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SKETCHES AND VIEWS  
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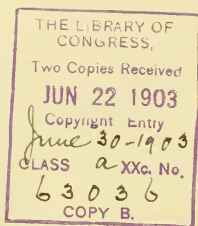
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA



DESCRIPTION AND MAP  
HISTORIC BATTLEFIELDS



M. A. BURGESS, Publisher  
Richmond, Va., 1903



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FROM THE PRESS OF  
CLYDE W. SAUNDERS  
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

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WILLIAM BYRD,  
Founder of Richmond.

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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 forth 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!"

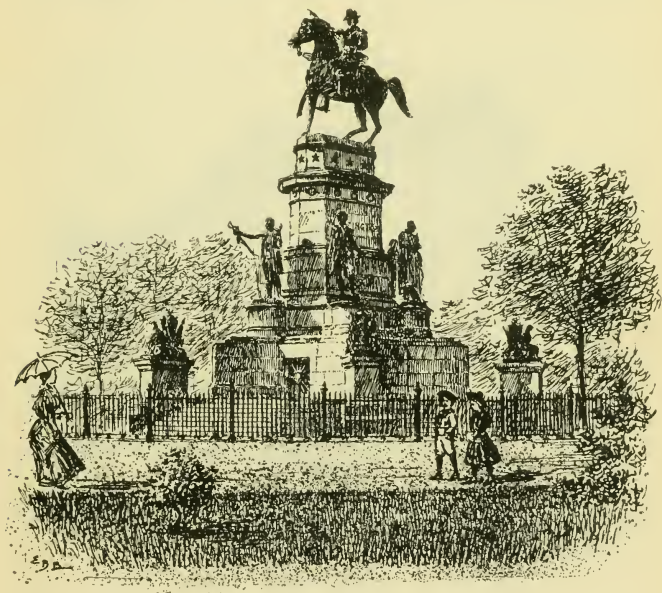
"Richmond on the James" is situated at the head of tidewater, one hundred miles from Newport News, which is a great shipbuilding point.

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 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.



WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

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.

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."



POST OFFICE.

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.

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.

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 "breast works" 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, Gaine's Mill and Savage Station. The history of the Seven Days' Fight around Richmond is written in blood!

### MONUMENTS.

Richmond, in its eagerness to do honor to its heroes, will soon outrival the famous "Monumental City." The



\* J. E. B. STUART.

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 monu-



WASHINGTON, by Houdon.



ment is sixty feet in height and was built at a cost of \$260,000.



CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS,  
Hollywood Cemetery.

A beautiful statue of Washington, made by Houdon, the French artist, is seen in the rotunda of the Capitol.



It is said Washington himself viewed the statue from the southwest corner of the Capitol Building.



HOWITZERS' MONUMENT.

The Stonewell 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 ad-

mirers and the work of the sculptor Foley. The statue was dedicated October 26, 1875.



A. P. HILL.

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

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

The statue to 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.

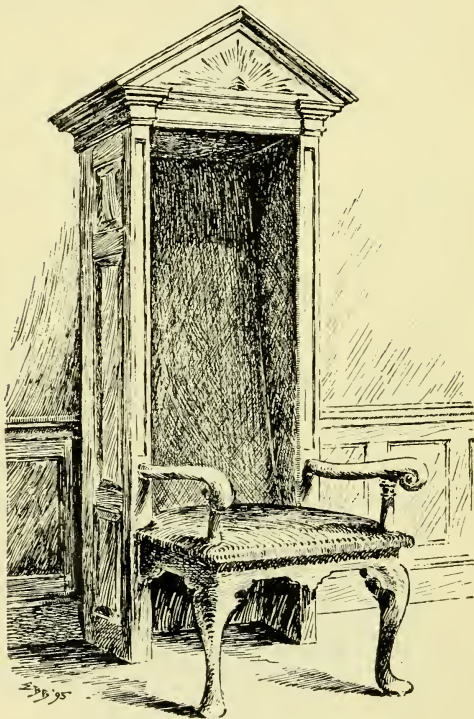
The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, in Libby Hill Park, was designed by W. L. Sheppard, of Richmond, and is a tribute to the private soldiers and sailors of the Confederacy. The view from Libby Hill is one of the finest to be had in the city, and crowds during the summer season take advantage of the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

#### 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:

Henry Lee, father of Gen. R. E. Lee, author of the famous phrase in pronouncing a eulogy on Washington, "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his

countrymen," Governor of Virginia from 1792 to 1795, died March 25, 1818, copied from the original Stuart painting by W. L. Sheppard.



SPEAKER'S CHAIR (House of Burgesses)

John Robinson, Speaker House of Burgesses for twenty-eight years, died 1694.

Lord Howard, commissioned Governor of Virginia 1683, from the original by W. L. Sheppard.

John Smith, of Pocahontas fame, Governor of Virginia in early Colonial days, died 1632, portrait by Sheppard.

George Rogers Clark, born 1752, died 1818, hero of the Northwestern Expeditions.

John Randolph, of Roanoke, born June 2, 1773, died June 24, 1833, a famous Virginia orator.

Lord Delaware, appointed Governor of Virginia 1610, died June 8, 1618, picture copied by Sheppard.

Lord Dunmore, born 1732, last royal Governor of Virginia, died 1790.

John Taylor, of Caroline county, Va.

Mary Randolph, of Curles Neck, Va., wife of Col. A. Cary.

Richard Henry Lee, father of Henry Lee.

General Elliott.

Thomas Lee.

Peter Francisco, a Virginia giant of Revolutionary fame, weighing 260 pounds and six feet and one inch in height, died January 17, 1831.

Lord Culpeper, Governor of Virginia, 1680 to 1683; died 1719.

Lord Spotswood, appointed Royal Governor of Virginia 1710, remaining until 1722.

Lady Spotswood.

James Madison, President of the United States.

Percy ———, Brigadier-General in Revolutionary War.

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

Chief-Justice John Marshall, born September 24, 1755, died July 6, 1835.

John Page, Lieutenant-Governor of the State and afterward elected Governor, born April 17. 1743, died October 11, 1808.

Thomas Nelson, Governor of Virginia, born December 26, 1738, portrait by Sheppard.

John Tyler, Sr., born February 28, 1747, died January 6, 1813, Governor of Virginia in 1808.

John Tyler, President of the United States.

James Monroe, President of the United States, born April 25, 1758, died July 4, 1831.

Pocahontas, from the original painting shown in Barton Rectory, England, taken from life in 1616, copied by Sheppard; Pocahontas was born about 1595.

Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, born April 13, 1742, died July 4, 1826; was also Governor of Virginia and author of the Declaration of Independence.

Patrick Henry, born May 29, 1736, died June 6, 1799, portrait by Sully.

Henry Clay, born April 2, 1777, died June 29, 1852.

William Smith, born September 6, 1797, Governor of Virginia in 1845 and again in 1863, died May 18, 1887.

George Mason, born 1725, author of Virginia Bill of Rights.

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

Edmond Randolph, born August 10, 1753, Gover-



STATE LIBRARY,

nor of Virginia 1786 to 1788, first Attorney-General in 1789.

Robert Brooke, born 1754, died 1799, Governor of Virginia 1796 to 1798, portrait by Sheppard.

John B. Floyd, born 1806, died 1863, Governor of Virginia 1849 to 1853.

John Floyd, born 1783, died 1837, Governor of Virginia 1830 to 1834.

Joseph Johnson, born 1785, died 1877, Governor of Virginia.

Wyndham Robertson, born 1803, died 1888, Governor of Virginia.

James Barbour, born 1775, died 1842, Governor of Virginia in 1811.

Wm. B. Giles, born 1762, died 1830.

Wm. H. Roane, born 1788, died 1845.

James McDowell, born 1795, died 1851, Governor of Virginia from 1843 to 1846.

John Rutherfoord, born 1792, died 1866, Governor of Virginia 1841.

Gilbert C. Walker, born 1832, died 1885, Governor of Virginia 1864, first Governor after the war during the "Reconstruction Period," native of New York.

Thomas W. Gilmer, born 1802, died 1844.

Littleton W. Tazewell, born 1774, died 1860, Governor of Virginia from 1834 to 1836.

David Campbell, born 1779, died 1859, Governor of Virginia from 1836 to 1840.

William H. Cabell, born 1772, died 1853, Governor of Virginia 1805 to 1808.

James P. Preston, born 1774, died 1843, Governor of Virginia 1816 to 1819.



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

George Washington, first President of the United States, born 1732, died 1799.

Martha Washington, born 1732, died 1802.

Merriwether Lewis, born 1774, died 1809. He, in company with Clarke, went as an explorer through the western part of the United States.

Thomas J. Jackson, born 1824, died 1863, mortally wounded by his own men, who mistook him for an enemy; was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863.

James L. Kemper, born 1823, Governor of Virginia in 1874.

John Letcher, born 1813, died 1884, Governor of Virginia 1859 to 1863.

"Jeb" Stuart, born 1833, died 1864; mortally wounded at the battle of Yellow Tavern.

Robert E. Lee, born 1807, died October 12, 1870, Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate States, portrait by Elder.

William S. Archer, born 1789, died 1855, United States Senator 1841 to 1847.

Edward Johnson, born 1816, died 1873, Major-General in Confederate army.

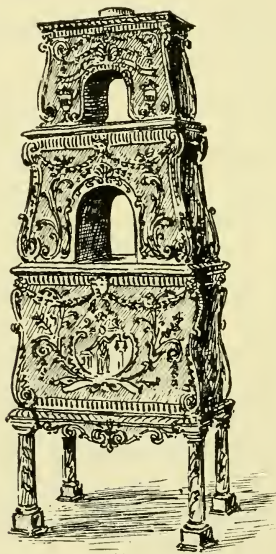
Joseph E. Johnston, born 1807, died 1891, general in Confederate army.

George E. Pickett, born 1825, died 1875, general in

Confederate army, and immortalized himself by his famous charge at Gettysburg.

John Buchanan, born 1743, died 1822, rector of the Episcopal Church of Richmond.

George W. Munford, born 1803, died 1882.



THE OLD STOVE.

Fitzhugh Lee, born 1835, Governor of Virginia from 1886 to 1890; was also appointed to charge of the island of Cuba by the President of the United States after the Spanish-American War.

Philip W. McKinney, born 1834, Governor of Virginia 1890 to, 1894.

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

J. Hoge Tyler, Governor of Virginia.

A. P. Hill, born 1825, killed near Petersburg, 1865.

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

James Jones, died 1848, member of Congress 1819 to 1823.

Mathew F. Maury, born 1806, died 1873, Commander of the United States Navy.

John Letcher, Governor of Virginia 1859 to 1863.

Black Hawk, with two other Indian chiefs.

William Cameron, Governor of Virginia, portrait by Sheppard.

J. D. Blair, a noted Presbyterian divine.

Count Rochambeau, who commanded the French forces at Yorktown in 1781.

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

Dr. John A. Broadus, a celebrated Baptist divine.

John R. Thompson, editor of *Southern Literary Messenger*, born 1823, died 1873.

William Cabell Rives, born 1793, died 1868, United States Senator.

Some very ancient maps are shown dating back to 1600; one is the work of Capt. John Smith.

The traveler visiting the library will find souvenirs of historic interest to be had at reasonable prices.

The State Library Building is an annex to the Capitol Building. The portraits which used to adorn the rotunda in the Capital are now placed on exhibition in the library, as are also the books, of which there are about 80,000 volumes, which made a great weight on the floor of the old building.

In a large show-case 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 battlefield of the Crater; canteen taken from the body of a dead Union soldier at Spotsylvania Courthouse; pike of John Brown taken at Harpers Ferry in 1859 by Col. R. E. Lee; Peter Francisco's sword; seal of the Confederacy; breast plate taken from the body of a dead Union soldier after the battle of Seven Pines; and numerous other things. The chair and desk of Patrick Henry are also in the library.

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 them under the timbers. Many persons were badly injured.

In the rotunda of the Capitol is seen the famous Speaker's Chair used in the House of Burgesses at Williamsburg and said to have been presented by Queen Anne. The old stove called a "warming machine" is also seen. It was made in London in 1770.

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 Allen 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 of historic interest are seen.

The agricultural department in the Library Building is under the management of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and is a most interesting place to visitors. In

large glass cases are shown the various fruits of Virginia made in wax. They are very life-like in appearance. Grains, minerals, shells, marbles, gold and iron ores are to be seen, and some beautiful specimens of mica. The collection embraces every known product of the State from the mountains to the sea, and no one should fail to visit the agricultural department.

The Library Building also contains many other State offices, viz., Railroad Commissioner, Superintendent Public Instruction, Attorney-General, Auditor, Law Library, Adjutant-General, Supreme Court room and several others.

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 tin signs on lamp-posts.

A great many parks adorn the city, which are great places of resort during the summer. "Open-air" concerts are furnished by the bands of the city at the different parks, which are provided at the expense of the city. There are eight public parks in the city.

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 \$1,500,000. It is five stories in height and 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 used as 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 the electric cars running for any great length. The conductors are polite and attentive to strangers, and persons are enabled to find their way about the city with ease. The car lines extend to Seven Pines battle-field 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 battle-field of the Crater. Transfers from one car line to another are given without extra charge, and Richmond may be justly proud of her street car service and polite and gentlemanly officers.

Hacks and carriages will 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 wah."

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



OLD MASONIC HALL, Franklin near Nineteenth.

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



late 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 "Washington Headquarters," on Twentieth and



MASONIC TEMPLE, Broad corner Adams.

Main streets, is the oldest building in the city, and said to be used by George Washington. It is now used as a museum.

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 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 Gen. 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 doing a fine work, and is one of the most worthy places in the city. It does a great deal for the men and boys in many ways, and Richmond feels a great pride in their success. It is a monument in part to the late D. L. Moody. It is on the corner of Sixth and Main.

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

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

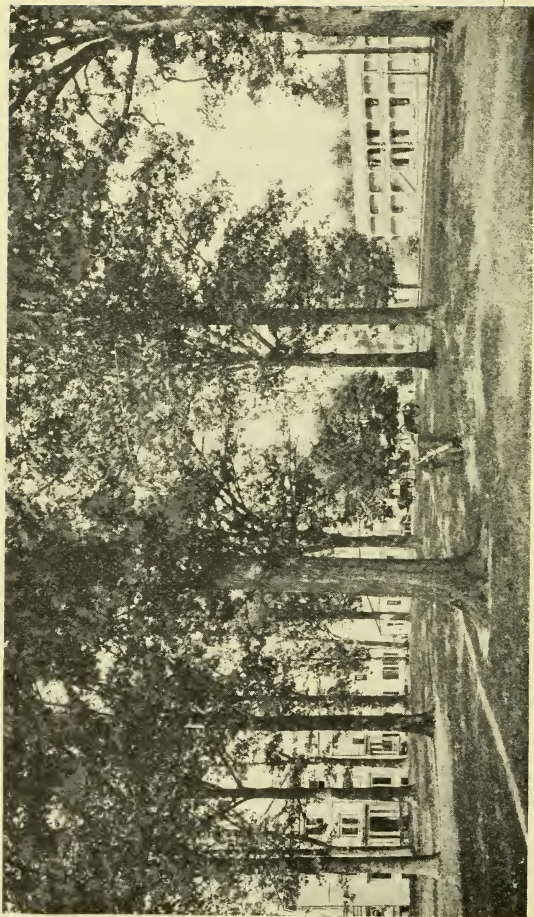
The State Penitentiary, which is a place of interest to a great many persons, is situated near Hollywood Cemetery.

Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, is not exceeded in beauty by any other in the Union. Its natural growth of holly trees takes away any look of gloom even in winter. Twelve thousand Confederate soldiers are buried there near a beautiful monument of natural Virginia granite ninety feet high.

A monument to General Pickett marks the spot of "Gettysburg" hill. Some of the most famous men of the times are sleeping in Hollywood. Of the Presidents, James Monroe and John Tyler. At some distance from the two Presidents of the United States is the burial place of Jefferson Davis. The "Davis section" is beautifully laid out, and a bronze statue of the President of the Confederacy, erected by his widow, adorns his grave. Beside him sleeps his daughter Winnie, at whose grave the "Daughters of the Confederacy" have erected a handsome monument.

Among other famous persons buried there are Generals J. E. B. Stuart, Pickett, 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 a great number of disabled, pensionless soldiers within its walls who are tenderly cared for.



LEE CAMP CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Richmond College, at the head of Grace street, is one of the finest colleges in the South. It has a fine library and museum. It has thirteen acres in its park and campus, and the buildings are magnificent.

The Commonwealth Club, corner Monroe and Franklin streets.

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

The schools and colleges of the city are of a 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 mostly 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. Such are the horrors of war. All the more horrible that the *innocent* must also suffer! 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 Gen. Joseph E. Johnston 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.

Six miles from Mechanicsville was Cold Harbor and Gaine's 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.



OLD BELL TOWER, Capitol Square.

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



During the seven days' fight around Richmond the loss to the Confederates amounted to 17,000; the Federals, 17,000.

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

Chafin'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 gun boats Monitor, Galena and others.

Dutch Gap and the Howlett house are a few miles below Chafin'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.

#### CHURCHES.

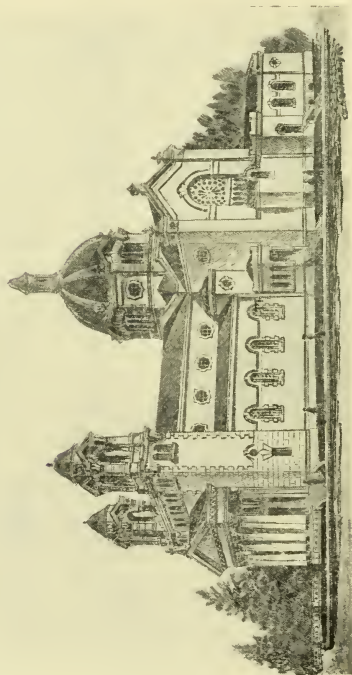
Among the most noted churches in Richmond is Monumental Episcopal Church on Broad street below





ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

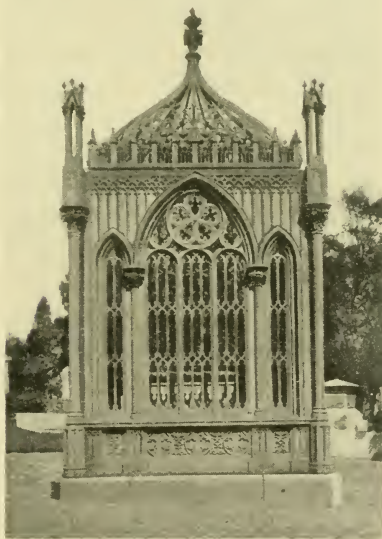
Twelfth. It was in process of building in 1812, 1813 and 1814, when it was completed. It is built on what was called one hundred and sixteen years ago "Theatre



NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL OF ST. PETERS.

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 Con-

vention were James Madison and James Monroe, and Edmund Pendleton, George Mason and Patrick Henry. This building was destroyed by fire in 1802. A new one soon arose. This second building was burned Decem-



TOMB OF PRES. MONROE, Hollywood.

ber 26, 1811. A play, the "Bleeding Nun," was being played, and a large crowd were in attendance. Among others 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.

*Methodists.*—The Methodist churches of Richmond have grown very rapidly in the last ten years both in the city and suburbs, for while the growth in population has only been about 4 per cent., the increase in Methodist members has been 43 per cent. The following figures have reference only to the white membership district of Richmond and Manchester: There are twenty Methodist churches, with an actual membership of 7,739. The Methodist Mission, corner Nineteenth and Main streets, is doing a noble work, and is well worth the inspection of visitors to our city. Rev. J. T. Mastin is financial agent for this institution.

In the Sunday-schools are enrolled 5,000 scholars. Value of church property, \$370,000.

The ministers of the Methodist churches of the city are men of a high order, and are notably in the lead in the temperance work and all other worthy causes that arise.

*Methodist Orphanage.*—The Virginia Conference Orphanage is an institution which takes care of destitute children of both sexes. It is the property of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is supported by voluntary contributions of those who love little children and desire to help save them. It is situated one mile west of

the city on a farm of seventy acres. Rev. J. T. Mastin is superintendent.

*Presbyterian Churches.*—In the city or suburbs within sight of the City Hall there are twelve Presbyterian churches, of which one is colored. Total membership in 1903 was 3,067. The first church, Grace and Madison streets, Rev. R. P. Kerr, pastor, is the oldest; organized in 1812. The other churches are:

Grace and Fourth, Dr. Jere Witherspoon, pastor.

Third Presbyterian Church, Broad and Twentieth, Rev. R. B. Eggleston, pastor.

Second, Main and Fifth, Dr. Russell Cecil, pastor.

Manchester, Rev. J. T. Fix, pastor.

Church of the Covenant, Harrison and Park avenue, Rev. J. Calvin Stuart, pastor.

Westminster Church, Grove avenue, Rev. T. R. English, pastor.

Hoge Memorial, Franklin and Nineteenth, Rev. J. E. Cook, pastor.

First Colored Church, Monroe and Brook avenue, Rev. W. E. Partee, pastor.

Mizpah Church, Chestnut Hill.

Fairfield and Overbrook, Rev. D. K. Walthall, pastor.

The First Presbyterian Church has in operation a parochial school for girls. The Westminster School is on west Grace and Pine streets. The churches hold quarterly communion services first Sunday in each month, and the first Sunday night of the year united

communion is held in one of the large churches. The Presbyterian people of Richmond are considered wealthy and cultured, and have large influence in the religious movements of the city. Their ministers are highly educated.

The Baptists have in the city proper seventeen white churches, and in Manchester four churches, with an aggregate membership of 10,257. The list of the city churches are as follows:

First, organized in 1780, Rev. Geo. Cooper, D. D.

Second, Rev. W. L. R. Smith, D. D.

Grace Street, Rev. C. S. Gardner, D. D.

Leigh Street, Rev. M. Ashby Jones.

Pine Street, Rev. J. B. Hutson, D. D.

Grove Avenue, Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D. D.

Fulton, Rev. J. D. Hicks.

Venable Street, Rev. W. T. Derieux, D. D.

Calvary, Rev. Weston Brunner, D. D.

East End, Rev. J. T. Tucker.

Fairmount, Rev. C. C. Cox.

Immanuel, Rev. D. A. Solly.

West View, Rev. I. M. Mercer, D. D.

Randolph Street, Rev. I. S. Boyles.

College View, Rev. Leslie Gwaltney.

Barton Heights, Rev. W. T. Hundley.

Broadus Memorial, Rev. C. P. Stealey.

In Manchester there are:

Bainbridge Street, Rev. E. V. Baldy.

Stockton Street, Rev. J. W. Kincheloe.

Clopton Street, Rev. W. W. Sisk.

Oak Grove, Rev. E. T. Smith.

The Episcopal churches of the city are as follows:

All Saints, Franklin and Madison, Rev. J. Yates  
Downman.

Chapel of the Redeemer, Bowling Green Road, Chelsea  
Hill.

Christ, 2120 Venable street, Rev. G. Otis Mead.

Holy Trinity (Moore Memorial), Laurel near Main,  
Rev. J. J. Gravatt.

Epiphany, Barton Heights, Rev. C. R. Kuyk.

Grace, Main and Foushee, Rev. Landon R. Mason.

Holy Comforter, Grove Road.

Monumental, 1224-1226 E. Broad, Wm. E. Evans,  
D. D.

St. Andrew's Mission, 619-621 Beverly.

St. Andrew's, Laurel and Beverly, Thos. Semmes,  
D. D.

St. John's, Twenty-fourth and Broad, Rev. R. A.  
Goodwin.

St. Luke's, Washington and Beverly, Rev. Wm. T.  
Snead.

St. James, Fifth and Marshall, Rev. W. Meade  
Clark.

St. Mark's, First and Clay, Rev. B. L. Goodwin.

St. Paul's, Ninth and Grace, Rev. Robt. Strange,  
D. D.

St. Paul's Mission, Rev. Robt. Strange, D. D.

Weddell Memorial Chapel, 520 Denny, Edwin B. Sneed.

*Christian or Disciples*.—Seventh-Street, Seventh and Grace.

Marshall-Street, 919 W. Marshall, Rev. F. W. Troy.

Third Christian, corner Twenty-sixth, Rev. P. A. Cave.

West End. 7 N. Morris, Rev. P. H. Atkins.

*Jewish*.—Beth Ahaba Synagogue, Eleventh, Rev. E. N. Calisch.

Keneseth Israel, 211 Mayo, Rev. Philips.

Sir Moses Montefiore, 115 Mayo, Rev. Reuben Graham.

*Lutheran*.—First English, 205 N. Seventh, Rev. C. A. Marks.

St. John's German, Eighth and Marshall, Rev. Paul Menzel.

Trinity English, 1328 N. Twenty-ninth.

*Catholic*.—St. Peter's, Eighth and Grace, Bishop Van de Vyver; Rev. John Bowler, Rector.

St. Patrick's, 215-217 N. Twenty-fifth, Rev. Hugh McKeefrey.

St. Mary's German, 314 E. Marshall, Rev. Wm. Mayer.

Sacred Heart, Floyd avenue, Rev. J. B. O'Reilley.



COLORED CHURCHES.

*Manchester, Va.*—First Baptist Church, Rev. A. Binga, Jr., D. D., pastor.

Second Baptist Church, Rev. D. Webster Davis, A. M., pastor.

Zion Baptist Church, Rev. W. Ashburn, pastor.

Swansboro Baptist Church, Rev. R. Beecher Taylor, pastor. Membership, 1,800.

*Richmond, Va.*—The First Baptist Church, College and Broad streets, Rev. W. T. Johnson, B. D., pastor.

The Second Baptist Church, Byrd street between First and Second streets, Rev. Z. D. Lewis, D. D., pastor.

The Ebenezer Baptist Church, Judah and Leigh streets, Rev. W. H. Stokes, B. D., pastor.

The Fourth Baptist Church (Church Hill), P street near Twenty-ninth, Rev. Evans Payne, pastor.

The Fifth Baptist Church, W. Cary street, Rev. Joseph Perry, pastor.

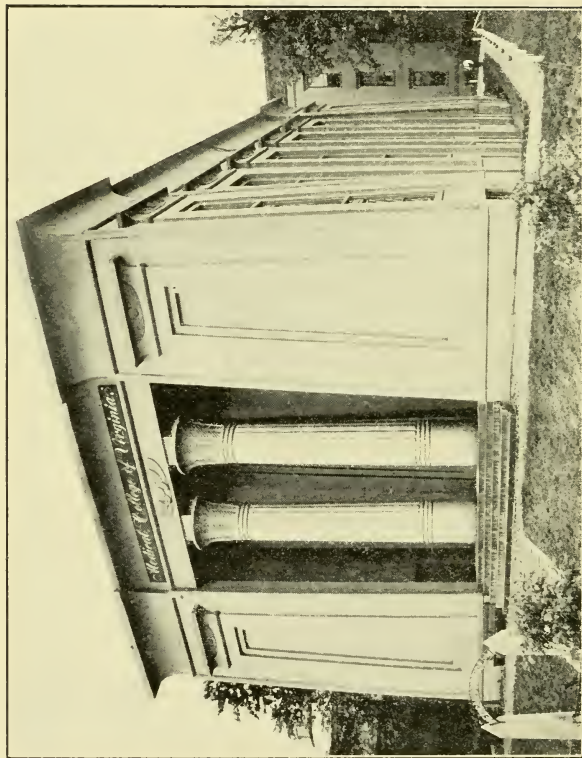
The Sixth Mt. Zion Baptist Church, St. John and Duval streets, Rev. R. V. Peyton, pastor.

The Fifth-Street Baptist Church, Fifth and Jackson streets, Rev. W. F. Graham, D. D., pastor.

Moore-Street Baptist Church, Moore street near Gilmer, Rev. R. O. Johnson, B. D., pastor.

The Sharon Baptist Church, First and Leigh streets, Rev. A. S. Thomas, pastor.

Fountain Baptist Church, Thirty-first and O streets, Rev. H. R. Williams, pastor.



MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.

Galilee Baptist Church, W. Moore street (Newtown),  
Rev. W. W. Christie, pastor.

Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, First and Hill streets,  
Rev. W. H. White, pastor.

Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, Fulton, Rev. A. Fer-  
guson, pastor.

Rising Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Fulton, Rev. F. W.  
Williams, B. D., pastor.

Union Level Baptist Church, Fulton, Rev. A. E.  
Jeffries.

Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, N. Twenty-fifth street,  
Rev. J. Andrew Bowler, pastor.

Total membership, 16,525.

*Methodist*.—A. M. E., Third street near Duval street.

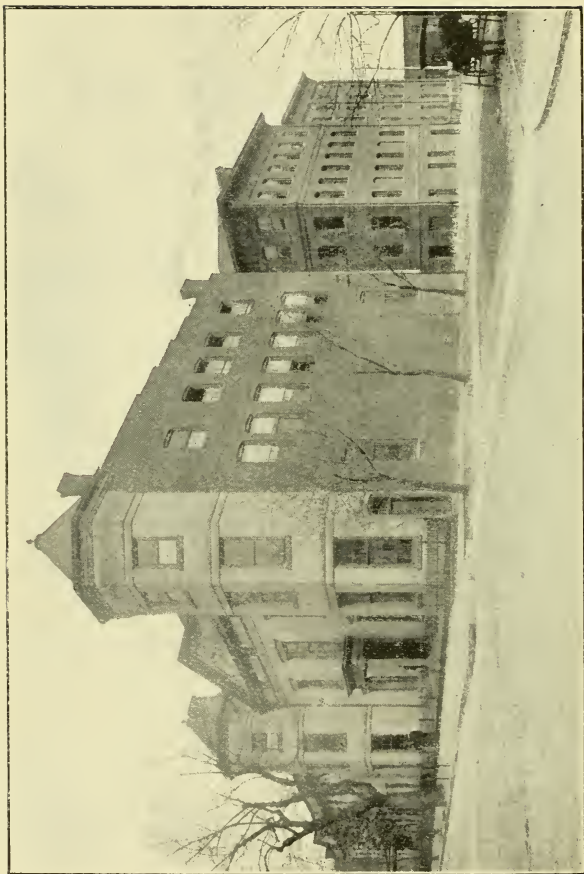
Leigh-Street M. E., near First street.

Asbury M. E., Twenty-fifth street.

Total membership, 450.

*Episcopal*.—St. Philip's P. E., St. James and Leigh  
streets. Membership, 200.

The "spirit of brotherly love" among the different  
denominations of Richmond prevails universally, and  
no discord exists. Large union meetings are held the  
first Sunday in May of each year, in which all unite,  
the first being held as a memorial to the late Dr. Moses  
D. Hoge, who was beloved by the entire city. The "ex-  
change of pulpits" is of frequent occurrence among the  
ministers of the city.



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public school system of Richmond was inaugurated in 1869 upon the application of a number of citizens irrespective of party. For the first year the schools were sustained by appropriations from the city treasury and from the Peabody Educational Fund. The next year they were adopted into the State system as a part of the regular school organization of the State. They are now supported by appropriations from the State School Fund and from the city treasury. They have grown steadily from 52 schools, 52 teachers and 2,400 pupils in 1869 to 272 schools, 253 teachers and 12,014 pupils. Following is a list of the school buildings:

Richmond High School, No. 805 E. Marshall.

Nicholson, No. 308 Nicholson.

Springfield, Twenty-sixth and Leigh.

Bellevue, Twenty-second and Broad.

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.

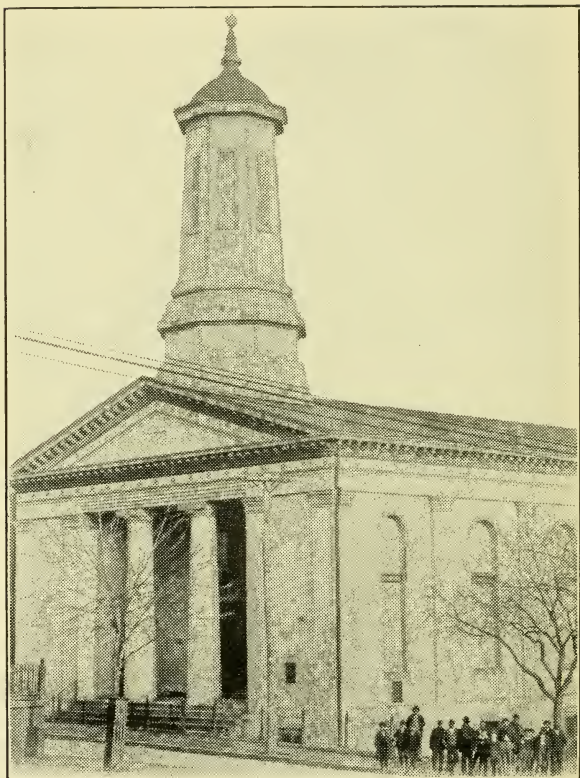
Randolph, corner Randolph and Chaffin.

*Colored*.—Normal, corner Twelfth and Leigh.

Fulton, No. 205 Orleans.

East End, corner Twenty-ninth and O.

Valley, corner Eighteenth and Marshall.



FIRST AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

Navy Hill, corner Fifth and Duval.

Baker, corner St. Paul and Baker.

Moore, No. 1113 Moore.

Monroe, Leigh and St. Peter.

Number schools .....	272
Number principals .....	18
Number teachers (white) .....	174
Number teachers (colored) .....	79
<hr/>	
Total .....	543
Total enrollment (white) .....	7,535
Total enrollment (colored) .....	4,479
<hr/>	
Total .....	12,014
Valuation of school property .....	\$500,000

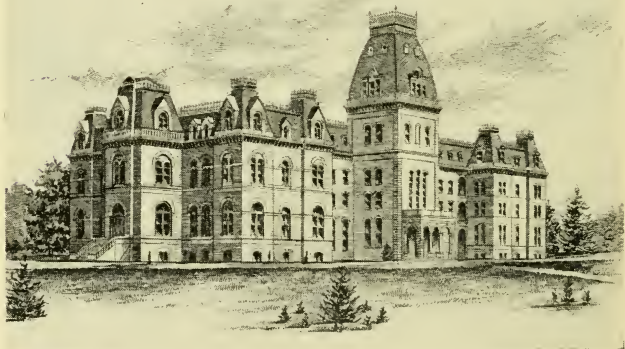
The school buildings recently erected are finely equipped with all modern improvements. Each school is under the charge of a white male principal.

#### COLLEGES.

*Union Theological Seminary*, the oldest and largest institution of the kind in the Southern Presbyterian Church, was founded in 1812 by the Synod of Virginia in connection with Hampden-Sidney College. In 1826 the Synods of Virginia and North Carolina became as-



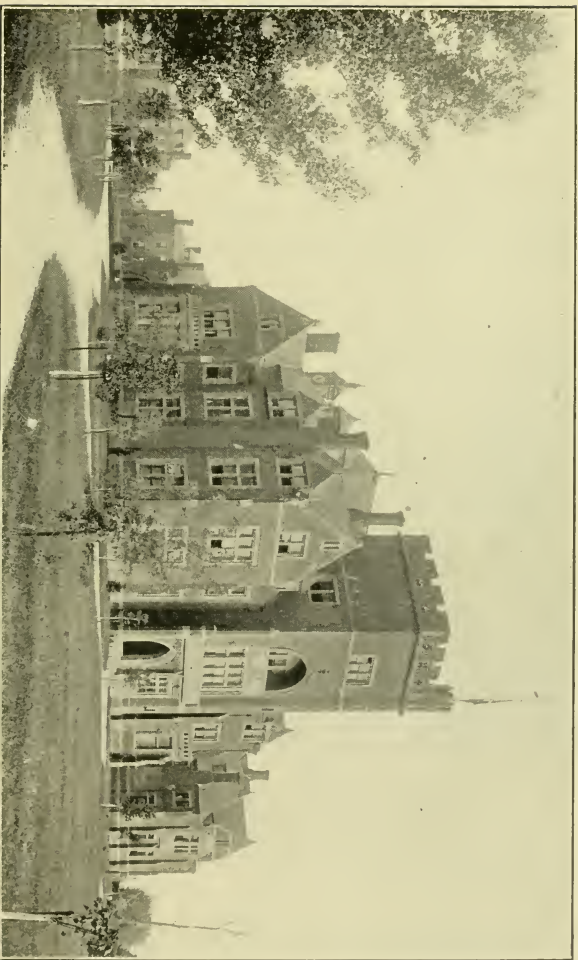
sociated in its government, and it took the name of Union Seminary. In 1898 it was removed to its present site on Brook Turnpike just north of the city. This site of eleven acres was donated by the late Major Lewis Ginter, and is occupied by three handsome public buildings and five residences. Watts' Hall, the main or ad-



RICHMOND COLLEGE.

ministration building, with the chapel annexed, was the gift of Geo. W. Watts, Esq., of North Carolina, and the Spence Library was the gift of Mr. W. W. Spence, of Baltimore, Md. The Seminary has an endowment by which it is supported, and its entire assets amount to something like a half million dollars, the grounds and buildings being estimated at \$186,000.





WATTS HALL, UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The Seminary has a full theological course of three years, taught by five professors, and confers the degree of B. D. There are no charges for tuition, and while it is a Presbyterian Seminary, its doors are open to ministerial students of all denominations.

The institution is easily reached by the Lakeside cars from First and Broad streets.



HARTSHORN MEMORIAL COLLEGE.

*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 lays special emphasis upon Biblical and Christian training. The normal graduates have made for themselves fine reputations. Visitors are welcomed.

*The University College of Medicine*, founded by the late Dr. Hunter McGuire and his associates, is located

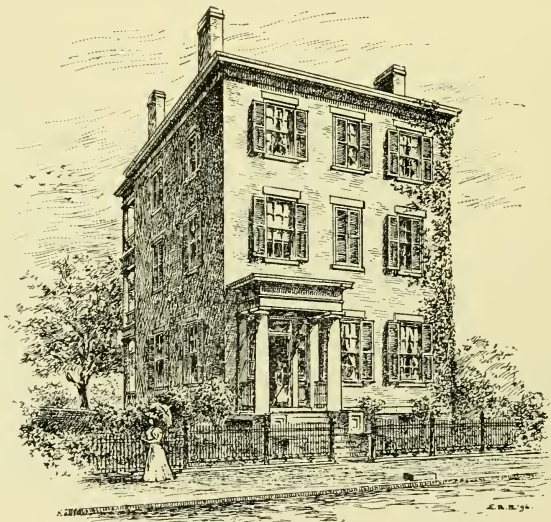


Y. M. C. A., 6TH AND MAIN.

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 growth of this college in numbers and influence has been extraordinary, and it is now recognized throughout the United States as one of the leaders in modern scientific medical education.

Its booklet on "Teaching Methods" has received extended notice, and may be called an authority on the subject.

The Virginia Hospital adjoins the University College of Medicine, whose faculty constitute its medical and surgical staff. The equipments and furnishings of this hospital are thoroughly up-to-date and complete in

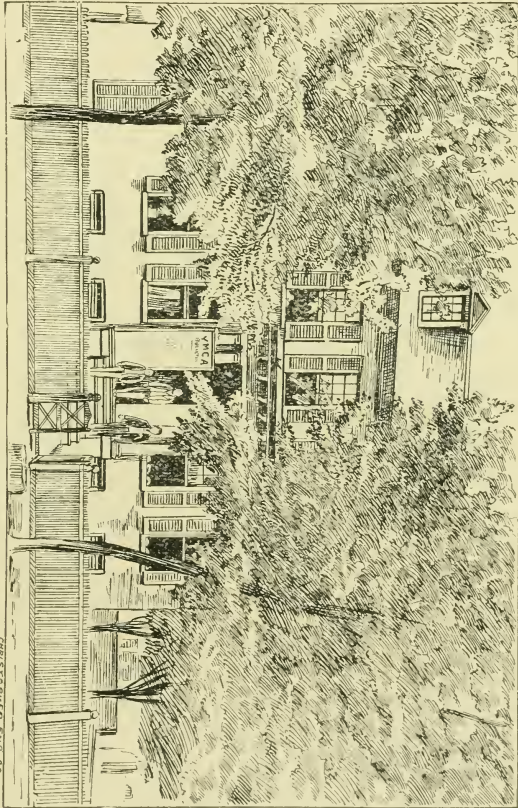


GEN. LEE'S RESIDENCE DURING CIVIL WAR.

every detail. There is also a training school for nurses of a three years' course.

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

*Smithdeal Practical Business College.*— Beginning with the establishment of the Old Dominion Business



COLORED Y. M. C. A.

CHRISTOPHER ENG CO.

College in Richmond, which the proprietor of the Smithdeal College bought and united with his own in 1889,

the Smithdeal Business College has had an existence in this city of thirty-six years. It is the oldest business college in the State, and the only one owning a building (one of the finest in the city) erected for its use. This institution has steadily grown until it has become one of the best and most favorably known schools of the kind in the country. The Philadelphia stenographer says, "It is the leading business college south of the Potomac river." Ladies and gentlemen may enter any department any time, as there are no vacations. Its teachers are scholarly and practical, four of whom are authors of valuable books.

The demand by business men for the students of this institution is often five times greater than the supply. As many as six applications per day have been sent in for book-keepers, stenographers and other office help.

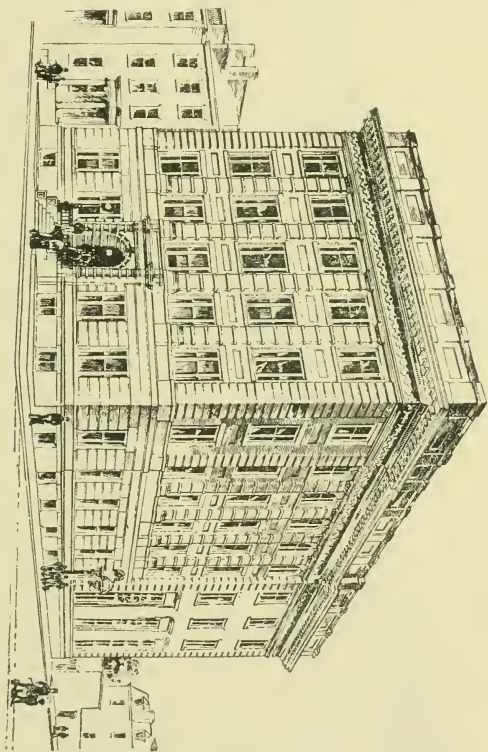
*Medical College of Virginia*, corner of Marshall and College streets, was established in 1838, has had a long and successful career. It comprises three independent departments of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy. This was the only medical college in the Confederacy which did not close its doors during the four years of war between the States.

*Virginia Union University*, combining Wayland Seminary, formerly of Washington, D. C., and also the Richmond Theological Seminary, on Main street. It is a Christian school of learning, and affords opportunities of a high order for colored students for their life work.

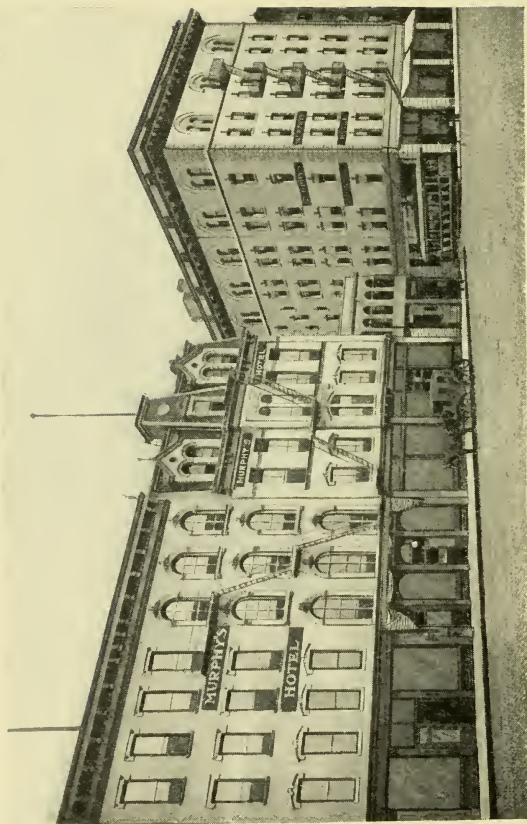


This institution is controlled by the Baptists, and has nearly four hundred students in attendance.

VIRGINIA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.



*Virginia Mechanics' Institute*, organized at corner Eleventh and Main streets December 5, 1884. Capt. George A. Ainslie, president; Ashton Starke, vice-presi-



MURPHY'S HOTEL AND HOTEL ANNEX.



dent; W. E. Simons, treasurer; Thomas Ellett, secretary. A night school of technology with 117 scholars, with seven voluntary teachers and substitutes, with an appropriation from the city of Richmond of \$1,000. It now, in its eighteenth session, has matriculated 347 scholars, with 19 teachers, and an appropriation of \$8,000 from the city, which will enable the institute to add more classes, which are very important, as they are a real necessity to the working young men of this community. This school is practically free, only requiring the nominal sum of \$3.00 per session for each entry. The present officers are: W. J. Whitehurst, president; J. J. Montague, vice-president; W. E. Simons, treasurer; Thomas Ellett, secretary. Handsome new building, corner Eleventh and Broad streets, Richmond,

*Richmond College, Richmond, Va.* (Founded 1832).—The ten college buildings stand in a park of thirteen acres in the best residential section of the city. The buildings cost \$200,000. The total value of the plant and endowment exceeds one million dollars.

Instruction is offered in languages, sciences, philosophy and jurisprudence. Courses of study lead to the degrees of B. S., B. A., M. A., and Bachelor of Law. There are nine professors and two assistants in the college of liberal arts, and three professors in the department of law.

The Jeter Memorial Library, the Thomas Art Hall and Museum, and the laboratories of Chemistry and

Physics are open to visitors daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Persons interested in education are cordially invited to visit the college.

The present enrolment of students is 220, representing nearly every Southern State, several Northern States and Canada and Brazil. Fees and expenses are moderate.

The next session begins in September. For catalogue and full information address

PRESIDENT F. W. BOATWRIGHT,  
Richmond, Va.

#### HOTELS.

The magnificent and newly equipped Murphy's Hotel is situated at the corner of Eighth and Broad streets on the Broad and Eighth-street car lines. Meals served on the European plan. Fine baths. The most centrally located hotel in the city, and convenient to all points of interest.

*The Jefferson, Richmond, Va.*—The remodeled portion—Franklin street end—of this magnificent hotel was reopened for the reception of guests on May 15, 1902, and is conducted upon the European plan exclusively. Rooms, single and en suite, with private baths and parlors. Turkish, Russian and Roman baths. Long-distance 'phone in each room. Railroad ticket and tele-

graph offices in hotel. Baggage checked to destination.  
Address, The Jefferson, Richmond, Va.

*The Jefferson Hotel* is one of the most elegant hotels



THE JEFFERSON HOTEL.

in the South, and always filled to its utmost capacity. It is situated in a beautiful part of the city, and tourists visiting the city will find at the Jefferson the most elegant rooms, baths, and everything to be desired for their comfort.

*Ford's Hotel*, near Capitol Square, is a commodious building and accessible to all points of interest.

*Rueger's Hotel and Restaurant*, Ninth and Bank streets, near entrance Capitol Square, William Rueger, proprietor, is a very popular hotel.



BIJOU THEATRE.

*Davis' Hotel and Restaurant*, opposite Main-street depot. Meals to travelers a specialty. Attentive waiters. Reasonable rates.

*The Lexington*, corner Twelfth and Main, is a well established hotel and conveniently located for travelers; near Capitol Square.

The well-equipped building of the Central Young Men's Christian Association, costing over \$50,000, is located on the corner of Main and Sixth streets. The organization has a membership of almost a thousand, representing all denominations, professions and trades. The home of the association is well arranged for its purposes. It contains a large lecture hall, educational class-rooms, library, public reading room, a well-equipped gymnasium and very fine baths. The association has three departments in different sections of the city—the Main-Street Station Railroad Department, in the Main-Street Station Building; a department at the University College of Medicine, and also at the Medical College of Virginia. In addition there are three other associations in the city—Richmond College Association, the City Colored Association, located at the corner of Leigh and Third streets, and an association for the colored students at the Virginia Union University. These associations and departments have a combined membership of almost seventeen hundred, and exert a powerful influence in the city. The average daily attendance at the Central Association is over four hundred. At the Central building there are conducted fifteen educational classes and twelve Bible classes each week, and nineteen gymnasium classes and three religious meetings. The association also conducts shop Bible classes in the industrial establishments. In addition two entertainment courses are conducted and other

helpful features. Young men are received into membership at any season of the year, and are most cordially invited to join.

*The State Bank of Virginia, Richmond, Va.*—Capital, \$500,000; surplus, \$240,000. John S. Ellett, president; Wm. M. Hill, cashier. Directors: Alexander Cameron, John S. Ellett, T. C. Williams, Jr., Granville G. Valentine, James D. Crump, J. M. Fourqurean, A. R. Ellerson, Horace S. Hawes, and J. L. Antrim. Safe deposit boxes for rent.

Richmond is well supplied with architects of a high order, and handsome churches, business houses and palatial residences attest the line of work in which they are engaged. Among the leading architects of the city is D. Wiley Anderson, No. 920 East Main street, who makes a specialty of high-grade buildings in the line of churches, schools, and residences.

*The Colored Young Men's Christian Association*, 214 East Leigh street, organized 1889, has a board of directors who watch the work with care. Under the general direction of a general secretary. Membership, 200. Both white and colored are interested. The work has done much towards reaching the boys and men and is still very active. R. T. Hill, president; S. C. Burrell, general secretary.

*Woman's Christian Association.*—The Woman's Christian Association was organized in 1887 by sixty ladies of the Episcopal Church, but a motion was made



LEE MONUMENT.

and carried to make it non-sectarian. Mr. Joseph Bryan being the first to contribute, his contribution being the sum of five hundred dollars, from which small beginning they have grown to the present elegant buildings, Nos. 709 and 711 East Franklin street, while they own also a building on Nineteenth and Grace streets called the "Belle S. Bryan Day Nursery and Free Kindergarten," where little ones are cared for whose mothers are at work in factories and other places. They also conduct a boarding house, No. 2608 East Franklin street, for young women employed in that portion of the city.

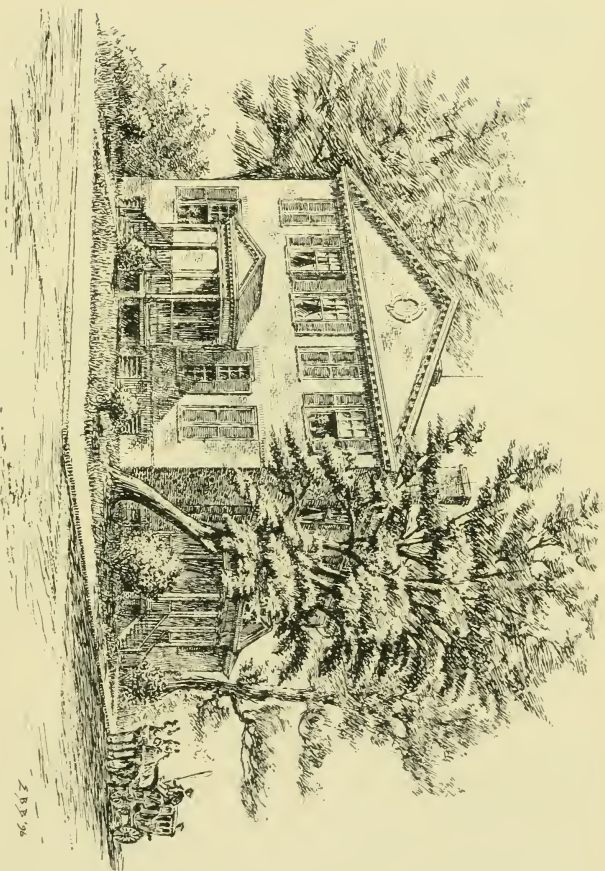
At the 709 and 711 home on Franklin permanent and transient boarders are taken, and ladies traveling alone can feel confident of a home-like, Christian resting place among the ladies of the Woman's Christian Association.

### 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, 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.





HOME OF CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN MARSHALL.

The home of Chief-Justice John Marshall, on the corner of Ninth and Marshall streets, is a very interesting house, and is now occupied by the granddaughter of John Marshall. The grounds formerly embraced an entire square. The lawn, garden and office of the chief-justice stood in former days where imposing buildings



HOME FOR CONFEDERATE WOMEN.

have since been reared. He resided in this house from 1795 to 1835.

Perhaps no more interesting home in former days was more frequented by persons of culture than what was known as the "Ritchie Cottage," the home of the tal-

ented and gifted authoress and actress, Cora Mowatt Ritchie. She was one of the most famous women of her day, her works of fiction being read with great interest both in America and England. She was twice married, her second husband being William F. Ritchie, editor of a Richmond paper—*Enquirer and Examiner*—in about 1854. The “Ritchie Cottage” is on Ninth street, No. 616, and is now the home of ex-Postmaster O. H. Russell.

The Van Lew home, Twenty-fourth and Grace streets, was during the late Civil War made famous from the fact that in that house were hidden the Federal soldiers who “tunneled” out of Libby Prison. It is now used as the Virginia Clubhouse.

### 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 having 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.

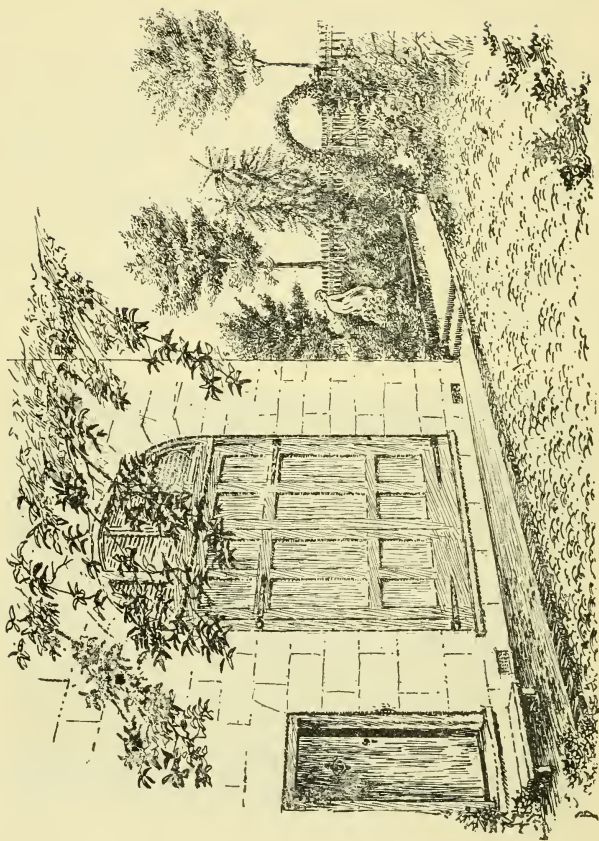
REAL ESTATE.

Mr. A. J. Chewning is the senior member of the well-known firm of A. J. Chewning Co., Times Building, leading real estate agents of this city. His firm handles city property, farms, mineral lands, etc. Home seekers and investors would do well to advise with him.

The real estate interests of Richmond are represented by reliable firms, and information regarding properties are cheerfully given. The leading firm in the city is the A. J. Chewning Co.



*Mr. A. J. Chewning's Summer Residence in Louisa County.*



VALENTINE'S STUDIO.



R. B. Chaffin & Co., insurance agents, No. 1 North Tenth street. Real estate in all its branches. City and country property bought, sold and exchanged. Largest list of farm property in the State. Free catalogue mailed to any address.

The most beautiful line of souvenir flags to be found in the city is shown in the Smithdeal Building by the firm of J. Ross Jones & Brother, made from the model of the flag used during the war, of both silk and cotton. Special attention shown travelers and strangers.

*The Memorial Hospital*, corner Broad and Twelfth streets. This elaborate hospital was built by the generosity of a number of liberal and public-spirited gentlemen. It is planned on the most scientific principles, with a capacity for one hundred and thirty-eight beds. It is one of the most thoroughly up-to-date hospitals in the South and an ornament to the city.

*Kellam Cancer Hospital* has a wide reputation, and is constantly filled with patients. It is situated very near the Capitol Square in a popular location. No knives are used in the removal of cancers. Trained nurses are in attendance, and every attention is shown patients in this popular hospital. Circulars furnished on application.

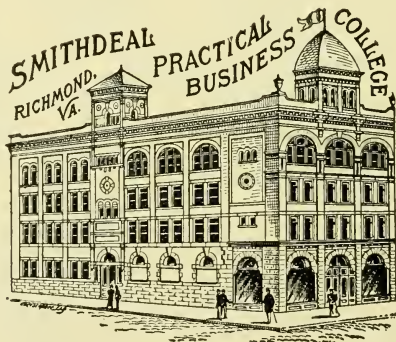
*The Retreat for the Sick*, under a board of lady managers, is situated on Twelfth street.

*The Sheltering Arms Hospital* is a charitable hospital

under the management of a board of lady managers, 1008 East Clay street.

*McGuire's Hospital*, in the western part of the city, is a finely-equipped building, 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. 1726 Grove avenue, 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. No admittance fee is charged. This home is doing a much needed work, and has the sympathy of persons from all sections of the country.

There are several church homes for aged women;





FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

ORGANIZED 1812. PRESENT BUILDING ERECTED 1884.

also a fine institution known as the *Home for Incurables*.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

*News-Leader*, Alfred B. Williams, editor; Leland Rankin, publisher. Consolidated January 26, 1903, from *The Leader*, established 1897, and *The News*, established 1890. Circulation over 27,500 each day. Published every afternoon except Sunday.

*Baltimore and Richmond Christian Advocate*, established in 1832. Leading Methodist paper in the State. Has a large circulation, and is the representative paper among the Methodists.

*The Times-Dispatch*, by The Times-Dispatch Company. Joseph Bryan, president; J. Stewart Bryan, vice-president; A. R. Holderby, Jr., secretary and treasurer. *The Times*, established 1886; *The Dispatch*, established 1850; consolidated January 27, 1903. Published every day except Monday. Read by everybody in Richmond and the whole State of Virginia.

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

*News-Leader*, evening, except Sunday.

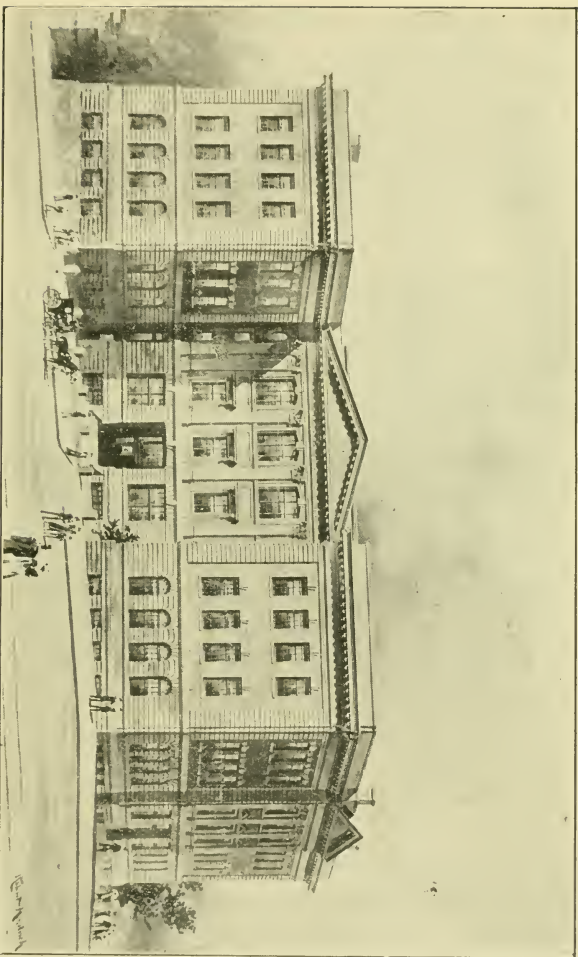
*Times-Dispatch*, morning, except Monday.

*Virginia Staats-Gazette*, morning, except Monday, and *Dersueden*, Sundays; German.

*Catholic Visitor*, weekly.

*Central Presbyterian*, weekly.

*Christian Advocate*, weekly.



MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

*Planet*, weekly; negro.

*Reformer*, weekly; negro.

*Religious Herald*, weekly.

*Southern Churchman*, weekly.

*Southern Tobacconist and Manufacturers' Record*, weekly.

*Virginia Baptist*, weekly.

*Virginia Medical Semi-Monthly*.

*Animal Life*, monthly.

*Atlantic Educational Journal*, monthly.

*Christian Monthly*.

*Ecce Homo*, monthly.

*Farmer Student*, monthly.

*Foreign Mission Journal*, monthly.

*Journal of Practice*, monthly.

*Progressive South*, monthly.

*Southern Clinic*, monthly.

*Southern Planter*, monthly.

*Trade Journal*, monthly.

*Virginia Odd-Fellow*, monthly.

*Virginia School Journal*, monthly.

*Woman*, monthly.

*Clinic Bulletin*, bi-monthly.

*Home and School*, monthly (Smithdeal).

One of the largest enterprises in the South—The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company—has its headquarters in this city. Its officers, who are gentlemen well known in business and social circles, are S. T. Morgan, presi-

dent; S. W. Travers, treasurer; S. D. Crenshaw, secretary, and E. T. Orgain, auditor.

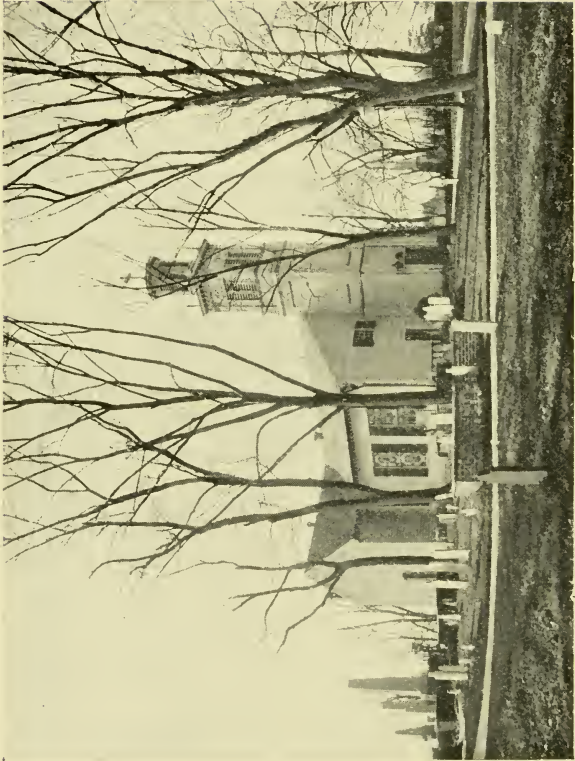
They have offices and factories in nearly all of the Southern States, and manufacture the highest grades of fertilizers. They probably do the most extensive business in that line in the world.

Among the most useful and appreciated line of business to not only the housekeeper, but to the gentlemen as well, is the Steam Dyeing and Scouring and Carpet-Cleaning Works of Mrs. A. J. Pyle, No. 315 N. Fifth street, of this city.

The business was established in 1880, and is one of the most enterprising and worthy establishments of Richmond. Mrs. Pyle is also the inventor of "Acme Renovator," that is used for cleaning carpets and clothing.

There is in connection with the establishment a factory for making rugs from carpets.

*The Old Swan Tavern.*—The Old Swan Tavern, between Eighth and Ninth, on Broad street, is one of the ancient land marks of the city. It was much frequented in former years by the actors and actresses that were playing at the Theatre, corner Seventh and Broad. Joseph Jefferson, the celebrated actor of "Rip Van Winkle" fame, was a guest there years ago when he was a member of a stock company at the above theatre, and had the misfortune to lose one of his children from scarlet fever while he was boarding at the Old Swan



OLD ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

Tavern. It is now used for various shops—small wares generally—and is in a very dilapidated condition.

Virginia is fast becoming the home of many northern people. The climate of Virginia is better suited to persons coming from the extreme North than the more Southern States, as the change from the one to the other climate is not so great, and colonies are being formed for “winter homes” in a great many localities. The large plantations of former days are being sold off in sections, and many noted people are taking advantage of the sale of these historic homes. Among the most enterprising agencies in this line of work is the “Virginia Land Agency,” Palmyra, Va., situated near the beautiful home of Thomas Jefferson—“Monticello”—and of James Madison, and many other places of note. It is an ideal spot for a beautiful southern home. Distance from Richmond, fifty miles. Information cheerfully given by Virginia Land Agency, Palmyra, Va.

*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 distin-





CONFEDERATE MUSEUM.





GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

guished 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.

*Valentine's Studio.*—Among the distinguished men of our city, none rank higher in the world of art than Edward Virginius Valentine, the artist and sculptor. He was born in Richmond, November 12, 1838, and in early life developed a taste for art. He received instruction from the best teachers in this country, after which he went to Germany and studied under some of the most eminent teachers. On his return to his native city he opened a studio in 1865 at 801 E. Leigh street, where he still resides. The lovers of art should not fail to visit the studio of this celebrated sculptor. Among the most beautiful statues made by Valentine—the recumbent statue of General R. E. Lee—is among the most celebrated. The statue of Stonewall Jackson, in Lexington, is a fine work of art. It was unveiled in 1883. In idealistic work, “Andromache and Aslyanax” is his masterpiece. A great many beautiful busts adorn his statue, which must be seen to be appreciated. He has, among others, “Uncle Henry” and “The Nation's Ward,” which are typical types of our southern negroes. The beautiful statue of Jefferson, in the Jefferson Hotel, is also the work of Valentine. Visitors are cordially welcomed to his studio.

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.

Richmond in the past has been visited by severe fires, and insurance from losses by fire is a serious consideration. Among the most reliable companies of the city is the Virginia State Insurance Company, of Richmond, organized 1865. Assets exceed \$550,000. Losses paid exceed \$2,500,000.

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Organized 1847. Issues all the new and most approved forms of policies; for protection, for investment, and for both combined. Five per cent. gold bond policies a specialty. Guarantees protection and income to men and women. For full information, call on or address

CUNNINGHAM HALL,

General Agent,

Phone 1591.

1117 Main St., Richmond, Va.



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