war relics from all over the South are to be seen. In addition to a number of portraits, this museum contains a valuable collection of oil paintings, scenes from the South, principally of Fort Sumpter and Charleston, by Conrad Wise Chapman; and a series of water colors by Wm. L. Shepherd, a Richmond artist, illustrating the life of the Confederate soldier in camp and on the battlefield.





MAURY RESIDENCE

Maury Residence

No. 1105 East Clay street is the house in which Commodore Maury resided during the earlier part of the war.

INSCRIPTION:

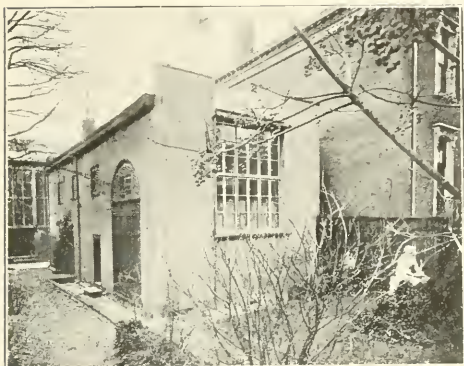
In this house Matthew Fontaine Maury, L.L. D., U. S. N., C. S. A., invented the submarine electrical torpedo, 1861-1862. This stone is placed by the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, A. D. 1912.

The Valentine Museum, upon the same street, only half a block distant, is in an elegant old residence, one of a num-

ber which made this street at one time the "Court end" of the city. The building itself, with its well preserved and handsome interior ornamentation, is a fine example of the architecture of the period. A formal garden and court add to the quaintness. The museum comprises a collection of casts from the antique, an interesting exhibit of old paintings, some fine pieces of German tapestry of the 17th century, a collection of books dating from 1474, embracing prints, mezzotints and engravings, setting forth the history of printing; a Virginia room contains works of colonial and revolutionary times, and the original cast of the recumbent statue of General Lee at Lexington; but its distinctive feature is its *ensemble* of American-Indian Archaeology, containing burial mounds and other works, which is second only to the collection in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.



VALENTINE MUSEUM



VALENTINE STUDIO

Valentine Studio

To the true lover of art the studio of Edward V. Valentine, sculptor, at 807 E. Leigh street, will prove intensely interesting. It may be most conveniently reached from Clay and Ninth streets, after passing the Valentine Museum by turning one block to the

right and half a block to the left on Leigh street. Mr. Valentine designed the recumbent statue of General Lee, at Lexington, the Lee statue in the Statuary Hall at Washington, that of Thomas Jefferson, in the Jefferson Hotel, and the figures upon the Davis monument on Monument avenue in this city, besides many other notable effigies of real, mythological, and fancy characters, and his studio is a rich repository of famous models.

John Marshall House, Ninth and Marshall streets.

INSCRIPTION ;

The residence of John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States. Born 1758. Died here 1835. Placed by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, 1907.

St. Paul's Church,
Grace and Ninth streets.

Pew No. 63. President Jefferson Davis. 1861-1865.

Davis Memorial Window. Davis Tablet.

Pew No. 111. General Robert Edward Lee, 1861-1865.

Lee Memorial Window. Lee Tablet.



JOHN MARSHALL RESIDENCE



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

Rotunda: Capitol Building, Houdon's Statue of Washington.

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 uniting to the endowments of the hero the virtues of the patriot, and exercising both in establishing the liberties of his country, has

rendered his name dear to his fellow-citizens and given the world an immortal example of true glory. Done in the year of Christ, 1787, and in the year of the Commonwealth, the 12th.

Busts in niches:

La Fayette.

This bust was voted on the 17th day of December, 1781, by the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, to the honor of the Marquis de La Fayette, Major-General in the service of the United States of America, and late Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States in Virginia, as a lasting monument of his memory and their gratitude.

Marshall. Stuart. Fitzhugh Lee.



CAPITOL BUILDING



LOUDON'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON

The State Library in the State Library Building, erected especially to protect and preserve the valuable collection of old books, manuscripts, portraits, maps, curios, etc., is regarded by visitors as one of the most instructive and interesting places in the city. An experienced and discriminating traveler has said of this library: "The collections here are worth many miles of travel to see, were there not another thing in Richmond."

Washington Monument Capitol Square. (On pedestal of equestrian figure.)

Washington.

(On effigies surrounding equestrian figure)

Lewis, Henry, Mason, Jefferson, Nelson, Marshall.



STATE LIBRARY BUILDING



WASHINGTON MONUMENT

(On allegorical figures under each effigy, in previous sequence, beginning with Lewis, subjects typified and names of battles.)

Colonial Times—Valley Forge. Point Pleasant. Revolution—Trenton. Eutaw Springs. Bill of Rights—Bunker Hill. Guilford Court House. Independence—Princeton. Kings Mountain. Finance—Yorktown. Saratoga. Justice—Great Bridge. Stony Point.

Although the present Gubernatorial Mansion is not pretentious, the "Governor's House" which preceded it was more modest being a moderate sized wooden building which accorded with the simplicity of earlier days and met the requirements of its occupants from Henry and Jefferson down to Monroe and Page.



GOVERNOR'S MANSION



CLAY STATUE

Clay Statue, Capitol Square.

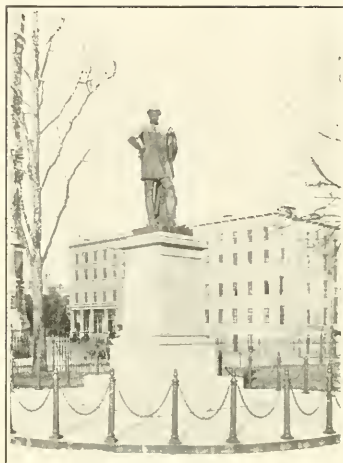
INSCRIPTION : *Henry Clay.*

Though born in Hanover County, Virginia, in early life Clay moved to Kentucky, and is generally spoken of as the great Kentuckian.

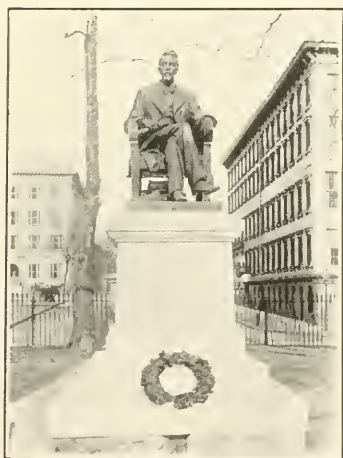
Jackson Statue, Capitol Square.

Presented by English gentlemen as a tribute of admiration for the soldier and patriot, T. J. Jackson, and gratefully accepted by Virginia in the name of the Southern people. Done A. D. 1875, in the hundredth year of the Commonwealth.

"Look, there is Jackson standing like a stone wall."



JACKSON STATUE



MCGUIRE STATUE



SMITH STATUE



LEE RESIDENCE

1846-49, Governor of Virginia.
 1841-43, 1853-61, Member of United States Congress.
 1861-62, Member of Confederate States Congress.
 1861-62, Colonel 49th Virginia Volunteers.
 1862-63, A Brigadier-General Confederate States Army.
 1863-64, Major-General, Confederate States Army.
 1864-65, Governor of Virginia. * * *

Lee Residence, 707 East Franklin street; now the home of the Virginia Historical Society.

Tablet:

The residence of General Robert E. Lee, 1861-1865.

The Virginia Historical Society has a most important mission in collecting, preserving and publishing Virginia history. It has an invaluable collection of books, manuscripts, relics, etc.

Gamble's Hill. Southern end of Third street overlooking the Tredegar Iron Works where ordnance was manufactured, and

McGuire Statue. Capitol Square.

Hunter Holmes McGuire, M. D. L. L. D.

*President of the American Medical Association and the American Surgical Association. Founder of the University College of Medicine; Medical Director Jackson's Corps, Army Northern Virginia. * * **

Smith Statue. Capitol Square.

William Smith, Virginia.

Born September 6, 1797. Died May 18, 1887.

1836-40, 1841-42, Member of Virginia Senate.



BRONZE CROSS, GAMBLE'S HILL



THOMAS JEFFERSON

Thomas Jefferson.

Author of the Declaration of Independence; of the Statute of Virginia for religious freedom. Founder of the University of Virginia. Vice-President of the United States of America, 1797-1801. Third President of the United States of America, 1801-1805. 1805-1809.

Belle Isle, the site of a prison encampment during the war between the States, is marked by a cross inscribed :

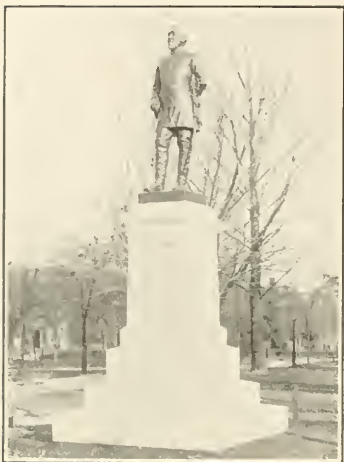
Captain Christopher Newport, John Smith, Gabriel Archer, Honorable George Percy, with gentlemen, marines, soldiers to the number of twenty-one, explored James River to the falls and set up a cross, Whit-Sunday, June 10, 1607. This monument is presented to the City of Richmond by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, June 10, 1907.

Dei Gratia Virginia Condita.

Jefferson Statue, Jefferson Hotel, Franklin and Jefferson street.



MONROE PARK, FRANKLIN, MAIN, BELVIDERE AND LAUREL STREETS



WICKHAM STATUE

Born at Shadwell in the County of Albemarle, Virginia, April 13, 1743. Died at Monticello, Virginia, July 4, 1826. Governor of Virginia, 1779-1781.

Wickham Statue. Monroe Park.

Soldier, Statesman, Patriot, Friend. Presented to the City of Richmond by comrades in the Confederate army, and employees of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.

William Carter Wickham.

September 21, 1822. July 23, 1883.

Bryan Statue. Monroe Park.

To exalted citizenship in the private walks of life as illustrated by the career of Joseph Bryan, this statue is dedicated by the people of Richmond. The character of the citizen is the strength of the State.

Born at Eagle Point, Gloucester County, Virginia, August 13, 1845. Died at Laburnum, Henrico County, Virginia, November 20, 1908.

Howitzer Statue. Park Avenue and Harrison Streets.

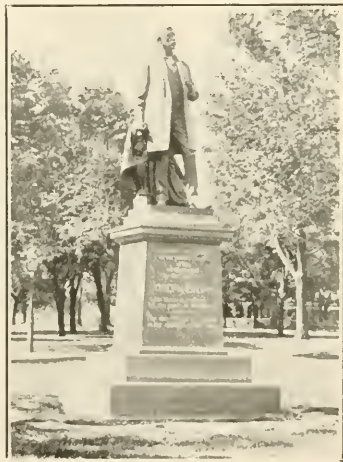
To the memory, the deeds and services of the Richmond Howitzers of the period of 1861-1865.

Stuart Monument, Monument Avenue and Lombardy Street.

Major-General J. E. B. Stuart, Commanding Cavalry Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, Confederate States of America.

This statue, erected by his comrades and the City of Richmond, A. D. 1906. "His countrymen yet mourn his loss and cherish his memory. To his comrades in arms he has left the proud recollection of his deeds and the inspiring influence of his example." General Robert E. Lee announcing the death of General Stuart to his army, May 26, 1864.

Born Patrick County, Virginia, April 6, 1833. Died in Richmond, Virginia, May 12, 1864, aged thirty-one years. Critically wounded in the battle of Yellow



BRYAN STATUE



HOWITZER MONUMENT

Tavern, May 11, 1864, he gave his life for his country, and saved this city from capture.

"Tell General Stuart to act on his own judgment and do what he thinks best. I have implicit confidence in him." General T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson in turning over the command of his troops to General Stuart after being wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

Stuart Monument is at the western end of Franklin street, the beginning of Monument avenue and the intersection of Lombardy street the eastern border of Lee District. This district, a

square mile in area, was twenty years ago practically an old field, but its dedication, and that of its principal avenue as a monumental way, destined it to be a fashionable quarter of the city, and Monument avenue one of the most noted Boulevards in America.



STUART MONUMENT

*Lee*

LEE CIRCLE, MONUMENT AVENUE



DAVIS MONUMENT

Davis Monument. Monument and Davis Avenues.

Jefferson Davis, an exponent of the Constitutional principles. Defender of the rights of States. Crescit oculto velut arbor æro fama.

*"Not in hostility to others, not to injure any other section of the country, not even for our own pecuniary benefit, but from the high and solemn motive of defending and protecting rights we inherited and which it is our duty to transmit unshorn to our children." Jefferson Davis in U. S. Senate, January 21, 1861. * * **

*Erected by the people of the South in honor of their great leader, commemorating their love for the man, their reverence for his virtues, their gratitude for his services. * * **

*The navy of the Confederate States. Giving new examples of heroism, teaching new methods of warfare, it carried the flag of the South to the most distant seas. * * **

*The army of the Confederate States from Sumpter to Appomattox. Four years of unflinching struggle against overwhelming odds. * * **

After passing the Davis Monument three blocks and turning to the left on the Boulevard which leads to Byrd Park, just before reaching the Soldiers' Home, is the site selected for the Confederate Memorial Institute, popularly spoken of as the Battle Abbey. This institution to be established by the Confederate Memorial Association, will serve more than ever to make Richmond the Mecca of the South.



SOLDIERS' HOME, GROVE AVENUE AND THE BOULEVARD



DYRD PARK, THE BOULEVARD AND BEVERLY STREET



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT

Confederate Monument, Hollywood, South Cherry Street.

Erected by the Hollywood Memorial Association 1869.

Nummi et Patriæ Asto

Memoria in Aeterna.



MONROE'S TOMB



TYLER'S GRAVE



MAURY'S GRAVE

Maury's Grave, Hollywood.

Maury.—In memory of Matthew Fontaine Maury—Born in Spottsylvania County, Virginia, January 14, 1806.—Died in Lexington, Virginia, February 1, 1873.—"All is well."—Entered the navy of the United States 1825; that of the Confederate States 1861.—Author of *Maury's Sailing Directions*, and *The Physical Geography of the Sea*.



DAVIS SECTION, HOLLYWOOD

Monroe Tomb, Hollywood.

James Monroe.

Born Westmoreland County, 28th of April, 1758.

Died in the City of New York, 4th of July, 1831.

By order of the General Assembly his remains were removed to this cemetery 5th of July, 1858, as an evidence of affection of Virginia for her good and honored son.

Tyler's Grave, Hollywood.

John Tyler.

President of the United States from 1841 to 1845.

Born in Charles City County, Virginia, March 29, 1790. Died Richmond, Virginia, January 17, 1862.

Statue of President Davis, and Winnie Davis, Daughter of the Confederacy, Hollywood.

Jefferson Davis. At Rest.

An American Soldier and defender of the Constitution.

Born in Christian County, Kentucky, June 3, 1808. Died at New Orleans, Louisiana, December 6, 1889.

West Point Class, 1828. Member of the House of Representatives from Mississippi, 1845-1846. Colonel First Mississippi Rifles Mexican War, 1846-1847. Brigadier-General United States Army, May 17, 1847. United States Senate, 1847-1851. Secretary of War, 1853-1857. United States Senate, 1857-1861. President of the Confederate States, 1861-1865.

Near the Davis section a simple shaft on granite base marks the grave of Major-General Fitzhugh Lee, bearing the following inscription :

Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia. — November, 1835. — April, 1905. — Faithful unto death. — Major-General C. S. A., 1862-1865. — Commanding Cavalry Corps, A. N. V., 1864-1865. — Governor of Virginia, 1886-1890. — Consul General to Cuba, 1896-1898. — Major-General Commanding 7th Army Corps, U. S. V., 1898. — Brigadier-General, U. S. A. — Retired 1901.

Hollywood concludes the itinerary suggested as affording some conception of the city's historic interest, but many other points have been omitted which the antiquarian or student of history would think well worthy of attention. Shockoe Hill, Oakwood and other



A. P. HILL MONUMENT



STUART MONUMENT, YELLOW TAVERN

places of sepulture contain the remains of a number of distinguished patriots and soldiers.

Beyond, and north of the city limits, is A. P. Hill's monument, a little further on is the shaft at Yellow Tavern which marks the spot where Stuart fell, and to the east of the city the National Cemetery, will well repay a pilgrimage on the part of those who can afford the time. A more extended tour would include within a short radius sites of the battles of Seven Pines or Fair Oaks, Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill, the First and Second Cold Harbor, Savages' Station, Frazier's Farm, and other notable conflicts, until Malvern Hill, near James river is reached. Beyond and south of the James many other battles occurred, notably that of the Crater and others near Petersburg.

A trip down the river to Hampton Roads, where the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, the first ironclads, fought, abounds with points of interest from the settlement of Jamestown to the war between the States.



NATIONAL CEMETERY



CITY HALL

The Body Politic

The administration of the affairs of Richmond will bear favorable comparison with that of any city in the Union, having been most efficient and successful from a business standpoint, and in results accomplished for the public good. The attitude of the Executive, the Mayor; its Council, composed of two branches; the heads of its various departments; its Committees, Commissions and Boards, is conservative but at the same time progressive.



MAIN STREET, LOOKING EAST

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS AND UTILITIES

The streets, parks, public buildings, municipal utilities, and other evidences of civic betterment, present a most favorable and satisfactory showing.



BROAD STREET, LOOKING WEST

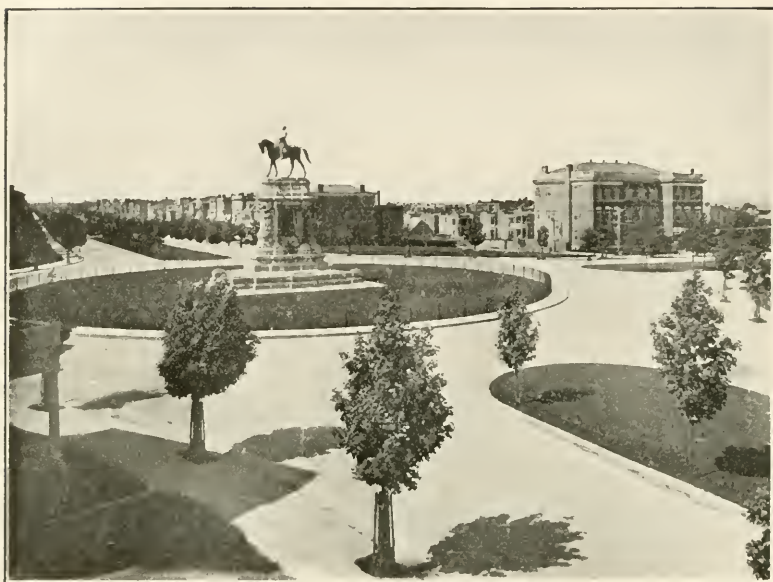
Main and Broad, the principal business thoroughfares, and Monument Avenue, Franklin and Grace streets, the most fashionable residential streets, the three latter beautifully shaded, are well graded, paved and handsomely built up, while the rest of the city is proportionately improved and attractive.

The Capitol Square, a park of ten acres in the center of Richmond, is the property of the State, but is a valuable addition to and easement of the City—full of interest and beauty.

CHIMBORAZO, WILLIAM BYRD, MARSHALL, TAYLOR'S HILL, GAMBLE'S HILL, MONROE, JEFFERSON, and JOSEPH BRYAN, (the latter north of Richmond) are the



MR. F. R. SCOTT'S RESIDENCE



MONUMENT AVENUE

principal city parks, and have a combined area of 641½ acres. These parks are well distributed and are most interesting and attractive resorts for strangers, as well as to the citizens of Richmond. In addition to those mentioned, LAKESIDE and FOREST HILL parks, beyond the corporate limits with its other environments, lend a great charm to the city. All are reached conveniently by the electric cars.

The City Hall, built of Virginia granite, is a splendid structure which cost, with its equipment, \$1,657,000.00. The John Marshall High School, recently completed at an expense of \$575,000.00



MR. G. G. VALENTINE'S RESIDENCE



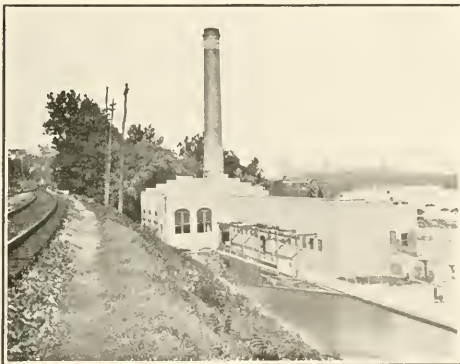
LAKESIDE PARK

on the same square as the residence of Chief Justice John Marshall, is a very handsome and commodious building, and admirably suited to its purpose.

The Water Works and the Gas Works, municipally owned, have been successfully operated for over fifty years, and these with

its recently constructed electric light and power plant, are some of the city's most valuable possessions.

These properties could be readily disposed of at much higher figures than their estimated values, but the city consistently adheres to the policy of municipal ownership.



CITY ELECTRIC PLANT



FOREST HILL PARK

THE CITY LEDGER

The property owned by the city is valued at \$22,135,845 00

The city's total liabilities amount to 12,349,458 00

Excess of its assets over its liabilities is . . \$ 9,786,387 00

But in addition to the city's assets referred to above, worth more than \$22,000,000.00, large outlays not included in those figures have been made for improvements of the most valuable character; such, for instance, as over \$2,250,000.00 for street and alley improvements during the last two decades, with liberal appropriations made for repairs, and for maintenance upon a high standard. The annual budget during the same period has increased from \$1,331,625.00 in 1892 to \$3,350,382.00 in 1912, and yet the net solvency of the city has increased while the per capita debt of its citizens has decreased.

TAXABLE VALUES

The present financial condition of the municipality, which is the best in its history, is but a reflex of the individual prosperity of its citizens.

The total property values based on State assessment recently completed are:

Real Estate	\$141,912,057 00
Personal Property	68,838,858 00
Total	<u>\$210,750,915 00</u>

The tax rate for all purposes is based upon 75 per cent. of the market value of real estate, and the market value of personal property.

The city rate is on each \$100.00 of the assessed value,	\$1 40
The State rate is on each \$100.00 of the assessed value,	<u>35</u>
Making the total tax rate for all purposes on each	
\$100.00 of the assessed value	\$1.75



FALLS OF JAMES RIVER



LEAF TOBACCO SALE

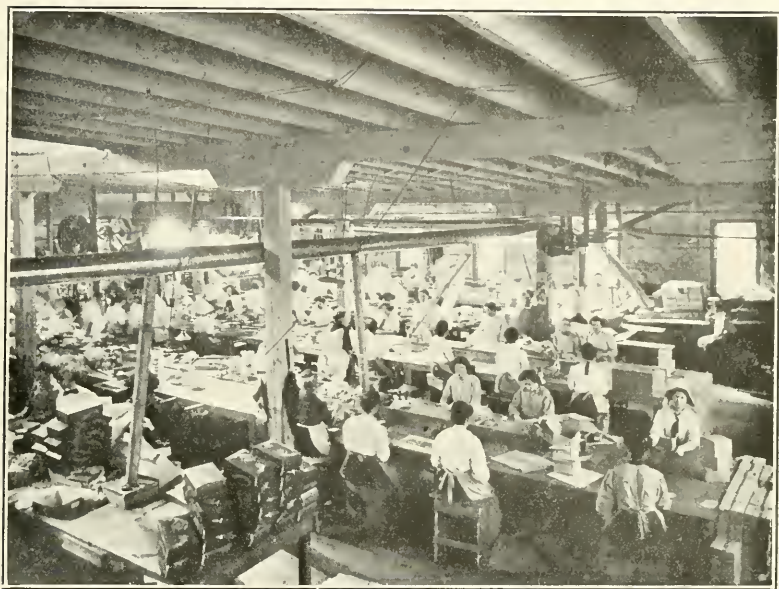
Business Interests

WATER POWER AND WATER TRANSPORTATION

Occupying both banks of the James, where the falls of the river meet the tides of the sea, Richmond enjoys the advantages of both water power and water transportation—basic features—one in connection with the problem of production, and the other with that of distribution. These great resources had a most important bearing



NEW WAREHOUSES AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. SOUTH RICHMOND



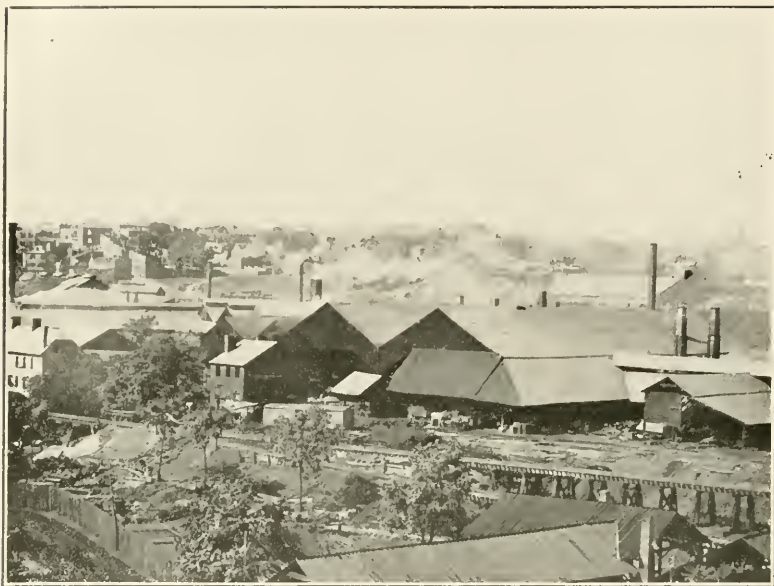
INTERIOR LARUS BROS. & CO.'S TOBACCO FACTORY

on the earlier growth of Richmond, but are far from being utilized as fully as they should be at the present time.

That its water power (in part electrically developed immediately at Richmond, to the best advantage under existing conditions) is not more fully and effectively used, is largely due to the fact that in years gone by the city, as a manufacturing centre, enjoyed exceptional advantages in fuel for power purposes, drawn from the coalfields near Richmond.

That the waterborne commerce of the city has not grown commensurately with its growth in other respects, is due to causes affecting it during recent years, which are common to many other cities of the country similarly situated.

Plans are, however, being most earnestly considered which may give to these industrial and commercial assets of the locality their full force and value in hereafter contributing to the material progress of the community.



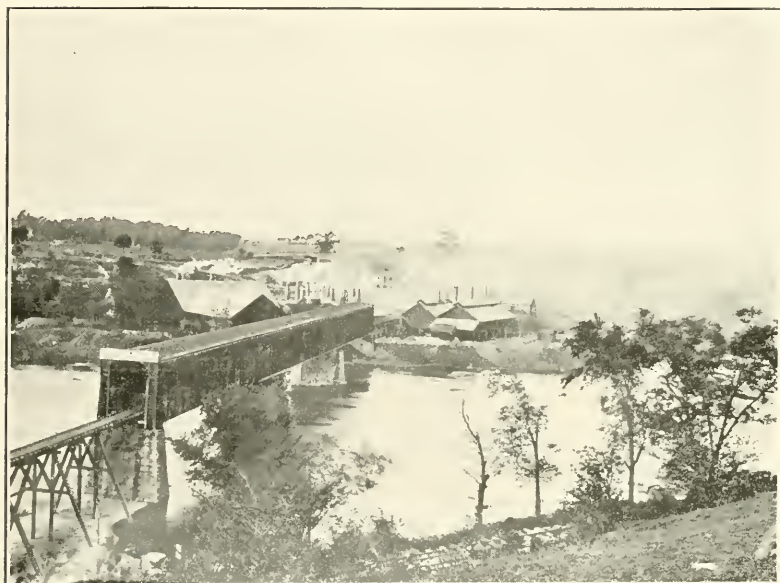
TREDEGAR IRON WORKS

NATURAL RESOURCES

The location of Richmond, geographically, is most favorable for assembling raw materials from a wide extent of territory to the north, south and west, in addition to those supplied from the farms, forests and mines of Virginia itself, whose resources of this character are both rich and varied.

The principal agricultural product of the State, besides the staple crops of corn, wheat, oats and other cereals, is tobacco. But it also produces the finest of vegetables and fruits, some of which are peculiar to its soil. Its timber resources and its fisheries are likewise most valuable.

An excellent display of the agricultural products of Virginia is to be seen in the old hall of the House of Delegates, Capitol Building, installed by the State Agricultural Department; and a splendid exhibit of the mineral and forest products of the State has been recently established on the lower floor of the new wing of the State Library Building.



BELLE ISLE—OLD DOMINION IRON AND NAIL WORKS

There may also be seen at the annual meeting of the Virginia State Fair Association a varied and extensive display of agricultural and country products of every description.

No question more deeply concerns the city from a material



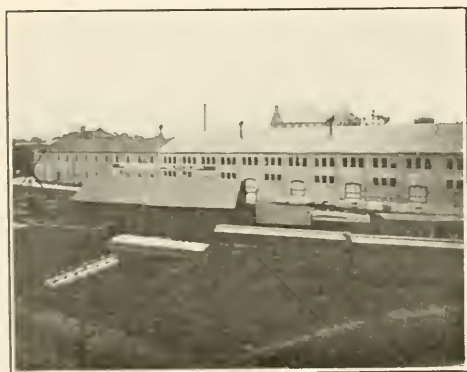
AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS



ALBEMARLE PAPER MANUFACTURING CO



RICHMOND PAPER MANUFACTURING CO.

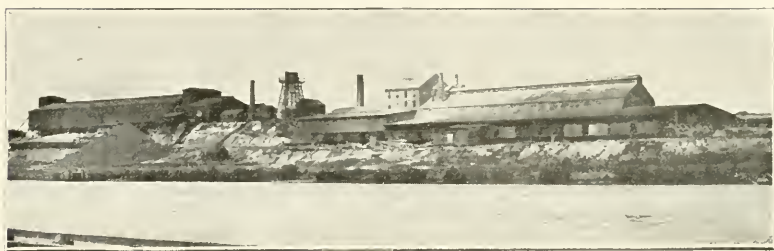


STANDARD PAPER MANUFACTURING CO.

as well as a sentimental standpoint than that of fostering close and cordial social and business relations between its different sections, especially between the capitol of the Commonwealth and its agricultural regions. The organization of the Virginia State Fair Association is proving a factor of paramount importance in the accomplishment of that purpose, and in encouraging exhibits of agricultural products, machinery and other articles of profitable exchange between the manufacturing, commercial and agricultural classes.

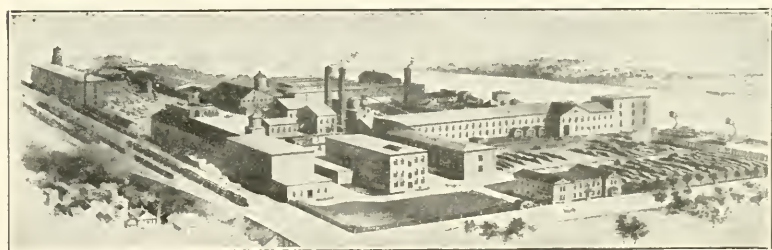
MANUFACTURING INTERESTS

These resources and the opportunities they presented have given Richmond prominence along certain lines in the field of industry, as illustrated, for instance, by the tobacco factories making plug and smoking tobacco,



ONE OF THE PLANTS OF THE VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CO.

cigars, cheroots and cigarettes, which have a world-wide reputation; also the Richmond Branch of the American Locomotive Company, the Tredegar Company, the Old Dominion Iron and Nail Works, the numerous and large plants of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, the Richmond Guano Company, the Richmond Cedar



RICHMOND CEDAR WORKS

Works, the several paper mills, the Southern Manufacturing Company, the flouring mills, and other plants which might be mentioned if space permitted.

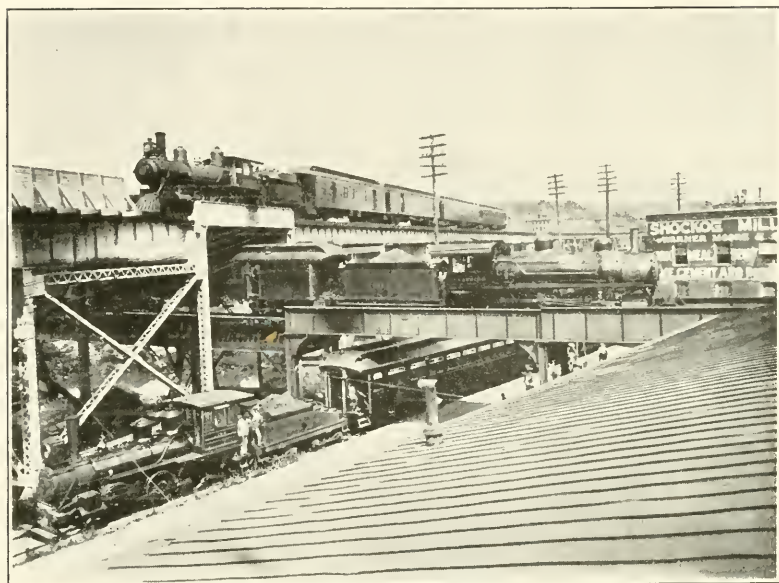
But besides these and other leading establishments, a large number and variety of industries are located here, as may be seen from the following table:



RICHMOND GUANO COMPANY

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES, 1912

DESCRIPTION OF INDUSTRY	No. of plants	No. of Hands	Capital Employed	Annual Sales
Automobiles, bicycles, locks and gunsmiths	35	180	\$ 91,860	\$ 792,130
Bakers, confectioners, chewing gum	209	447	436,007	1,409,276
Beer bottling, liquors, mineral waters, ice	27	346	981,210	2,997,200
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting	53	311	342,100	951,117
Boots and shoes, manufacturing and repairing.....	163	1,432	820,005	4,502,120
Boxes, barrels, paper, twine, bags	31	1,947	960,250	4,573,300
Bricks, granite, tile, marble, stone	34	1,223	790,100	2,856,450
Carpentering, contractors, builders, plastering	147	1,621	1,105,000	4,501,160
Carriages, wagons, carts	33	297	325,150	652,225
Clothing, men's merchant tailors, shirts	75	395	387,200	937,250
Clothing, women's dress-making, millinery	175	341	281,210	677,150
Dairy products, pickles, vinegar..	24	159	247,250	659,900
Dyeing and cleaning.....	59	91	35,150	78,650
Drugs, medicine, perfumery.....	87	310	770,100	2,990,750
Electrical, typewriters, wiremakers	35	415	235,050	1,100,250
Fertilizers, chemicals, cement, lime, grease, tallow, roofing, florists,	37	657	5,490,000	9,980,100
Flour, cornmeal, yeast powders, flavorings, bluing	15	378	695,750	7,325,150
Foundry, machine shops, agricul- tural implements	38	6,190	6,615,200	10,860,210
Furniture, mattresses, upholstery, picture frames, awnings, cabinetmakers	60	387	380,000	875,100
Jewelers, hair works, photography	45	352	376,150	871,000
Lumber, sash, doors, blinds	23	1,625	550,000	2,785,250
Packers, curers, butchers	130	590	601,000	3,500,225
Painters, varnish, paperhanging, mica	59	159	48,000	415,250
Plumbing, gas, steam fitting, tin, coppersmith, sheet iron	174	430	375,100	2,575,150
Printing and publishing, book, job, bookbinding, blankbooks, litho- graphy, engraving	63	1,628	2,975,000	4,450,000
Saddlery, harness, hides, leather	23	451	638,100	2,509,140
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, che- roots	33	4,985	2,985,000	6,975,000
Tobacco, smoking, chewing, re- prising	17	3,975	3,998,000	15,950,000
Woodenware, willowware, trunks, brooms, brushes	14	1,255	2,461,000	2,450,000
	1,919	32,577	\$36,004,942	\$101,209,493



THREE RAILWAY CROSSINGS ·

COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Next in importance to its industrial resources are the commercial advantages which Richmond enjoys, both from nature and from those instrumentalities of commerce created by human intelligence and energy.

WATER TRANSPORTATION

James River is navigable and is a tidal stream from Richmond to the sea. In addition to its commerce in sailing vessels, barges and other craft, the Furman Line operates a steamer from Richmond, via City Point, up the Appomattox River to Petersburg, and two steamboat companies, the Old Dominion and the Virginia Navigation Company, as well as the rail lines, connect at Norfolk and Newport News with coast-wise and ocean-going vessels, affording the unrestricted advantages of the Atlantic Seaboard close at hand and transportation facilities to all parts of the world.



SOUTHERN DEPOT

and West. The Chesapeake & Ohio, the Norfolk & Western, the Southern, the Seaboard Air Line, the Atlantic Coast Line and the Richmond-Washington Air Line, the latter making close connection at Washington with the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio systems, afford exceptional shipping facilities for reaching a vast territory. The favorable rates enjoyed over these extensive systems by the merchants of Richmond are largely due to the actual and potential influence of its water transportation.



MAIN STREET DEPOT

WHOLESALE BUSINESS



BYRD STREET DEPOT

RAILWAY FACILITIES AND CONNECTIONS

Its strategic position as a gateway to the South enables Richmond to command a large trade with that section, and to engage in extensive commercial transactions in exchanging its own products and the products and commodities of the South with those of the North, Northwest

As a result of its transportation advantages, Richmond has a jobbing trade only second in volume and value to its manufacturing interests, as will appear from the following table of the business done in the leading lines of its wholesale trade :



CARY STREET—CONGESTED WHOLESALE DISTRICT

JOBBING TRADE, 1912.

CLASS, ARTICLE OR KIND.	Capital in Business.	Annual Sales.
Groceries, confectioneries, liquors, cigars and tobacco	\$ 3,275,000	\$21,100,000
Provisions	1,998,000	14,600,100
Boots and shoes	1,700,000	8,055,450
Dry goods and notions	1,330,000	5,350,000
Coal, wood, hay, seeds, nursery	978,000	5,150,700
Drugs, licorice, flavorings	655,000	3,100,000
Hardware, agricultural implements	575,000	3,000,250
Railway, mill, plumbing supplies	566,000	4,115,000
Hats, caps, clothing, millinery, straw goods	368,000	1,925,000
Sewing machines, typewriters, electrical, bicycles automobiles, sporting and rubber goods....	395,000	2,975,000
Oils, paint, varnish, glass	338,300	1,850,000
Leather, hides, saddlery, tanbark.....	280,000	2,000,100
Stoves, tin, china, earthenware	310,000	1,465,000
Books, stationery, papers	337,000	1,650,000
Furniture, carpets upholstery	180,000	985,250
Pianos, organs, musical instruments	350,000	975,800
Totals	\$13,635,300	\$78,297,750

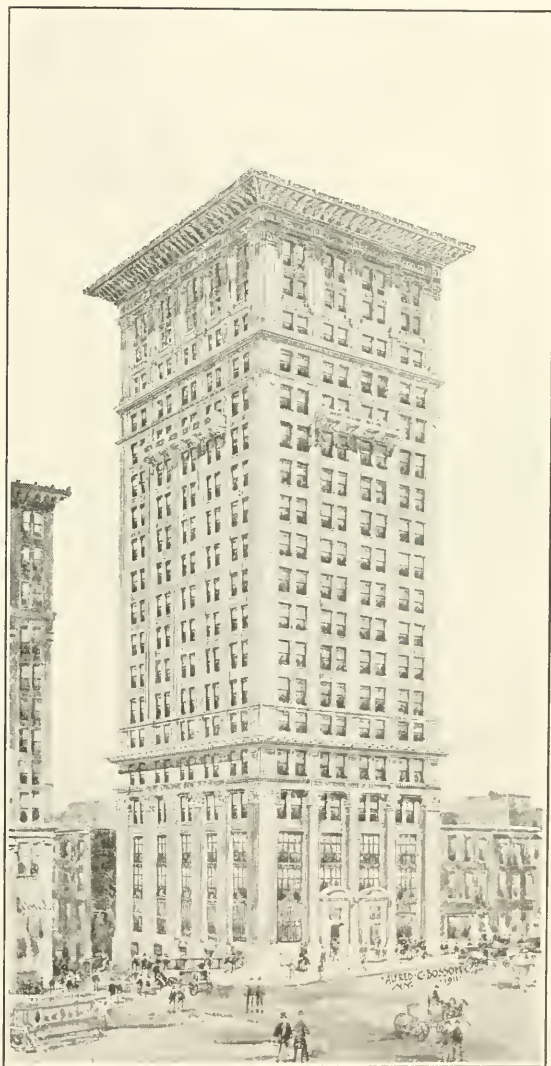


CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING,
MAIN AND 9TH STREETS
ERECTED 1893—RAZED 1911

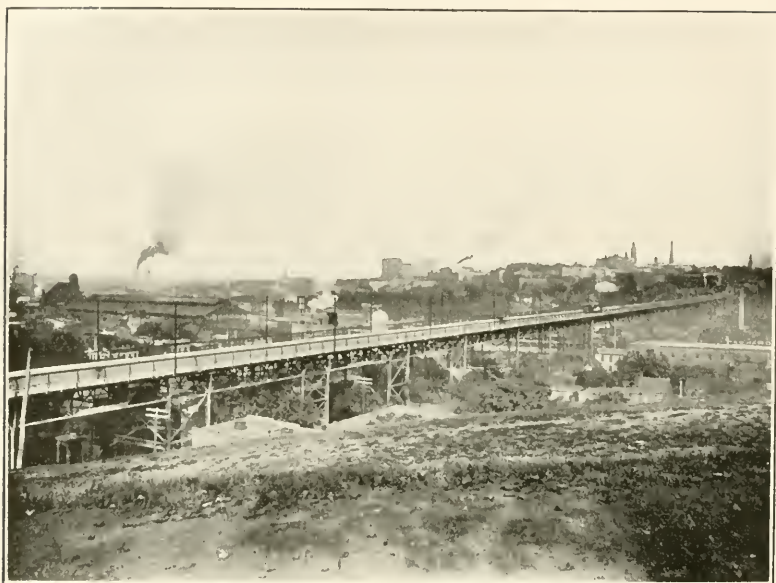
Its wholesale establishments, warehouses and yards handling groceries, provisions, dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, hardware, agricultural implements, leaf tobacco, lumber and other staple articles, are too numerous and extensive to be satisfactorily illustrated within the limits of this publication, but individually and collectively they are representative of one of the most important commercial centers in the South, and the trade of Richmond is yearly expanding in almost all directions.

RAPID TRANSIT

Business and social intercourse is greatly facilitated by the excellent electric railway systems at Richmond, which are extensive and render most excellent service. The Virginia Railway & Power Company has $118\frac{83}{100}$ miles of track, which afford facilities for reaching almost all quarters of the city; and by an interurban line it reaches Petersburg, 23 miles to the south. The Richmond & Chesapeake Bay Electric Railway, projected originally to penetrate the Northern Neck of Virginia, operates a line to Ashland, 16 miles distant. And the Richmond & Henrico Railway, a line recently completed, now operates its cars over $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles of track, and is contemplating important extensions. The equipment of all these lines is first-class, the schedules are quick, and the system of transfers at junction points is extensive, enabling the public to reach most places in the city, and many of its suburbs, economically and conveniently. The Norfolk & Portsmouth Traction Company, operating $140\frac{100}{100}$ miles of track, has been recently consolidated with the Virginia Railway & Power Company, and this most important merger will probably lead ultimately to an interurban trolley line between Richmond and Norfolk.



The building of the First National Bank Building Corporation erected upon the site formerly occupied by the Chamber of Commerce Building. The home of the First National Bank, the Chesapeake & Onio Railway and the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad.



VIEW OF RICHMOND FROM NORTHERN SUBURBS

RETAIL TRADE

The retail establishments of Richmond will compare favorably with those of any city of her size in the country. Broad Street, one of its principal shopping thoroughfares, is lined with a number of emporiums which have only to be seen 'to fully substantiate this claim. The people of the community as a rule demand a superior quality of goods, which fact has encouraged a high class of merchandising. From the surrounding country there comes a large mail order business.



MUTUAL BUILDING

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Of course a given volume of business calls for corresponding banking facilities, and Richmond possesses not only sufficient banking institutions and capital to afford liberal accomodation to all meritorious local demands, but it is fast establishing such financial relations with outside territory, especially southern business centers, as to cement and augment the extensive commercial relations already existing. Attention is invited to the subjoined statement in reference to the Banks and Trust Companies of the city.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF RICHMOND BANKS FEBRUARY 4, 1913.

COMPILED BY W. P. SHELTON.

	ASSETS:			
	Loans and Investments.	Cash and C. H. Exchange.	Total Due from Banks, etc.	Total Assets.
First National	\$16,244,960 31	\$ 800,367 33	\$1,817,582 51	\$18,862,910 15
Planters National	6,763,179 16	570,756 55	1,074,801 97	8,408,737 68
Merchants National	6,605,363 19	449,857 76	1,204,494 09	8,259,715 04
American National	6,597,488 83	437,885 89	815,403 83	7,850,778 55
National State and City	6,023,200 87	472,786 53	735,014 49	7,231,001 89
Virginia Trust Co.	2,234,705 98	16,197 18	888,644 47	3,139,547 63
Union Bank of Richmond	2,075,276 07	3,254 31	14,822 49	2,093,352 87
Broad Street Bank	1,730,636 04	84,333 41	53,245 22	1,868,214 67
Savings Bk. of Richmond	1,711,802 71	14,224 79	76,531 84	1,802,559 34
Bk. of Commerce & Trusts	1,301,302 22	23,781 88	168,665 47	1,493,749 57
Richmond Trust & Savings	709,477 42	1,235 04	576,887 14	1,287,599 60
Commonwealth Bank	1,116,546 13	41,560 94	86,467 24	1,244,574 31
Central National	960,317 27	79,556 25	39,362 66	1,079,236 18
Mechanics and Merchants	844,716 50	33,595 68	34,848 24	913,160 22
Richmond Bk. & Trust Co.	729,826 52	18,113 11	67,156 25	815,095 88
Church Hill Bank	524,392 08	17,487 48	122,415 94	664,295 50
Manchester National	529,225 61	31,665 55	36,301 13	597,192 29
Main Street Bank	501,125 84	14,310 54	36,772 69	555,209 07
West End Bank	213,113 43	7,675 35	12,248 17	233,036 95
Totals	\$57,419,655 98	\$3,118,645 57	\$7,861,665 84	\$68,399,967 39

	LIABILITIES:			
	Capital.	Surplus and Profits.	Total Deposits.	Circulation, Bond Account and other Liabilities.
First National..	\$2,000,000	\$1,233,882 26	\$12,626,725 05	\$3,002,302 90
Planters National	300,000	1,467,764 55	6,244,873 13	396,100 00
Merchants Nat'l.	200,000	1,237,016 34	6,627,698 70	195,000 00
American National	1,000,000	683,693 19	4,988,085 36	1,179,000 00
Nat'l State & City	1,000,000	782,040 79	4,950,563 60	498,397 50
Virginia Trust Co.	1,000,000	181,342 66	1,450,704 97	507,500 00
Union Bk. of Rd.	219,750	550,804 95	1,267,797 92	75,000 00
Broad Street Bk.	200,000	127,878 40	1,540,336 27
Savings Bank ..	200,000	240,287 82	1,362,271 52
Bk. of Com'ce & Trusts	250,000	147,951 39	1,953,603 18	42,195 00
Rd. Trust & Sgs.	585,800	24,964 06	262,635 54	414,200 00
Commonw'th Bk.	300,000	47,311 83	777,262 48	120,000 00
Central National	350,000	53,271 63	585,964 55	90,000 00
Mech's & Mer'ts	100,000	122,052 91	691,107 31
Rd. Bk. & Trust	300,000	15,743 72	474,352 16	25,000 00
Church Hill Bk.	72,720	14,484 74	524,810 76	52,280 00
Manchester Nat'l.	150,000	20,807 44	282,609 85	143,775 00
Main Street Bk.	192,100	22,051 67	281,057 40	60,000 00
West End Bank.	25,000	21,190 42	186,846 53
Totals....	\$8,445,370	\$6,974,540 71	\$16,179,306 28	\$6,800,750 40

Old Dominion Trust
just organized \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 00



AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

In addition to the National Banks, the State Banks, and the Trust Companies of Richmond, there are a number of prominent private bankers and brokers doing a large business in investment and other securities.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES

The development of home insurance companies in the South was a slow process for many years after the war, most of the old companies having been either wiped out of existence or sorely crippled by the vicissitudes of that period, and there being little local wealth then available for organizing such enterprises upon a basis to compete successfully with outside companies. But Richmond now has five home companies, three fire and two life, the combined income of which in 1910 amounted to \$4,169,653.25. The figures with reference to the income of the foreign life and fire companies, received through their general offices located here are not available for last year, but based upon comparative figures of previous years, the income of those companies exceeds that of the home companies, approximately, 100 per cent.

BUILDING OPERATIONS

A most significant indication of the progress of Richmond is afforded by the record of its building operations. In the erection of office buildings and



TRAVELERS INSURANCE BUILDING

other business structures, hotels, apartment houses, residences, places of amusement, etc., the greatest activity prevails, and all of this work, conducted under the supervision of the city's Building Inspector, is of a very substantial character. From the annual reports of that official, whose office was created August 1, 1907, building operations contracted for in the city were:

For the calendar year 1908	\$3,169,431 00
For the calendar year 1909	3,574,812 00
For the calendar year 1910	4,012,822 00
For the calendar year 1911	6,018,699 00
For the calendar year 1912	6,255,711 00

The phenomenal increase in 1911 and 1912 is all the more striking as each year since 1908, until 1911, respectively, exceeded its preceding year nearly half a million. Of the entire building values of the city, taxable and non-taxable, it is conservatively estimated that 25 per cent. has been created in the past five years.

The general progress and development during the last decade is indicated by the following summary:

SUBJECT.	Year 1912.	Year 1911.	Per. Cent. of Increase Last Year.	Year 1901	Per Cent. of Inc. 10 Years.
Population	132,645	129,291	2.13	93,239	38.64
Taxable Values	148,768,790	144,226,063	3.15	71,581,855	101.48
Telephones	16,165	14,504	11.45	2,283	535.30
Street Railways, miles		127.58-100			
Street Railways, Passengers	55,925,442	51,324,848	8.22		
Post Office Receipts	798,821	733,077	8.97	295,347	148.17
Building Operations	6,255,711	6,018,699	3.94		
<i>Manufactures.</i>					
Number Industries	1,919	1,871	2.57	1,369	36.67
Capital Employed	36,004,942	35,354,595	1.84	23,969,613	47.59
Number Hands Employed	32,577	32,326	0.78	27,975	15.55
Annual Sales	101,209,493	95,707,640	5.75	55,958,105	71.02
<i>Jobbing Trade.</i>					
Capital in Business	13,635,300	13,481,550	1.73	10,285,000	31.08
Annual Sales	78,297,750	74,458,950	5.16	41,373,000	79.97
<i>Banking.</i>					
Bank Clearings	429,787,122	392,574,301	9.48	198,091,536	98.11
Bank Deposits	47,581,800	45,858,400	3.75	20,021,740	128.90
Bank Loans and Discounts	47,875,100	42,919,500	11.55	18,621,954	130.47
Bank Capital and Surplus	14,842,100	13,678,200	8.55	8,579,359	59.42



RICHMOND COLLEGE

Institutions Significant of Moral and Social Progress

Thus far reference has been made to the history, government, business and material interests of the city. It remains to describe as briefly as possible those developments and institutions which are the expressions of the real hopes, aspirations, tastes and desires of the people—that have resulted from their voluntary efforts or the action of the government which represents them.

CHURCHES

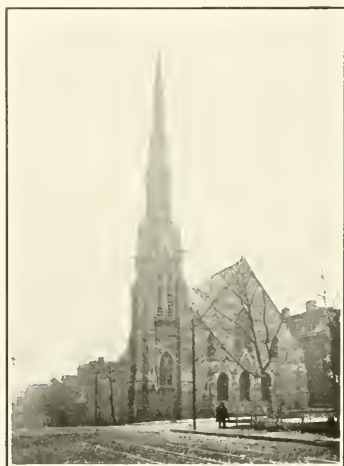
Richmond is pre-eminently a church-going, and church-loving community. The different denominations all have their faithful and ardent followers, but without bigotry or intolerance. On the contrary, respect for honest differences of religious belief is a marked characteristic of her people.

In all there are 135 churches and 37 missions in Richmond, of which 91 churches and 21 missions are attended by white people, and 44 churches and 16 missions by the colored.

St. John's Church, the First African, the Monumental and St. Paul's have already been referred to in the preceding itinerary to points of interest as object lessons in history; but each of the leading denominations of Richmond had their old churches, with most



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



SEVENTH STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH

interesting histories and traditions. These, however, on account of their location in what, though once a residential neighborhood, have given way to the expansion of the business center of the city, so that the congregations of nearly every persuasion here now worship in more modern edifices, removed from the business center.

The First Presbyterian, the oldest existing edifice of that denomination, first erected in 1852, is remarkable on account of its having been removed from its location at 10th and Capitol Streets and rebuilt of the identical material and in its original form, at Grace and Madison Streets, to afford an enlarged site for the present City Hall, completed in 1903.

The Seventh Street Christian, Grace and 7th Streets; the Second Baptist Church, Franklin and Adams Streets; the Park Place Methodist, and the Sacred Heart (Catholic) Cathedral, both fronting Monroe Park; the Beth Ahabah Synagogue, Franklin and Ryland Streets; St. John's German Evangelical, Marshall and 8th Streets, and the First English Evangelical-Lutheran Church, corner of Monument Avenue and Lombardy Street, are among the modern, or comparatively modern religious edifices, and are typical.



SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH

Largely supported by the churches, by charitably disposed individuals, especially the good ladies of the city, and also liberally by the municipality and the medical profession, there are 15 hospitals in Richmond. These institutions provide

treatment not only for local patients, but for a number brought from other parts of Virginia and neighboring States, the Richmond physicians and surgeons enjoying a wide and most favorable reputation.

Supported in a manner similar to the hospitals, there are 34 eleemosynary institutions, caring for the orphan, the aged, and those otherwise afflicted.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AND ADVANTAGES

The public school system of Richmond is conducted along modern and progressive lines. Its attendance of nearly 20,000 for the session of 1912-1913 was looked after by 532 teachers and



SACRED HEART CATHEDRAL

officers. The curriculum of the elementary schools, while not ignoring the old essentials of education (the three R's and kindred subjects) offers instruction in manual training, drawing, domestic science and music. The curriculum of the High School is far-reaching



PARK-PLACE METHODIST CHURCH



ST. JOHN'S GERMAN EVANG. CHURCH

in its preparation of boys and girls for life, offering excellent courses for both sexes in the manual arts and business courses, as well as courses preparatory to college.

The city owns 34 school buildings valued at \$1,546,772.79, and equipped at a cost of \$115,447.51. The new John Marshall High School, named after the great Chief Justice, with grounds, building and equipment, cost \$575,000.00. It is regarded as one of the best in the entire South. Its science department is unexcelled in any secondary school in the South. The City Council of Richmond is making ample provision for enlarged school facilities. Under instructions from the Council, the City School Board is planning and has constructed five elementary school buildings at a cost of \$406,002.13 for white pupils, and one for colored pupils to cost \$35,339.00. In addition, contracts are made for new schools amounting to \$213,866.69.

There are also in the city 36 private educational institutions with a total enrollment of 6,042. Among its private institutions should be noted the Medical College of Virginia, the Richmond College and Woman's College of Richmond, with a total enrollment of 1,182. 10 parochial schools



FIRST ENGLISH EVANGELICAL-LUTHERAN CHURCH

with an enrollment of 1,698, two business colleges with an enrollment of 986; and 20 academic institutions with 2,176 pupils.

Richmond College, founded in 1832, has graduates in every State in the Union. Its standards are high, and its diplomas from either the academic or law departments are everywhere regarded as guarantees of excellence. It is conducted by the Baptist denomination, but is non-sectarian. This college has outgrown its present quarters.

The Woman's College, conducted under the same auspices, on account of its excellence enjoys so large a patronage from the South that a new and more commodious building will have to be provided. Both of these institutions will be removed to an extensive tract of land near Westhampton, west of the city, where with beautiful surroundings they will enjoy greatly increased facilities and advantages, many of which can be used in common.

The Union Theological Seminary, the leading theological institution of the Southern Presbyterian Church, is centrally located in Ginter Park, a most beautiful and attractive suburb of Richmond. The attendance at this institution is about as large as that of all the other theological seminaries of this denomination in the South.



BETH AHABAH SYNAGOGUE



JOHN MARSHALL HIGH SCHOOL

interests of the community. The Young Men's Christian Association, in its new, commodious and well appointed home at Grace and Seventh Streets, is also rendering similar and most important educational services in its night school.

In addition to the liberal provisions made in the public schools of Richmond for their instruction, there are two institutions specifically designed for the higher education of the colored race: the Virginia Union University, under the auspices of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, and the Hartshorn Memorial College.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL FACTORS

Of interest to those engaged in educational work is the fact that the only large text book publishing house in the South (the B. F. Johnson Publishing Company) is in Richmond. Beginning in a small way with the publication of a history and a set of school readers, the business has gradually grown until now the Company finds a



WM. F. FOX SCHOOL

The Virginia Mechanics Institute, founded in 1854, is rendering assistance of inestimable value to ambitious young men who work for their living during the day and attend the night classes of the Institute. It is adding potential factors to the artistic and industrial in-



MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA

steadily increasing demand for its books from every part of the United States. Its list of authors and editors include many well-known educators. The work of making and publishing the books of this company is done in Richmond, and gives employment to more than 200

skilled laborers, the total number issued and sold during the last twelve months exceeding 1,500,000 copies.

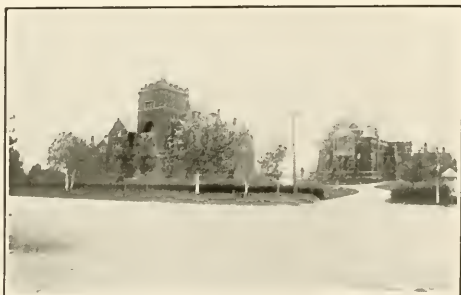
THE PRESS OF RICHMOND

Of secular newspapers, Richmond has two morning dailies, *The Times-Dispatch* and *The Richmond Virginian*, and two evening dailies, *The News Leader* and *The Richmond Evening Journal*. These journals are most liberal in devoting the time and talent of their staff and space in their editorial and news columns to all matters pertaining to the welfare and progress of Richmond.

In addition to the daily newspapers, there are 37 other publications issued in Richmond, weekly, or at longer periods, devoted to religious, educational, commercial, professional, or other special interests.

ART ASSOCIATIONS

For some years after the war circumstances were not conducive to any general development of artistic taste in Richmond. More prosaic and imperative demands, as a



UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY



MECHANICS INSTITUTE

and social influence, promoting a healthy growth and interest in art, which promises more general culture of the talent and taste within the sphere of its influence. Individual examples of genius and high achievement, both with chisel and brush, are by no means lacking here; and a community which can lay claim to the nativity or career of a Valentine, an Ezekiel, a Sully, an Elder and a Sheppard, is evidently possessed of the artistic element. The mission of the Richmond Art Club is to cultivate this element, and afford better facilities and opportunities to home talent in Virginia and neighboring States, as well as Richmond. Unendowed, and with resources as yet quite limited, it has already done much, and with the prosecution of its propaganda, the Club itself is destined to grow and prosper into an institution having a home and appointments commensurate with its aims and ideals.

Among the musical organizations of Richmond, the Wednesday

rule, absorbed the time and means of its people, but with improved conditions a much wider and more active interest is being felt.

The Richmond Art Club, now modestly domiciled in an unpretentious old family residence, is, through its educational



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION



ART CLUB

Club is the largest. It has a chorus membership of about 300, and a subscribing membership of 550. Its chief purpose has been choral work, and the result of the training received by the chorus has been a distinct improvement in the musical taste of the community

as evidenced by the good work of the choirs in the city churches and their adherence to elevated musical standards. At its annual festivals, which give universal satisfaction to music lovers, the work of the chorus has been augmented by the very best vocal artists and orchestras available. At its several festivals it has been fortunate in securing soloists of national reputation from the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company and its orchestra, probably the best in the country.

One of the oldest musical societies in the country is the Gesangverein Virginia, having been organized in 1852. On its roster appear many of the well known names of the early German families of prominence in Richmond. Taking an active part in all the "Sänger-fests," the Gesangverein, in 1873, held its first "Sängerfest," which was attended by singers of many Northern cities and proved to be a pronounced success. It was during these years that the



WOMAN'S CLUB



WESTMORELAND CLUB

association reached its zenith in the production of the operas of "Der Freischütz" and "Stradella," which were rendered with such excellence as to induce a call for their reproduction by special request of the Governor of Virginia.

The neighborhood of the old home of the Gesangverein was so invaded by the rapid expansion of the business section of Richmond that it was found expedient to remove to temporary quarters for its weekly meetings, pending the acquisition of a new "Sänger Halle."

The Philharmonic Association is devoted more particularly to the presentation of instrumental music by amateur musicians of the community. It is doing excellent work, and occupies a sphere entirely different from that of the Wednesday Club and the Gesangverein-Virginia. The most harmonious relations exist between these organizations.

HISTORICAL AND OTHER PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATIONS

Richmond, considering her size, enjoys more than the usual complement of historical, literary, military, civic, professional, social, fraternal, and other societies and organizations. Space only permits the mention of a few of the most notable.

The Association for



COMMONWEALTH CLUB



JEFFERSON CLUB

the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities is doing a noble work in rescuing from oblivion Virginia's wealth in historic landmarks, emblems, etc. Under its protective ownership and care is the residence of Chief Justice John Marshall in this city, and the historic part of

Jamestown Island is likewise its property and in its custody.

The Virginia Historical Society, at 707 E. Franklin Street, the war residence of General Robert E. Lee, has a like mission in collecting, preserving and publishing Virginia history. It has in its library and its archives an invaluable collection of books, manuscripts, etc.

The R. E. Lee Camp No. 1 and George E. Pickett Camp are prominent Confederate Veteran organizations; the former, on East Broad Street, between 5th and 6th Streets, possesses a splendid gallery of Confederate military heroes and patriots, and the organization owns (with a reversionary interest in the grounds and buildings to the State) and has charge of the Confederate Soldiers' Home on Grove Avenue.

The active military organizations are the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, the Richmond Howitzers and the First Virginia Regiment, all famous Richmond com-



COUNTRY CLUB



DEEP RUN HUNT CLUB

mands, with records for honorable and gallant service.

SOCIAL CLUBS

The clubs of the city are the Westmoreland, corner of Sixth and Grace Streets; the Woman's Club, 211 East Franklin Street; the Common-

wealth Club, Franklin and Monroe Streets; the Jefferson, at Grace and Allen Avenue; the Business Men's Club, in the American National Bank Building; the Deep Run Hunt Club, at Rio Vista, and the Country Club of Virginia, at Westhampton—the last two not in the city, but essentially Richmond institutions. All of these are exponents of metropolitan development and afford excellent facilities for entertaining visitors.

HOTELS, APARTMENT HOUSES AND RESIDENCES

The principal hotels of Richmond are the Jefferson, the Richmond, Murphy's, the Lexington, Gilbert's, the Davis House, Rueger's and Stumpf's. The first three are largely patronized by tourists as well as by the business element; the next three principally by the business element; and the last two are stag hotels. All are well situated on prominent thoroughfares with imme-



JEFFERSON HOTEL



RICHMOND HOTEL

Shafer Streets; Gresham Court, 1030 W. Franklin Street, and The Shenandoah, Allen Avenue, between Grace Street and Monument Avenue, are the largest, and in their design and appointments are modern and elegant.

There are also a great number of boarding houses, to meet the varied and large demand of those who prefer such accommodations; but Richmond is essentially a city of homes, where ancient architecture blends pleasantly with modern, and modest firesides are as much in evidence as are the more costly mansions.

CLIMATIC AND OTHER PHYSICAL FEATURES

The location of Richmond has already been alluded to in connection with her history and her material interests, but special reference should be made to some other aspects of her situation. On the north bank of the James river, to which she was formerly confined, the eastern part of

diate street car connections. Their combined capacity will accommodate about three thousand guests.

The apartment house is a comparatively new development in this city, but there are some twenty-nine, all well located. The Chesterfield, Franklin and



MURPHY'S HOTEL



THE CHESTERFIELD

the city is divided from the western by the deep valley of Shockoe Creek. From the banks of that river and creek and the tributaries of the latter, seven hills rise to plateaus averaging from 200 to 250 feet above Tidewater. The topography of the city, therefore, affords ex-

cellent surface drainage, which is supplemented by an extensive sewerage system. Situated about midway between the mountains and the sea, $35^{\circ} 32' 17''$ north latitude, and $77^{\circ} 26''$ west longitude, her climate is temperate and salubrious. Her situation protects her from violent storms and blizzards to which other less sheltered localities are exposed, and she enjoys great immunity from epidemics and diseases of a character to be ascribed to local causes. An unlimited supply of pure water drawn from the higher and unpolluted level of the river is a most valuable factor in safeguarding the health of the city. The records of the Health Department, under the faithful administration of the Board of Health and its efficient chief, shows Richmond to be one of the healthiest cities in the country.

South Richmond, on the opposite bank of the James, formerly Manchester, but recently united to Richmond and designated as Washington Ward, rises more gradually from the south shore of the river and has added



GRESHAM COURT



MASONIC TEMPLE

a much needed territory for expansion under one corporate administration.

The surrounding country is for the most part of a rolling character, and affords a number of beautiful drives and views. It is excellently adapted for villa sites, which are being rapidly built up in

nearly every direction for two or three miles around the city. Beyond this area, on nearly every hand are scenes where battles and skirmishes took place during the war when Richmond was so many times besieged. A trip down James river will well repay the tourist. For notes in reference to conflicts with Indians in Colonial days, fights with the British during Revolutionary times, some of the battles which occurred in the war between the States, and elegant colonial mansions which adorn the shores of the river.



VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY (COLORED)

Richmond's Population

In this brochure on Richmond published as a souvenir for our guests, the intent is only to give information with respect to subjects which, it is hoped, may prove of interest, mostly the gifts of a bountiful Providence and a heritage from past generations. It may be permissible, however, to say of the present white generation that it consists of a homogeneous people, largely native born, and that they are patriotic, law-abiding and industrious. The colored population is largely in evidence, but the old Virginia "darkies" and their descendants are a superior class of negroes, and they are not regarded here very seriously as "the white man's burden," but in many respects as a valuable factor in the domestic and industrial life of the community.

So much by way of self-introduction before the Mayor presents you with the key of the city, and its citizens invite your attention to the latch-string on the outside of their doors.



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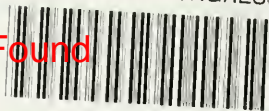
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