

Look Up, Central Virginia

**Walking Tours of 4 Towns
in the Old Dominion**

A Walking Tour of Charlottesville, Virginia **from walkthetown.com**

In the 1720s wealthy landowners began receiving land patents in this area but few came to settle on their estates. One who did was Peter Jefferson who acquired the estates of Shadwell and Monticello. And so it was that Charlottesville, named for the new young Queen of King George III, became the town of Thomas Jefferson and his University of Virginia.

The town was formed by charter in 1762 “for the reception of traders” and as a seat for Albemarle County that had been cut from a wide area on both sides of the James River in 1744. A county courthouse was constructed around which 50 acres were laid out in streets and building lots. This legacy of service as a commercial center never left the town that has seldom seen importance in industry. For most of its history Charlottesville has been a university and residential city.

Unlike many of its sister towns in Virginia, Charlottesville felt only a light brush with the American Revolution and Civil War. During the struggle for independence prisoners - mostly German mercenaries - from the Battle of Saratoga were detained here briefly and endured a raid by British Colonel Banastre Tarleton in 1781. There were no major Civil War battles in Charlottesville, which was used primarily as a hospital. Perhaps the biggest impact the military had on the town came via the Charlottesville Woolen Mills that organized in 1868 and for many years churned out the “cadet gray” material used for uniforms by the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Our explorations of Charlottesville will begin along the Downtown Mall, one of America’s iconic pedestrian malls and our first stop will be at the eastern end at the City Hall where three hometown Presidents look on...



1. City Hall
605 East Main Street



Charlottesville's City Hall features unique municipal monuments on its exterior. On the wall are bas-relief figures of three American Presidents who frequented the town - Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and James Monroe. Out front on The Mall is the Freedom of Speech Wall, two-side slabs of Buckingham slate that stretch over 50 feet where anyone can write - or erase - anything in chalk at any time. The chalkboards are wiped clean on a regular basis but permanently inscribed is the First Amendment of the United States Constitution.

WITH YOUR BACK TO THE CITY HALL, TURN LEFT AND WALK A FEW STEPS OVER TO THE END OF THE DOWNTOWN MALL.

2. Charlottesville Pavilion
610 East Main Street at east end of The Mall



The outdoor entertainment venue opened in 2005, presenting a mix of national and local and regional acts.

TURN AROUND AND BEGIN WALKING UP THE DOWNTOWN MALL.

3. Downtown Mall



Settlers moved from the Virginia Tidewater towards the mountains along established trails carved by Indians and migrating game. Beginning in the 1730s the most popular trails were widened and graded into roads. The road that led to the Great Valley from Richmond became known as the Three Notch'd Road or Three Choptd Road, named from a system of marks chopped into wayside trees in the early 1740s. In 1762 Charlottesville was laid out in a simple grid of 56 building lots, each one acre in size, on both sides of the Three Notch'd Road. In the 20th century the historic road became US Route 250, tracing essentially the same route as it had for hundreds of years. In 1976 seven blocks were closed to vehicular traffic to create one of America's pioneering pedestrian malls.

4. Charlottesville Hardware Company/Urban Outfitters 316 East Main Street



The Charlottesville Hardware Company was founded in 1889 and moved into this space in 1895. After fire swept this block of Main Street in 1909 all that was left was the shell of its three-story facade. The conflagration, that started in the hardware store, caused an estimated \$220,000 in damages and news of the blaze was reported in the New York Times. Firefighters were hampered in their efforts by the constant explosion of cartridges from inside the store. Known by its loyal customers as "Old Reliable," the store quickly rebuilt. After the demise of the hardware business the longest tenant of the space was the Hardware Restaurant that was a fixture on The Mall for thirty years beginning in 1976.

5. People's National Bank
300 East Main Street



People's Bank took its first deposits in 1875 at 401 East Market Street. The bank had moved into the 300 block by 1909 when it escaped complete destruction in the Charlottesville Hardware Company fire that destroyed many of its neighbors. In 1916 People's moved into this two-story Neoclassical vault designed by Eugene Bradbury with its imposing Corinthian columns and pilasters.

6. Paramount Theater
215 East Main Street



The Paramount was a latecomer to the golden age of American movie palaces, opening its doors on Thanksgiving Eve 1931. Theater architects C.W and George Rapp of Chicago specialized in creating ornate decors that transported patrons to exotic locales of the mind but for the Paramount they designed an octagonal auditorium in a Neoclassical style in the fashion of Thomas Jefferson that melded into the surrounding community. The grand theater with seating for 1,300 was a success from the beginning and enjoyed a run of more than 40 years before closing in 1974. After lying dark for the next 30 years the meticulously restored venue once again began greeting theatergoers on December 15, 2004.

7. Wachovia Building
123 East Main Street



The eight-story office building that looms over The Mall was built in 1920 for the National Bank and Trust. Architect William Johnston Marsh followed the traditional practice of erecting high-rises in the style of a classical Greek column with an elaborate base (the two-story stone facade), a relatively unadorned shaft (the brick upper floors) and an ornate capital (the decorative roof).

8. Jefferson Theater
110 East Main Street



If this theater looks like a bank it is because that is what the building was created for, back in 1901. In 1912 it was sold to a theater company. Fire scorched the interior in 1915 and theater architect C.K. Howell brought the performing space back to life in a classical style he used for downtown theaters in Richmond. The Jefferson specialized in bringing silent films and vaudeville acts to Charlottesville. Harry Houdini performed here. Its historical arc, however, followed hundreds of similar downtown theaters: conversion to a movie house, loss of patronage in the 1960s and stints as an adult theater and a dollar house. But the Jefferson survived and approaches its second century as a performing arts venue.

CONTINUE WALKING UP THE DOWNTOWN MALL AND TURN RIGHT ON 2ND STREET NW (THE SECOND 2ND STREET YOU ENCOUNTER). CROSS MARKET STREET.

9. McGuffey Art Center
201 2nd Street, NW



This two-story, brick building in the Colonial Revival style was Charlottesville's first primary school building constructed for that purpose. Completed in 1916 and lauded for its physical harmony, both on its facade and with its interior layout, the building became a model for subsequent school construction in Charlottesville. It carried the name of William H. McGuffey, author of the first standard U.S. reader series and staunch advocate of public education, who also taught ethics at the University of Virginia. The McGuffey Art Center was established in 1975 as school rooms were transformed into galleries and studios. The building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2009.

CROSS JEFFERSON STREET.

10. Christ Episcopal Church
120 West High Street at 2nd Street



This Gothic Revival stone church, shepherded into existence by architect George Wallace Spooner in 1895, replaced the first church building in Charlottesville from 1820. Serving on the building committee for that pioneering structure was Thomas Jefferson.

WALK BACK A FEW STEPS TO JEFFERSON STREET AND TURN LEFT.

11. Magruder Sanitarium
100 West Jefferson Street



Edward M. Magruder, an instructor in physical diagnosis at the University of Virginia, built this brick building in 1899 for his patients, qualifying it as the first building in Charlottesville designed to be a hospital. The University of Virginia Hospital opened shortly afterwards and Dr. Magruder adapted the building for his own practice and living quarters for his family.

12. Lee Park
bounded by Jefferson Street, 1st Street NE, Market Street and 2nd Street NE



Paul Goodloe McIntire, who made a fortune on Wall Street, donated the property for a park in 1924. The focal point of the park on its highest point is a majestic equestrian rendering of Robert E. Lee. The design is by Henry Merwin Shrady who was known for his bronze wildlife and Indian sculptures and whose masterwork was the Appomattox Memorial Monument to Lee's counterpart, General Ulysses S. Grant in Washington, D.C. Shrady died before the bronze could be cast and the work was completed by Leo Lentelli.

13. First Methodist Church
101 East Jefferson Street



This is the third sanctuary for Charlottesville's Methodists. The first Methodist house of worship was erected in 1834 on Water Street and served the congregation for 25 years. The current church was raised in 1924 on plans drawn by architect Joseph Hudnut. Hudnut gave the brick building a bold portico under Doric columns and a beefy entablature.

14. Social Hall
109 East Jefferson Street



This was one of Charlottesville's finest Federal homes of the early 19th century, highlighted by a fine fanlight over the entrance. It was constructed by John R. Jones in 1814. Jones was a prosperous merchant, banker and land agent who lived here for more than forty years. The front veranda is a later addition.

TURN RIGHT ON 2ND STREET, NE.

15. McIntire Building
200 2nd Street, NE



Paul Goodloe McIntire provided Charlottesville with its first public library in this building in 1921. Architect Walter Dabney Blair provided a Beaux Arts design with a prominent semi-circular portico enhanced with marble steps and columns. The Albemarle Charlottesville Historical Society, founded in 1940, moved into the space in 1994.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO JEFFERSON STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

16. Temple Beth Israel
301 East Jefferson Street



The congregation was organized in 1882 and settled into worship at the corner of Market and 2nd

streets. Their location was coveted for a new post office in 1904 and the temple building was moved brick by brick to this spot. The synagogue survived a 1948 fire and was rebuilt.

TURN RIGHT ON 4TH STREET, NE.

17. Massie Wills House
215 Fourth Street, NE



This Federal-style brick residence was constructed in 1830 by Harden Massie and picked up a face-lift in the 1870s when F.M. Wills owned the property. Despite decades as a rental property, this is one of the few remaining houses that stands in Charlottesville close to its original condition.

RETURN TO JEFFERSON STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

18. Butler-Norris House
410 East Jefferson Street



This house, now a small-scale inn, is the only building remaining in downtown Charlottesville from the 1700s. Edward Butler began the house in 1785. During the days of the American Revolution Butler was a signer of the Albemarle Declaration of Independence. The house features Flemish bond brickwork and the only molded brick cornice in the city. Opie Norris, a Town Trustee and Magistrate, was the third owner, acquiring the property in 1816.

WALK ACROSS THE STREET INTO THE PARK.

19. Jackson Park

4th Street, between High Street and Jefferson Street



This area on the west side of the courthouse was a bustling commercial district beginning in the early 1800s - the town's first newspaper, the Central gazette, began publishing here in 1820. This is another gift to the City from Paul Goodloe McIntire, who donated the property for a park in 1919. McIntire also provided funds for the regal equestrian monument of Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson that dominates the greenspace. Executed in bronze by Charles Keck, the strident Jackson rests above a base of granite.

WALK OVER TO THE COURTHOUSE NEXT DOOR.

20. Albemarle County Courthouse

501 East Jefferson Street (Court Square)



Thomas Walker was born in 1715 into a family of plantation owners going back three generations in Tidewater, Virginia. After an education at the College of William and Mary Walker practiced medicine and honed his skills as an explorer and surveyor. He became the physician to Peter Jefferson and the guardian to his son Thomas upon his death. Walker built a home he called Castle Hill on his wife's 15,000-acre estate and in 1762 donated the land for the original courthouse for Albemarle County.

That wooden frame building served the county's legal needs and was also used for religious services - Thomas Jefferson called it "The Common Temple." In 1803 the building was razed and replaced by a brick courthouse that can still be seen today in the rear wing. In 1859 a front addition in the Gothic Revival style came along. The portico seen today dates to 1867.

WALK AROUND COURTHOUSE SQUARE TO THE LEFT AND WALK UP TO THE NEXT CORNER AT HIGH STREET.

21. Town Hall/Levy Opera House
350 Park Street at southeast corner of High Street



Private money erected this three-story Greek Revival red brick building in 1852 to house the town government and host traveling entertainment troupes. The building was sited on the location of the town's former battery. It picked up a connection to Thomas Jefferson in 1887 when it was purchased by Jefferson Monroe Levy who owned Monticello at the time. Levy reconfigured the interior into a state-of-the-art Opera House and bringing nationally known acts and lecturers to its stage. In more recent times the building has done duty as apartments and office space.

TURN AND WALK BACK DOWN PARK STREET.

22. Red Land Club
300 Park Street at northeast corner of Jefferson Street



The edges of Court Square have always been popular for proprietors of taverns and guest houses. The first of these establishments was the Swan Tavern opened by John Jouett in 1773. The tavern achieved a spot of notoriety in 1781 when Jouett's son Jack made a harrowing 45-mile nighttime ride across county back roads to warn Governor Thomas Jefferson's government, which had relocated to Charlottesville in the waning days of the American Revolution, of an impending raid by British forces under the command of Colonel Banastre Tarleton. The tavern was torn down and replaced with the current brick building in 1832. It has been occupied by the Redland Club for the "the swell and aristocratic of Charlottesville" since 1905.

23. 0 Court Square
southeast corner of Park Street and Jefferson Street



The classical design of Thomas Jefferson's University of Virginia buildings seeped into the town with the construction of this building in 1828. By the time this storehouse appeared the building around Court Square had already been sequentially numbered so it was given the unusual address of #0.

CONTINUE TO THE CORNER OF JEFFERSON STREET. ACROSS THE STREET TO THE RIGHT IS...

24. Monticello Hotel
500 Court Square



The national trend for impressive high-rise hotels in small towns came to Charlottesville in 1924 with the groundbreaking for the Monticello Hotel. Lynchburg architect Stanhope Johnson did the design honors and delivered a nine-story Georgian Revival hotel that greeted its first guests in 1926. On the roof was a searchlight said to be visible for 300 miles. The hotel closed in the 1970s and found renewed life as condominiums.

DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF YOU IS...

25. Farish House Hotel
100/300 Court Square



This was the site of the Eagle Tavern, a popular lodging for visitors on courthouse business beginning in 1791. It was replaced in 1854 by a “modern” brick hotel, designed in the popular Greek Revival style with a recessed central entrance and bracing quartet of molded brick pilasters. Named the Farish House, it operated as a hotel for more than a century.

TURN LEFT AND FOLLOW 6TH STREET NE OUT TO MARKET STREET. TURN LEFT AND WALK ONE BLOCK TO 7TH STREET NE AND TURN RIGHT. WALK ONE BLOCK TO RETURN TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT ON THE DOWNTOWN MALL.

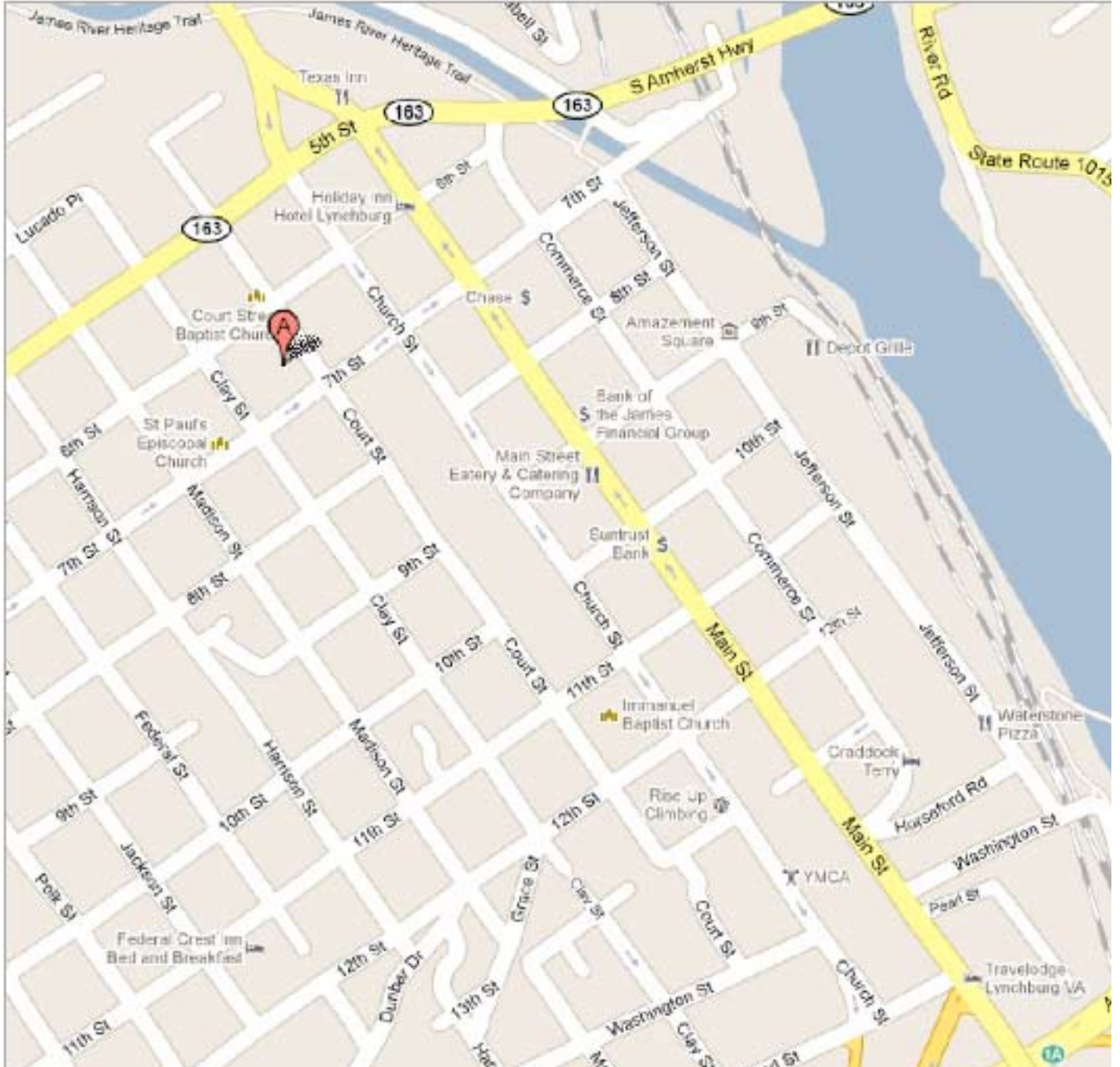
A Walking Tour of Lynchburg, Virginia **from walkthetown.com**

John Lynch, who was only 17 at that time, established a ferry at a difficult ford in the James River in 1757. Over the years dwellings sprung up on the navigable river near his ferry house. Lynch expanded his enterprises himself in the 1780s when he constructed a tobacco warehouse on his land north of the river. In 1784 the ambitious Lynch petitioned the Virginia General Assembly to authorize a town charter for his little fiefdom. In 1786 his request was granted to establish “a town on the lands of Lynch in the County Campbell.”

The new town was raised on tobacco, a variation known as dark leaf tobacco suited for chewing and rolling cigars. Hogsheads of tobacco from the surrounding farms arrived at the James River and were poled down to Richmond in flat bateaux boats. By the time John Lynch died in 1820 at the age of 80 the town that developed on the hills surrounding his old ferry was well on its way to being the industrial star of southwestern Virginia. Thomas Jefferson wrote, “Lynchburg is perhaps the most rising place in the U.S.... It ranks now next to Richmond in importance...” In the years before the Civil War Lynchburg was among the richest towns per capita in the country.

Tobacco also kickstarted the Lynchburg economic engine following the Civil War. In 1882 Lynchburg native revolutionized the tobacco industry by inventing a cigarette rolling machine. Within five years more than 30,000,000 pounds of tobacco were marketed from Lynchburg. The foundation laid by tobacco led to a thriving trade in iron and steel. Its shoe factories were among the busiest in America. For a time the world’s largest tannin extract plant operated here.

The 1880s to 1930s brought Lynchburg’s greatest prosperity and the downtown area retains a wealth of commercial buildings from this era that we will see on our walking tour but first we will begin where the town began, at the site of John Lynch’s ferry...



1. Langley Fountain
James River at 9th Street



At this spot on the James River in 1757 John Lynch established his ferry. In 2004, with money raised from local citizens, this jet-powered water spout designed by Georgia Fountain Company was put into action. Secured to a stone pier from the remains of a 19th century bridge, the fountain throws James River water 190 feet in the air, laying claim to being the highest river fountain east of the Mississippi River.

WITH YOUR BACK TO THE JAMES RIVER, WALK UP 9TH STREET TO JEFFERSON STREET.

2. Amazement Square
27 9th Street at Jefferson Street



An innovative children's museum today, the J. W. Wood Building stands as one of the largest and best-preserved pre-Civil War structures in Lynchburg. Featuring a cast iron facade on the ground level, the building was constructed as a warehouse in 1853. During the Civil War it did duty as a hospital and commissary and during the 1900s a wholesale grocery firm operated here.

WALK UP ONE BLOCK TO COMMERCE STREET AND TURN LEFT.

3. Tobacco Warehouses Commerce Street



Lynchburg's first tobacco warehouse was constructed in 1792. Over the next century scores more would be built along the James River and the largest were sited along Commerce Street between 10th and 13th streets. Some of these brick behemoths have survived in whole or part and been re-adapted - each could hold a couple million pounds of tobacco leaf.

TURN RIGHT ON 11TH STREET AND TURN RIGHT ON MAIN STREET.

4. Mutual Savings Bank & Trust 1030 Main Street



The Mutual Savings Bank & Trust Company organized in 1913 and moved into this compact Neoclassical vault. The one-bay stone building is dominated by a large central-arched opening. The bank did not survive but the original building approaches its centennial having most recently operated as a restaurant.

5. Union Trust and Deposit Company 1024 Main Street



The razing of the east side of Main Street on this block stops at this slender four-story brick structure from the late 19th century. Its eclectic design, originally for the Union Trust and Deposit Company, features Richardsonian Romanesque-style rough stone arched windows in sets of three

(notice how the arches flatten as they go up), bands of terra cotta and a wildly decorative Victorian cornice with a flared gable at its center. The building has served many masters through the years, including one who added the street level storefront: a bookseller, sporting goods firm, a shoe peddler and antiques dealer among them.

6. Lynchburg Furniture Company
1021-23 Main Street



In the 1850s cast iron began to be used in New York City for large commercial facades. Cast iron could be forged into a wide array of shapes and designs, allowing elaborate facades that were far cheaper than traditional stone carved ones. These facades could also be painted a wide array of colors. Cast iron came to Lynchburg in the 1880s and a number of commercial buildings boasted ornate facades but this building from 1887 is the only remaining example. At its creation it was even more decorative with a fancy iron balcony overhanging the sidewalk at the first floor. Today you have to look above the street level to appreciate this survivor of the cast iron age.

7. The Famous
1019 Main Street



This building has been occupied by purveyors of men's clothing for 100 years, beginning with the Webb-Whitaker Company. It presents a classic downtown recessed entry framed by glass windows and a splendid art glass transom.

8. Shearer Brothers Furniture Store
920-924 Main Street



This beefy four-story brick Romanesque-styled building liberally covered in red terra cotta was constructed in 1891 for the Guggenheimer family's dry goods enterprise. But it is best known as the home of Shearer Brothers Furniture that occupied the space for much of the 20th century. In the 1950s the upper floors were clad in a corrugated aluminum and a new brick storefront. The aluminum has been stripped away but the intruding storefront remains.

9. 1880s/1890s Retail Trio
902-904-906 Main Street



Look up past the altered storefronts to see this decorative triad of retail survivors from the 19th century. The standout is the center building constructed for F.M. Kirby and Company. Its center is dominated by a two-level oriel that is surrounded by richly decorated terra cotta swags and garlands. Its tenants through the years have included several drug stores, Woolworths and Kresge. The building is flanked by red brick commercial properties crowned with ornate copper cornices.

10. Lynchburg National Bank
901 Main Street



The Lynchburg National Bank took its first deposits in 1865 and moved into this imposing Neoclassical home in 1916. The architect was an Englishman, Alfred Bossom, who was a great champion of large sky-tickling buildings in the first decades of the 20th century. He designed

several impressive banks in Virginia and it was a comforting thought to work in a Bossom-built bank since he invented a device for protecting people from suffocating if they accidentally got locked in a bank vault. Here he executed the Lynchburg National Bank in granite with engaged Tuscan columns and two distinct entrances. The building is capped with a balustrade and copper dome. In 1926 Alfred Bossom returned to England and embarked on a long career as a member of Parliament in the House of Commons.

11. Krise Building **827-829 Main Street**



In 1905, rising above Lynchburg's traditional center of commerce for over 200 years, rose the city's first skyscraper - a seven-story masonry structure created for the Krise Banking Company. As with many early high-rises the Krise Building was formed to resemble a classical column with a distinct base (the rusticated lower floors perforated with arched openings), a shaft (the relatively unadorned center stories) and a capital (the decorated top floor and bracketed cornice. In addition to being the city's tallest building (an honor it held until 1913) it was the most modern as well with fire-proofing features, mail chutes and electrical hydraulic elevators.

12. People's National Bank **801 Main Street**



The next prince of the Lynchburg skyline arrived in 1914 courtesy of the People's National Bank. The ten-story Neoclassical tower rises from a granite base and is faced in stone and terra cotta. People's National was only the first of a parade of financial institutions who have put their name on the building.

13. Academy of Music Theatre
600 Main Street



This was one of six Academy of Music Theatres constructed around the Commonwealth around the turn of the 20th century and the only original one remaining. Busy Virginia architects E.G. Frye and Aubrey Chesterman delivered a Beaux Arts creation for the Lynchburg streetscape in 1905, liberally displaying classical elements on the exterior (rusticated base, Ionic pilasters, pediments) and especially inside. The Academy boasted perfect sightlines, extraordinary acoustics, and was Lynchburg's first fully electrified building.

TURN LEFT ON 6TH STREET. TURN LEFT ON CHURCH STREET.

14. Young Women's Christian Association
626 Church Street



The first Association in the U.S., Ladies Christian Association was formed in New York City and the term "YWCA" was first used in 1866. This impressive Colonial Revival brick home for the Lynchburg chapter, founded in 1912, was constructed in 1919.

15. Anthony & Company
701 Church Street



This building began life as a church, designed by William Ellison in 1850 for St. Paul's Episcopalians. In 1894 the funeral for Confederate General Jubal Early was held here, just before

the congregation departed for a new meetinghouse on Clay Street. In the 1920s the three-story, dark brick structure received the Georgian Revival makeover seen today. Walk around the corner on 7th street to see some of the original windows from its days as a church more than 150 years ago.

16. Virginian Hotel **712 Church Street**



Lynchburg received a “European-class” hotel when the five-story Virginian Hotel was built in 1913 at a reported cost of \$250,000 and stuffed with all the modern amenities a traveler could want. Look up to see the variation in the brick color from an addition in the late 1920s to bring the number of rooms to 164. By 1969 there was not such a need for a downtown Lynchburg hotel and the Virginian was sold at auction for for \$163,000. Today it has been redeveloped for residential use.

17. Allied Arts Building **725 Church Street**



The 17-story Allied Arts Building stands as a monument to the optimism that gripped Lynchburg during the pre-Depression 1920s. With the city booming and office space at a premium a group of business and community leaders came together to form the Allied Arts Corporation in 1928 to draw up plans for a new major office building. The consortium hired Stanhope Johnson, a Lynchburg native and the city’s leading architect, to shepherd the project to completion. Although Johnson and his top designer Addison Staples were known for conservative structures here they tackled the newly popular Art Deco style for the first time. The resulting building that is cut into a steep hillside stands more than 80 years later as one of Virginia’s best Deco skyscrapers. The first three stories are faced in panels of dark greenstone, an unusual stone quarried from a vein in western Lynchburg. Local builders had used greenstone since the 1870s but only as an accent material - never in such profusion and as the quarry has been closed the highly polished base here remains the best expression of this local resource. The upper floors are created with contrasting yellow brick. Johnson moved his firm into the penthouse suite on the 17th floor of his masterwork

when it opened in 1931. The Allied Arts Building reigned as the city's tallest structure until 1974; Stanhope Johnson died the following year.

18. Hygeia Hospital
801 Church Street



This three-story brick building was constructed in 1900 for the Hygeia Hospital. It is typical of downtown commercial buildings in its Italianate style seen in the cornice brackets supporting a flat roof, arched window hoods and slender one-over-one windows.

19. Commercial Building
820 Church Street



This otherwise routine three-bay brick building is enlivened by fanciful fenestration and an imaginative cornice. The street level is faced with Lynchburg greenstone rubble.

20. News & Daily Advance Building
863 Church Avenue



The first edition of The News appeared in 1866; a competitor, The Daily Advance, hit the streets in 1880. That year Carter Glass, who had grown up down the street, was hired as a reporter at The News. He rose to become the newspaper's editor by 1887 and purchased the business the following year. Soon, Glass was able to acquire the afternoon Daily Advance, to buy out the competing Daily Republican, and to become the only newspaper publisher in Lynchburg. Carter Press entered

politics as a state senator in 1899. He was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by Woodrow Wilson and went on to serve 26 years in the United States Senate, a post he held until his death at the age of 88 in 1946.

The Glass family continued to publish both papers until 1979 when the papers were purchased by Worrell Newspapers and eventually morphed into The News & Advance. This Art Deco confection, designed by Roanoke architect Robert M. Allen, was constructed in 1931 to house the paper's operations. It remained here until 1974.

21. Monument Terrace **9th Street between Church and Court streets**



The first monument here honored five firemen killed in the line of duty on May 30, 1883. Designed by August Forsberg, the monument was set in a plaza and featured a couple of steps in the hillside. In the 1920s Aubrey Chesterman created a memorial to the memory of 47 local soldiers killed in World War I by extending the terrace up the 70-foot hill to Court Street. The Listening Post, crafted by Charles Keck, stands at the base of the terrace. The granite and limestone stairway pauses at memorial-studded landings en route to the top where a statue of a Confederate infantryman sculpted by James O. Scott stands.

22. City Hall **900 Church Street**



Today's city government is housed in Lynchburg's third federal building, a Depression-era project completed in 1933. It originally did duty as a post office and courthouse. The facade is punctuated by two-story recessed windows nestled between Ionic pilasters.

23. Monument Terrace Building
901 Church Street



This three-story Neoclassical building was constructed as the United States Post Office in 1912 under the auspices of James Knox Taylor, supervising architect of the United States Treasury. Arched windows and the main entrance pierce a rusticated stone base on the ground floor.

TAKE A FEW STEPS BACK TO MONUMENT TERRACE AND WALK TO THE TOP.

24. Lynchburg Museum
901 Court Street



This Greek Revival building was constructed as the Lynchburg Court House in 1855, sited on the summit of one of the town's many hills. The former hall of justice is dominated by a quartet of imposing fluted Doric columns. In the pediment fronting Court Street is a clock that was crafted in Boston back in 1833 and used in the first building of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The clock was hauled out of mothballs and installed in the courthouse with its weights cleverly dropping into the portico's two inside columns to keep time. The Old Court House trundled on until 1970; it was restored in the 1970s and opened as a museum in 1979.

TURN RIGHT ON COURT STREET.

25. First Presbyterian Church
815 Court Street



The Presbyterians first began assembling in 1815; this is their third sanctuary. This Romanesque tour-de-force with broad arched entryways and soaring corner tower was created in 1899-1900 by architect Edward G. Frye and is often tabbed as his masterwork. The church, slathered with multi-colored brick and stone corbels carved as humans, was abandoned by the church in 1952 and became a property of the city.

26. John Marshall Warwick House
720 Court Street



This brick house was erected in 1826, one of the earliest to be situated at the crest of Court House Hill, by John Marshall Warwick a prominent tobacconist and future mayor of Lynchburg. Hailing from the late Federal period, the house features stone lintels over the windows and decorative panels between the windows. In 1842, Warwick's grandson John W. Daniel was born in this house. Daniel, despite being crippled in the Battle of the Wilderness during the Civil War, became a politician who represented Virginia in the United States House of Representative and then spent 23 years in the United States Senate.

27. Court Street United Methodist Church
621 Court Street



If this church building looks vaguely familiar it is because architect Edward Frye followed his Romanesque work at First Presbyterian Church with a similar design for city Methodists. Completed in 1902, the structure is executed in buff-colored rough-face Kentucky stone.

TURN LEFT ON 6TH STREET AND WALK UP TO CLAY STREET AND TURN LEFT.

28. St. Paul's Episcopal Church
605 Clay Street



Lynchburg's oldest Episcopal church organized in 1822. The cornerstone for this massive Richardsonian Romanesque of gray Virginia granite was laid in 1891. Frank Miles Day, a Philadelphia victorian architect, drew up the design that draws on the influences of America's most famous architect of the post-Civil War period - Henry Hobson Richardson including broad powerful arches, multi-colored rough stone, a corner tower, arched windows created in groups of threes and a mixing of materials.

TURN LEFT ON 7TH STREET AND WALK DOWN TO JEFFERSON STREET. TURN RIGHT TO RETURN TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT BELOW 9TH STREET.

A Walking Tour of Petersburg, Virginia **from walkthetown.com**

There was a trading post on this spot at the head of navigation on the Appomattox River before 1850. When Peter Jones became proprietor the small settlement became known as Peter's Point. Petersburg was granted a charter in 1748 and by the time of the American Revolution the town was important enough to be raided by British forces under the direction of turncoat Benedict Arnold.

In the early 1800s Petersburg was the rival and even the superior to its neighbor to the north, Richmond. Crippling fires in 1815 and 1826 impeded progress but in 1850, when the town was consolidated with the nearby settlements of Blandford, Pocahontas, and Ravenscroft to become a city it was the third largest in Virginia with a population of 14,010.

During the Civil War, Ulysses S. Grant based his assault on the Confederate capital in Richmond on severing the supply line from the south at Petersburg. In June of 1864 the city became the "last ditch of the Confederacy." Four days of sharp fighting pushed the Southern lines back one mile, where both armies entrenched. The longest siege ever to take place on American soil was about to begin.

Almost immediately the 48th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, comprised mostly of coal miners, began digging a 511-foot mine shaft into the Confederate line, quietly carrying out tons of soil in cracker boxes. On July 30, after a month of digging, the Federals exploded four tons of powder under the Confederate battery, blowing 278 Southern defenders into the air. In the confusion that followed, the Union troops storming the line plunged directly into the massive crater created by the explosion rather than advancing around it. The Confederates were able to seal their defensive line and inflicted horrible casualties in a determined counterattack. The siege was to last nine months. Before it ended on April 2, 1865, a total of 42,000 Union and 28,000 Confederate troops were killed or captured in the Petersburg campaign.

The city began anew almost immediately after the war ended. The port of Petersburg was a commercial center and the city evolved into an important railroad hub as well. Census reports in 1880 indicated there were 70 more businesses operating in Petersburg than there were twenty years earlier when the Civil War began. Most found work in the tobacco factories but there was peanut processing and flour mills a silk mill, pencil plants and furniture-building as well.

Our walking tour will start where Peter Jones managed the loading and unloading of packets 350 years ago and continue up the hill to the historic Courthouse District...



1. Union Station
River Street at Third Street



The Norfolk and Western Railway constructed this Colonial Revival passenger depot in 1909-1910 to replace an earlier structure that was damaged by rampaging Appomattox River flood waters. The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad also used Union Station for a time; the ACL's line curved off to the northeast while the Norfolk and Western's ran east-west. It remained an active station until 1971.

WITH YOUR BACK TO UNION STATION, TURN RIGHT AND WALK UNDER THE ROUTE 1 OVERPASS.

2. South Street Station
River Street at Market Square



This original South Side Railroad station, the oldest such building in the state, was built around 1854 when the line was completed from Petersburg westward to Lynchburg, a distance of 123 miles. During the Civil War, many Confederate troops were brought here from distant battlefields and camps, and sent to the numerous Petersburg hospitals. In the final year of the war, the railroad would be the target of at least three Federal cavalry raids, with service being disrupted from time to time while the tracks were repaired. Damage from a 30-pound artillery shell can still be seen in the western freight wing where it crashed into a roof support beam.

This building served as the post-war offices for the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad under former Confederate General William Mahone. His office was on the upper floor front window of the passenger station. This rail line is now the Norfolk-Southern.

WALK INTO MARKET SQUARE.

3. Old Towne Market
9 East Old Street in Market Square



This octagonal red brick building was constructed in 1879, replacing a simple frame market building. The site for a public market was donated in 1805 by Colonel Robert Bolling. In its early days it was the only place in town to buy meats and vegetables for the dinner table.

WALK TO THE EAST SIDE OF MARKET SQUARE, ON COCKADE ALLEY.

4. McIlwaine House
425 Cockade Alley at Old Street



This Federal-style frame residence was built around 1794 by Erasmus Gill and was later owned by George H. Jones, Mayor of Petersburg, in 1815-16. It takes its name from Archibald Graham McIlwaine, a Petersburg industrialist and financier, who made it his residence from 1831-78. After standing vacant for nearly four decades the house, filled with exquisite woodwork buried under some 20 coats of paint, is being restored.

TURN RIGHT AND WALK SOUTH UP THE RISE TO THE END OF COCKADE ALLEY AT BOLLINGBROOK STREET. TURN RIGHT.

5. Farmers' Bank
19 Bollingbrook Street



This early Federal-style commercial building was constructed in 1817 and is one of Virginia's oldest bank buildings. Granite string courses divide the three stories. The keystones over the windows are granite as well. As it approaches its bicentennial the building is doing duty as the Olde Towne Visitor Center.

TURN RIGHT ON SYCAMORE STREET. TURN LEFT ON OLD STREET.

6. Appomattox Iron Works
20-28 Old Street



This Federal style brick building was constructed between 1810 and 1825 for ironworking craftsmen. From 1899 to 1972 this was the home of the Appomattox Iron Works. The building was scheduled to be razed but escaped its date with the wrecking ball only to be torn into by a tornado in 1993. Still, the building survived to receive renovation early in this century.

7. Dunlop Tobacco Factory
45-127 Old Street and Market Street



After the Civil War the economy of Petersburg recovered on the back of tobacco. In 1880 nearly seven of every ten workers in town were employed in one of the 12 tobacco factories in the city. In 1888 David Dunlop, a local magnate, constructed this expansive brick factory. Shortly it was

employing over 700 people and churning out more than two million pounds of tobacco products each year. The city's last remaining tobacco manufacturing company in Petersburg closed its headquarters in 2010; this old factory was redeveloped into living space.

8. Golden Ball Tavern
West Old Street and North Market Street



Here stood a dwelling house, constructed about 1764 by prosperous tobacco merchant, Richard Hanson, who, as a fervent Loyalist, fled Virginia in 1776. From the time of its erection until 1825, its sign of a large golden ball as famous in Virginia. According to tradition, British officers serving under Cornwallis were quartered here in 1781. When Petersburg was incorporated as a town in 1784, the town council and the courts used the tavern as their first meeting place. The structure was enlarged by 1820 and utilized as a hotel until after the Civil War when it was used for a number of retail ventures. The building was demolished in 1944.

TURN LEFT ON MARKET STREET. TURN LEFT ON BANK STREET.

9. Charles Leonard Hardware Company Building
20-22 West Bank Street



Charles Leonard began his business in Petersburg in the 19th century as a “Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Carriage Material, Leather and Rubber Belting, Saw Mill and Ship Chandler’s Supplies, Sash, Doors and blinds, Sportsmen’s and Fishermen’s Supplies and Household Sewing machines.” The firm moved into this four-story brick building in 1919. Look up over the altered ground floor to see the decorative brickwork on pilasters and spandrels. The building dates to 1845 and was struck by Union artillery shells during the Civil War.

10. The Siege Museum
15 West Bank Street



The ten-month Union siege of Petersburg was the longest such military operation ever conducted on American soil. The museum portrays the human story of the Civil War as lavish lifestyles gave way to a bitter struggle for survival. The museum itself is housed in the historic Greek Revival Exchange Building, built between 1839 and 1841 as a commodities market.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO MARKET STREET AND TURN LEFT.

11. Trapezium House
244 North Market Street



Charles O'Hara was known around town for his eccentricity. When he built this three-story red brick house in 1817 he made sure there were no right angles or parallel walls because his West Indian servant told him that such a house could not harbor evil spirits. For years the place was known as "Rat Castle" because of the rats O'Hara kept as pets.

TURN LEFT ON WEST TABB STREET.

12. City Hall

135 North Union Street at West Tabb Street



Now serving as the Petersburg City Hall, this superb example of mid-19th century Italian Renaissance architecture began life as a United States Customs House and Post Office. The Petersburg granite-faced building is one of a series of Customs Houses designed by Ammi B. Young, Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury Department. Two others were constructed in Richmond and Norfolk. During the Civil War, this upper story served as headquarters for the Confederate military department of Southern Virginia and North Carolina, commanded variously by James Longstreet, D.H. Hill, George E. Pickett, and P.G.T. Beauregard.

The three southern bays of the building were added between 1908 and 1910. The post office moved to Franklin Street in 1936 and the property transitioned to the city and became City Hall in 1938.

13. Tabb Street Presbyterian Church

21 West Tabb Street



The Tabb Street Presbyterian Church is a monumental temple-form structure of stuccoed brick with granite detailing. It was brought to the Petersburg streetscape in 1843 by architect Thomas U. Walter in the days before he would re-design the United States Capitol dome in Washington, D.C. The building is dominated by six fluted Doric columns supporting a full entablature. It originally sported a tapered, octagonal steeple but it was removed in 1938. This is the third building to serve the congregation since its creation in 1813.

TURN RIGHT ON SYCAMORE STREET, STAYING ON THE WEST (YOUR RIGHT) SIDE OF THE STREET..

14. Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company
150 North Sycamore and West Tabb streets



The Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company began business June 1, 1860. It transacted a banking and insurance business, the former being much the more important branch. The company occupied this corner Neoclassical headquarters, constructed of brick on an ashlar foundation, in the late 1880s. The bricks on both the Tabb Street and North Sycamore Street facades form Ionic pilasters on the second floor.

15. Virginia National Bank
144 North Sycamore Street



The bank was established on March 22, 1905 and moved into this Neoclassical mid-block vault in 1911. The building of limestone blocks is notable for its colossal fluted Corinthian columns rising to a triangular denticulated pediment.

WALK ACROSS THE STREET AND TURN LEFT, WALKING A FEW STEPS BACK TO EAST TABB STREET.

16. The National Bank
147 North Sycamore and East Tabb streets



The National Bank of Petersburg organized in 1886. This brick vault with limestone facing created in the Neoclassical style was built in 1906 for the National Bank. With its prominent Doric portico, the National is considered architecturally the finest of the three turn-of-the 20th century banks that were located at the corner of Sycamore and Tabb streets.

17. Petersburg Courthouse
Courthouse Square
150 North Sycamore Street



Sited on a hill overlooking downtown, the courthouse was constructed between 1838 and 1840 in the fashion of the Tower of the Winds, an octagonal marble clocktower on the Roman agora in Athens, Greece. The first story features a bell, Corinthian columns, round-arched arcade, and entablature; the second story of the tower highlights the Ionic order, with an octagonal lantern and entablature; the top of the tower has large clock with four faces.

It was designed by New York architect Calvin Pollard as the city's Husting's Courthouse. The term "hustings" derives from a British form of court system loosely in place in Virginia today and refers to a public space where political campaign speeches are made.

The Courthouse was the official Confederate headquarters during the Siege of Petersburg. The clock tower was a favorite target of Union cannons - an estimated 20,000 shells rained on the city during the Siege. When Petersburg fell on April 3, 1865 a Union flag was installed on the tower.

WALK UP INTO COURTHOUSE SQUARE AND AROUND THE COURTHOUSE TO ADAMS STREET. TURN LEFT ON ADAMS STREET AND RIGHT ON HENRY STREET. WALK UP INTO CENTRE HILL.

18. Centre Hill
1 Centre Hill Court



Colonel Robert Bolling was a wealthy early American settler, merchant and planter. He is the ancestor of many prominent individuals including Presidents George H. W. Bush and George W. Bush. Robert Bolling IV built this opulent mansion in 1823 in the late Federal style. The Greek Revival style porch with Ionic columns was added during an extensive remodeling by Robert Buckner Bolling in the 1840s. A tunnel was carved from the house through the hill out to Henry Street. Since the late 19th century, when the ghosts of Civil War soldiers were first heard in the mansion, January 24th has been the night of “ghostly activity” at Centre Hill, now a house museum.

WALK BACK DOWN CENTRE HILL TO HENRY STREET AND WALK ONTO THIRD STREET THAT LEADS BACK DOWN TO OLDE TOWNE. FOLLOW THIRD STREET BACK TO RIVER STREET AND THE TOUR STARTING POINT AT UNION STATION.

A Walking Tour of Richmond, Virginia

from walkthetown.com

Advantageously situated at the head of navigation on the James River, Richmond has been a serial capital city through the centuries. When this was the land of the Powhatan tribe it was one of their capitals, often called Shocquohocan, or Shockoe. The English began attempts at a settlement here as early as 1609 but development did not take until 1645 when Fort Charles was erected at the falls of the James. On October 27, 1673 Englishman William Byrd was granted 1,200 acres on the James River and became a prosperous fur trader on the land that would become modern-day Richmond.

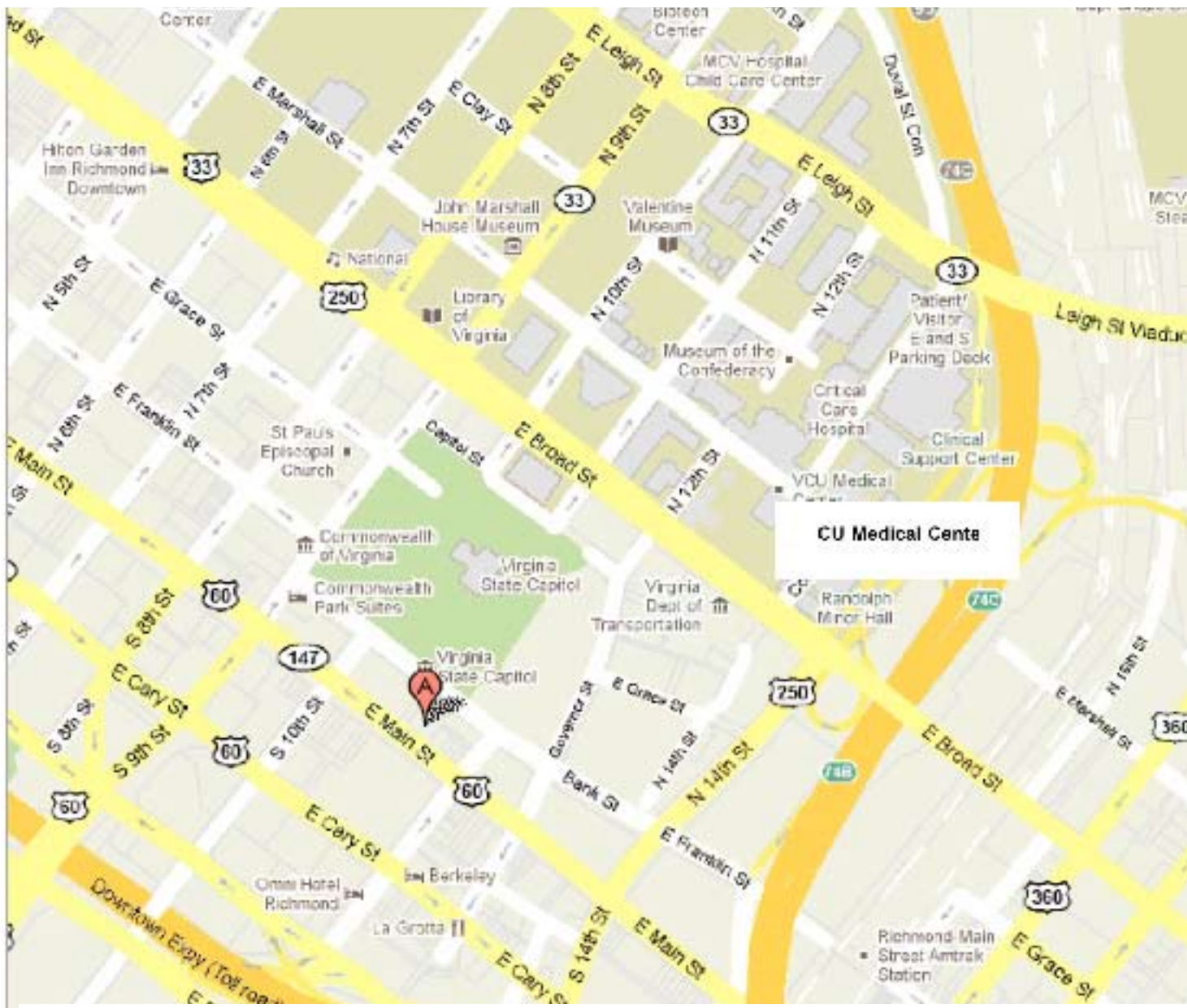
In 1779 the capital of Virginia was moved out of Williamsburg to Richmond, following the flow of western-bound settlers to a more centralized location. At the time there were only 684 people living in the town and Governor Thomas Jefferson and the government had to scramble for rented and temporary quarters. Virginians embraced their new capital, however, and by 1790 the population had swelled to 3,761 and by 1800 had reached 5,730.

Richmond soon blossomed as the leading industrial center of the American South. The furnaces of the Tredegar Iron Works and Belle Isle Iron Works were stocked in 1833 and soon became the largest manufacturing site outside of the industrial North. Richmond flour mills also knew no equal and its factories hummed turning out paper and cigars and fertilizer. The city was a major transportation center and was the site of the world's first triple railroad crossing.

Richmond became a capital city once again when the Confederate government moved here from Montgomery, Alabama in the early days of the Civil War in 1861, chiefly to be close to the crucial munitions coming out of the Tredegar Iron Works. It immediately became the focus of Abraham Lincoln's Army of the Potomac and the first major campaign against Richmond took place in June of 1862. Union General George McClellan failed during the Seven Days Battles and it would not be for another three years that the capital city and the Confederacy would fall. On April 3, 1865, Richmond was evacuated and burned by its own people. It is estimated that one in every four Richmond buildings was destroyed in the blaze.

Richmond weathered the Reconstruction Era better than most and was soon the most densely populated city in the South. The world's first cigarette-rolling machine was introduced in the city at that time and the world's first successful electric street car system appeared on its streets. But like all American cities, Richmond's manufacturing presence waned through the 20th century and today its economic engine is powered by law, finance, government and as a popular location for corporate headquarters.

Our walking tour will concentrate on the downtown area where Richmond's historic warehouse district is located on the banks of the James River and where the city's "Wall Street" can be found. But we will begin on the top of a hill where Thomas Jefferson once stood and sketched out the future home of the government that defines Richmond...



CU Medical Centre

1. Virginia State Capitol Capitol Square



In 1779 the Virginia removed from Williamsburg for Richmond although there was no building ready for them. Thomas Jefferson and his French architectural collaborator Charles-Louis Clérisseau set about creating the first American public building in the form of a classical temple. The stucco-clad brick building would not be completed until 1800. This was the seat of government for the Confederate States of America and it was here Robert E. Lee assumed command of all Virginia forces. The grounds were formally landscaped by Maxmillian Godefroy in 1816 and given a more naturalistic curving makeover in the middle of the 19th century. New wings for the Virginia House and Senate were completed in 1906. Both grounds and building have received thoughtful renovations through the decades but nothing that would prevent Mr. Jefferson from recognizing the core of his pioneering design.

FACING THE CAPITOL BUILDING, AROUND TO ITS WEST SIDE, YOUR LEFT.

2. Virginia Washington Monument northwest corner of Capitol Square



This bronze group was the first of Richmond's many outdoor monuments, conceived to honor Virginia's native sons and their role in the battle for American independence. There were rumblings about honoring George Washington as early as 1816 and the Commonwealth of Virginia even proposed to relocate the remains of the most famous Virginian of them all in Richmond. The cornerstone for the memorial was not laid until Washington's 118th birthday on February 22, 1850, however, and the statue, designed by Thomas Crawford, was not unveiled until four years later. It is the second equestrian statue of General Washington in the United States. There was still hope that Capitol Square would become Washington's last resting place and Crawford incorporated a tomb with a massive stone door into his design of the monument but he would never leave his beloved Mount Vernon and the tomb remains empty.

Crawford also completed the statues of Thomas Jefferson representing his contribution to Independence and Patrick Henry signifying Revolution. Randolph Rogers sculpted George Mason (Bill of Rights), John Marshall (Justice), Thomas Nelson, Jr. Finance) and Andrew Lewis (Colonial Times). Also sprinkled around the Capitol Square grounds are bronze statues of General Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson, Confederate governor William “Extra Billy” Smith and surgeon Hunter Holmes McGuire.

This tavern became Jacob Opp’s Inn during the Revolutionary War, and was the residence of Continental Army officers during the time of General Sullivan’s campaign. Opp also placed a wooden Indian outside the hotel to attract the Indian trade, in particular. A hostelry has been operated on the site ever since that time, under various names, although the building may have been “razed” and remodeled.

WALK DOWN THE HILL OF CAPITOL SQUARE TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER.

3. Bell Tower southwest corner of Capitol Square at Bank and 10th streets



The Bell Tower began life in 1824 as a guardhouse for the Virginia Capitol Guard and a town signal tower. Builder Levi Swan incorporated classical elements in the square brick tower that replaced an earlier wooden structure. Swan used blind arches on the faces of the tower and put an octagonal belvedere on top. The tower is trimmed out in Acquia sandstone. After ringing out alerts to Union troop advances during the Civil War the Bell Tower slid into into neglect. The Bell Tower became an early beneficiary of the historic preservation movement in the early 1900s and received a facelift and new belvedere. Since the 1930s the bell’s main duty has been to call the Virginia General Assembly into session.

WALK ACROSS 9TH STREET ONTO FRANKLIN STREET.

4. Virginia Supreme Court
100 North 9th Street at Franklin Street



The Supreme Court of Virginia traces its origins back to 1623 when the Virginia House of Burgesses created a five-man appellate court. The Neoclassical building that houses the seven justices today was built for the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond in 1919. Howard Sill, a Baltimore architect better known for his Colonial house designs, won the commission and delivered an imposing building notable for its parade of fluted Ionic columns marching across the facades. In 1981, after forty years of hearing cases in the State Library Building, the Supreme Court set up shop here.

5. Stewart-Lee House
707 East Franklin Street



Robert E. Lee came to this house after surrendering his army at Appomattox. It had been the wartime home of his family, first used by his son General George Washington Custis Lee and then by his wife and daughters after their Arlington home was confiscated in 1864. General Lee stayed briefly before moving permanently to Lexington. The house was one of a group of five constructed by tobacco merchant Norman Stewart between 1844 and 1849 and stands as one of the Richmond's finest surviving Greek Revival townhouses.

TURN LEFT ON 7TH STREET. TURN LEFT ON EAST MAIN STREET AND BEGIN YOUR TOUR OF RICHMOND'S "WALL STREET."

6. First National Bank
825-27 East Main Street



This is Richmond's first skyscraper, erected in 1913. Rising 19 stories, it reigned as the city's tallest building until 1930. Alfred Charles Bossom designed the limestone and granite tower in the Neoclassical style in the form of an ancient columns with a distinct base (the powerful fluted Corinthian columns), a shaft (the unadorned middle floors) and a decorative capital (an ornate cornice that was removed in the 1970s).

The First National Bank was founded in April 1865 and one of its first customers was Robert E. Lee, who surrendered his Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox only eight days earlier. The bank emerged from Reconstruction as the city's strongest and in position to raise Richmond's first steel-frame skyscraper. The building dodged conversion into condominiums in the 1980s and remains an office complex as it approaches its centennial.

7. The Mutual Building
909 East Main Street



The "Mutual Assurance Society, against Fire on Buildings, of the State of Virginia" was incorporated by the General Assembly on December 22, 1794. Still in operation, it is the third oldest mutual fire insurance company in business in the country and is Virginia's oldest continuously operated corporation. The Society erected one of Richmond's first high-rise office buildings in 1904 when New York architects Clinton & Russell delivered a nine-story U-shaped Neoclassical Revival structure with a central light court. The Mutual Building forms a strong Doric impression with a doorframe surrounded by two-story Doric columns and Doric pilasters separating upper story windows. An additional three stories were tacked onto the building in 1912.

8. United States Post Office and Customs House
1000 East Main Street



Completed in 1858, this formidable Italianate structure was the site of one-stop shopping for the Federal government in Richmond for the better part of the 19th century - the post office, customs house and courts were all contained within its Petersburg granite walls. Those stout walls enabled it to be the only building in the area to survive the fire that accompanied the evacuation of Richmond at the end of the Civil War. When subsequent expansions came along in the early 20th century the same locally quarried granite was used and the Italianate style mimicked.

9. American National Bank Building
1001 East Main Street



The core of this building was constructed in 1904 as a three-bay, nine-story tower designed by Baltimore architects James Wyatt and William Nolting. They outfitted the little skyscraper with Renaissance Revival details. Five years later Virginia architect Charles K. Bryant added another three bays to the east and added two floors up top. At the roofline was a decorative cornice and a parapet. In the 1960s a modernization plan stripped away all the architectural flourishes and the building was covered with a metal skin with metal windows. In 2003 a rehabilitation crew re-installed the original decorative elements using modern materials so what you see today is much as you would have seen 100 plus years ago.

10. American Trust Company
1005 East Main Street



Bank specialists Louis Mowbray and Justin Uffinger designed this Neoclassical vault in 1919 for the American Trust Company. Scarcely an inch of the limestone-faced building lacks ornamentation up to the decorative parapet with turned balusters. The entablature sports acanthus leaves and cartouches and above the capital on each column is a classical head. The building approaches its second century as a restaurant.

11. Stearns Block
1007-1013 East Main Street



In the 1850s the cheapness and availability of cast iron led James Bogardus of New York City to advocate and design buildings using cast iron components. Cast iron could be forged into a wide array of shapes and designs, allowing elaborate facades that were far cheaper than traditional stone carved ones. These facades could also be painted a wide array of colours. Many of these buildings had elaborate Neoclassical or Romanesque designs. Mostly used on commercial and industrial buildings, cast-iron provided an attractive alternative for a rebuilding South after the Civil War. Franklin Stearns purchased this choice downtown real estate for \$32,100 in 1865 and constructed this four-story, half-block commercial building in four distinct sections. Details include entrances framed by Corinthian columns and rounded arches with spiraling vines, topped by a garland and rosebud. Vines, garlands, and rosebuds also decorate the windows, and a heavy cornice with large and ornate brackets draws the eyes up from the street level.

12. Donnan-Asher Iron-Front Building 1207-1211 East Main Street



Ignore the ground story and look up to see one of the finest cast iron facades in the city. John Asher and Williams S. Donnan invested their 1866 commercial block with an Italianate style of tall, slender windows and an abundance of arches. The upper three floors remain unaltered but the first floor suffered an unfortunate remodeling in 1966 to install large plate glass shop windows.

TURN RIGHT ON GOVERNOR STREET AND WALK INTO THE HEART OF THE SHOCKOE HISTORIC DISTRICT, THE REMNANTS OF RICHMOND'S DAYS AS A BUSY PORT CITY.

13. Columbian Block 101 Shockoe Slip at East Cary Street



Shockoe Slip was laid out prior to Thomas Jefferson's 1782 plan for the City. Hard by the James River, it has long been at the heart of Richmond's commercial and economic life with vast quantities of tobacco and produce passing through "The Slip." The distinguished Columbian Block helps frame a small triangular plaza within the cobblestone-paved Shockoe Slip District. It was erected in 1871 on the site of the large Columbian Hotel that was wiped out in the general burning of the warehouse district during the evacuation of Richmond in 1865. The upper two stories of the Italianate-styled building served as a commodity exchange. It looks out on a 1905 fountain in the center of the plaza where horses hauling freight wagons could stop for a well-deserved drink. The fountain has an urn-type design in the Italian Renaissance style, with an octagonal base in solid stone. Charles S. Morgan donated the fountain whose inscription on one side reads "In memory of one who loved animals."

AFTER EXPLORING THE WAREHOUSE DISTRICT, RETURN TO EAST MAIN STREET AT GOVERNOR STREET. AT THIS POINT YOU CAN CHOOSE A DETOUR TO CHECK OUT ONE OF RICHMOND'S OUTSTANDING LANDMARKS. IF YOU CHOOSE NOT

TO TAKE THE DETOUR, CONTINUE WALKING NORTH ON GOVERNOR STREET. TO TAKE THE DETOUR, WALK TWO BLOCKS EAST ON EAST MAIN STREET UNDER I-95.

**Detour Stop. Main Street Station and Trainshed
1520 East Main Street**



The Seaboard Air Line was America's major north-south rail line in the 19th century and at this point it crossed the tracks of the Chesapeake and Ohio. Railroad architects Wilson, Harris and Richards of Philadelphia tapped elements of French Renaissance architecture to craft this monumental five-story depot of stone and brick in 1901. Attached to the rear was a 400-foot cast iron train shed. Main Street Station reigned as the gateway to the city until passenger service was discontinued in 1975. The National Historic Landmark was flooded by Hurricane Agnes and damaged by fire twice but re-opened as an Amtrak station in 2003.

AFTER VIEWING MAIN STREET STATION, RETURN TO GOVERNOR STREET AND TURN RIGHT TO RESUME THE MAIN TOUR.

**14. Morson's Row
219-223 Governor Street**



These are the remnants of what was once one of Richmond's most prestigious residential addresses. James Marion Morson, a lawyer, constructed this trio of bowfront townhouses as high-end rental property in 1853. The brick buildings were dressed in stucco and scored to give the appearance of stone blocks. Alfred Lybrook, who learned his trade in Germany, provided the pioneering Italianate design which was to become commonplace on city streets. The buildings retain their hallmarks of the style - cast iron window hoods and bracketed cornices.

TURN LEFT ON CAPITOL STREET AND WALK BACK INTO CAPITOL SQUARE. TURN LEFT AND WALK THROUGH THE GATE.

15. Virginia Governor's Mansion
northeast corner of Capitol Square



Completed in 1813 and approaching its third century of service, the Virginia Governor's Mansion is the oldest building continuously used as an executive residence in the United States. Alexander Parris, a New England architect who began his career as a housewright and lighthouse designer, delivered an elegantly proportioned Federal design for the new Governor's Mansion that is the third state-owned executive residence and the second in Richmond. Governor James Barbour and his family were the first occupants.

WALK BACK OUT TO CAPITOL STREET AND TURN LEFT, TURN RIGHT ON 11TH STREET AND WALK ONE BLOCK TO THE BROAD STREET.

16. Old City Hall
block bounded by 10th and 11th streets and Capitol and East Broad streets



When it was decided to replace the original City Hall and Courthouse that stood on this site from 1816 to 1875 the estimate for the new building was a meaty \$300,000. But by the time the monumental stone City Hall was finished being outfitted with ornamental stone and iron work, eight years after groundbreaking in 1886, the project was more than a million dollars over budget. It stands as a masterpiece of High Victorian Gothic style, contributed by Elijah Myers of Detroit, and is awash in buttresses and pointed arches. The northwest corner clock tower soars 195 feet high. Occupying a full block, City Hall is the largest granite building in Richmond, constructed of locally quarried Petersburg granite from the banks of the James River. The building closed in 1971 but resisted calls for its demolition and carries on today as office space.

TURN RIGHT ON BROAD STREET, WALKING EAST.

17. Patrick Henry Building
1111 East Broad Street



This block-filling government building was built between 1938 and 1941 as the Virginia State Library and Supreme Court of Appeals. It was given an Art Deco treatment characterized by its spare rendering of the classical style a style popular for public works in the 1930s and '40s, both in America and Europe. The library departed for its new digs three blocks away in 1997.

18. Old First Baptist Church
East Broad and 12th streets



Philadelphia architect Thomas U. Walter, who capped his career with the design of the United States Capitol dome, was busy in Virginia with 10 buildings to his credit. The Greek Revival First Baptist Church was constructed during the years 1839 to 1841. Its powerful proportions are centered around a pair of fluted Doric columns in the portico. It became the “Old” First Baptist Church when the congregation sold the building to the Medical College of Virginia in 1928. Its influential design has spawned several imitators around the city, including its successor on Monument Avenue and the First African Baptist church two blocks to the east.

19. Monumental Church
1224 East Broad Street



The greatest tragedy in early Richmond history struck in December 1811 when stage scenery caught on fire in the wooden Richmond Theatre that was located on this site. The blaze swiftly engulfed

the building trapping 70 victims, including the governor, in the conflagration. Their remains were enclosed in a brick vault and town leaders decided to memorialize the incident with a combination memorial and church. Robert Mills of Charleston, regarded as the first American-born professional architect, won a design competition with a four-part plan that featured a classical portico that sheltered the marble monument to the victims of the fire and an octagonal sanctuary capped by a circular dome. The building was completed by 1814 and the congregation remained active until 1965. Today Monumental Church is cherished as a National historic Landmark.

20. William Beers House
northwest corner of College Street and East Broad Street



Were one walking around Richmond in the 1840s one would have seen plenty of townhouses like this antebellum brick Greek Revival building. William Beers, a clothing merchant, built the original two-story house in 1839. It lost its gable roof and picked up a full third floor in an Italianate makeover in 1860. Houses like this are rare enough today that the Beers House is a designated Virginia Historical Landmark.

TURN LEFT ON COLLEGE STREET.

21. First African Baptist Church
301 College Street at East Broad Street



The First Baptist Church traces its roots back to the last days of the 18th century where whites, free blacks and slaves worshipped together. The white members departed for their own church two blocks away in 1841 and the blacks remained in the ancestral church building that was torn down in 1876. Its replacement was this building that was modeled on the breakaway group's Greek Revival First Baptist Church. The congregation, one of the oldest African American congregations in Virginia, left in 1955 and sold the church to the Medical College of Virginia which uses it still, although minus its original cupola and stained glass windows.

22. Egyptian Building southwest corner of East Marshall and College streets



You don't see many early Egyptian-flavored buildings on the streets of American cities but this National Historic Landmark is one. Designed by Philadelphia architect Thomas S. Stewart, it appeared on the Richmond streetscape in 1845 as the first permanent home of the Medical Department of Hampden-Sydney College, which later became the Medical College of Virginia. It remains the oldest medical college building in the South.

The exotic exterior of the fortress-like building was restored in 1939 by legendary Wall Street financier and stock market speculator Bernard Baruch as a paean to his father Simon, an 1862 graduate of the school and a Confederate surgeon during the Civil War. The Egyptian Building abounds in symbolic ornamentation - wings representing spirit, serpents representing wisdom, and inside hieroglyphics decorate the lobby.

TURN LEFT ON EAST MARSHALL STREET AND CROSS 11TH STREET.

23. Putney Houses 1010 and 1012 East Marshall Street



Samuel Putney and his son Stephen were in the shoe manufacturing business and sold enough boots in the second half of the 1800s to move into the then-fashionable Court End section of Richmond here. The father's house at 1010, built in 1859, is the more ornate of the two with a stucco facade scored to look like stone. The splendid ornamental cast iron porch was a product of the local Phoenix Iron Works. Stephen's Italianate townhouse at 1012 is distinguished by a richly carved entablature at the front door and a unique two-story cast iron veranda that takes advantage of its corner location. The Putney Houses are now used by Virginia Commonwealth University.

WALK BACK A FEW STEPS TO NORTH 11TH STREET AND TURN LEFT. TURN RIGHT ON EAST CLAY STREET.

**24. White House of the Confederacy
1201 East Clay Street**



This residence was constructed overlooking the Shockloe Valley in 1818 for John Brockenbrough, a physician. The design of the gray stuccoed-brick house with dominant twinned Doric columns has been attributed to Charleston native Robert Mills, America's most prominent architect of the early 20th century and a friend of Brockenbrough's. Its original lines were disturbed in 1844 with the addition of a third story.

The house was deemed an appropriate executive mansion for the new Confederacy when it located to Richmond in 1861 and was used by Jefferson Davis and his family until 1865. After the fall of the Confederacy, the house became headquarters for occupying Federal troops until 1870 when it was converted into one of Richmond's first public schools. In 1890 the house was slated to be demolished when it was rescued by the Confederate Memorial Literary Society and put to use as the Confederate Museum from 1896 until 1976. The house was restored to its wartime appearance when it was the political and social hub of the Confederate States of America in 1988.

The museum, featuring the largest collection of Confederate artifacts in the world, moved into the adjacent building in 1976. Artifacts from every important Southern leader, including Lee's surrender sword at Appomattox, are on hand. Also on display is the last Confederate flag, flown by the *CSS Shenandoah*, a warship harassing a United States whaling fleet in the Pacific Ocean when the war ended. Unaware of the fall of the Confederacy until August, the crew then sailed 17,000 miles around Cape Horn to England, finally surrendering to the British on November 6, 1865.

TURN AND WALK WEST ON EAST CLAY STREET.

25. Valentine Richmond History Center/Wickham House
1015 East Clay Street at 11th Street



Mann S. Valentine made his money in the 1800s peddling Valentine's Meat-Juice, an elixir extracted from pure beef that was touted to assist in the treatment of typhoid fever, diarrhea, cholera or just about anything ailing you. It was sold in its distinctive round bottle well into the 20th century. Valentine used his wealth to collect objects that supposedly began with a cigar box full of arrowheads but eventually included rare books and furniture from Europe, Asia, and Africa. After he died in 1893 his will provided for the establishment of the Valentine Museum, the first private museum in the City of Richmond. It opened in 1898 and featured sculpted works by Valentine's brother, Edward, including a plaster cast of his recumbent statue of Robert E. Lee.

The house that was purchased to house the Valentine collection was constructed in 1812 for John Wickham, a lawyer who defended Vice President Aaron Burr when he was prosecuted for treason in 1807. Arguing before his good friend John Marshall, Wickham secured Burr's freedom. Outside the courtroom Wickham was known for his love of racehorses. His most famous was Boston who he lost in a card game before becoming one of the greatest horses of the 19th century. His house is an early work of prominent architect-engineer Alexander Parris of Massachusetts. When his original plans for the house were reviewed and excoriated by British designer of the United States Capitol Benjamin Latrobe, Parris re-drew his plans and created a benchmark for the Federal period of American architecture. It was declared a National Historic Landmark in 1971.

26. Grant House
1008 East Clay Street



William H. Grant, who owned a string of tobacco warehouses, erected this handsome mansion in 1856, notable for its classical entranceway and Romanesque windows framed by ornate cast-iron window hoods. The Civil War seriously crimped Grant's tobacco business and in 1868 his oldest son James was accused of murdering the publisher of the Southern Opinion, H. Rives Pollard. Although acquitted - despite overwhelming evidence as to his guilt - the trial and the tribulations

in the tobacco trade accelerated the family's departure from the house. In 1892, after years of mixed use, it was acquired by Sheltering Arms Hospital founded in 1889 as a "haven of mercy" for impoverished Virginians. The Grant House is currently owned by Virginia Commonwealth University.

TURN LEFT ON NORTH 10TH STREET. TURN RIGHT ON EAST MARSHALL STREET.

27. City Hall
900 East Broad Street/East Marshall Street



Richmond's current City Hall was constructed in 1970. By the late 1990s the structural integrity of the building was rapidly deteriorating. The culprit was its marble skin and in 2003 the facade was removed and the building re-skinned with a metal panel system.

28. John Marshall House
818 East Marshall House



The country was one year old and John Marshall was a lawyer in private practice and emerging leader of the Federalist Party in Virginia when he began work on this Federal style brick house in 1788. Marshall owned the entire block comprising four building lots as was a common practice in early Richmond. Marshall's square included the house, his law office, a laundry, kitchen, carriage house and stable, and garden. This was his home after he became the fourth Chief Justice of the United States in 1801 and remained so as he served 34 years under six presidents and participated in more than 1,000 decisions. The property remained in the Marshall family until 1911 and has been open to the public ever since.

TURN LEFT ON NORTH 8TH STREET, ENTERING THE THEATER DISTRICT. TURN RIGHT ON BROAD STREET. TURN LEFT ON NORTH 6TH STREET.

29. Richmond Center Stage
600 East Grace Street



The first theatrical production took place in Richmond in 1784. One of the highlights of the city's rich performing arts legacy took place On April 9, 1928 when the doors opened to the Loew's Richmond Theatre for the screening of the M.G.M. silent film "West Point" starring William Haines and Joan Crawford. Noted theater architect John Eberson, known for his enthusiastic use of vibrant colors, created the extravagant Loew's Richmond in the Spanish Mission style with a dark red brick exterior heavily ornamented with sculpted terra cotta and limestone. Like nearly all of America's grand movie palaces the Loew's Richmond went dark in 1979 but re-emerged four years later as a live performance venue, the Carpenter Center for the Performing Arts. The Carpenter Center closed in late December 2004 for a \$73 million renovation and restoration, becoming part of the downtown performing arts complex known as Richmond CenterStage.

TURN LEFT ON GRACE STREET.

30. St. Peter's Church
800 East Grace Street



Richmond's first Catholics entered services through the paired Doric columns of this Greek Revival church in 1834. Until 1905 St. Peter's was the city's cathedral until the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart at Cathedral Place and Laurel Street superseded it in 1905. The square cupola and octagonal dome mimic St. Paul's Church at the opposite end of the block.

31. St. Paul's Church
815 East Grace Street



This was the church of Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee and a slew of Virginia governors. Davis was confirmed here and was attending services when he learned that Lee's defensive line at Petersburg had been broken on April 2, 1865, and that the evacuation of Richmond was imminent. The building was completed in 1845 on plans by Philadelphia architect Thomas S. Stewart, a master of the Greek Revival style. He fashioned a formidable entrance portico of eight columns with ornate Corinthian capitals. It was originally fitted with a 225-foot spire that was later removed over concerns as to its stability and replaced with an octagonal dome. Through several restorations the original pews are still in use.

YOU HAVE NOW RETURNED TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT AT CAPITOL SQUARE.

IDENTIFYING AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

Recognizing Early American Architecture:

Postmedieval English Colonial (1600-1700)

- * steeply pitched, side-gabled roof
- * small casement windows with many small panes (restored often)
- * massive chimney
- * vertical board (batten) door
- * little or no eave overhang, no cornice detailing
- * one room deep

Dutch Colonial (1625-1840)

- * side-gambreled roof
- * usually one story
- * batten door, most divided into upper and lower halves
- * little or no eave overhang

French Colonial (1700-1830)

- * steeply pitched roof, either hipped or side-gabled
- * one story
- * tall, narrow door and window openings
- * doors and windows typically divided vertically into pairs
- * walls of stucco (over half-timbered frame)

Spanish Colonial (1660-1850)

- * low-pitched or flat roof
- * normally one story
- * few small windows
- * multiple external doors
- * walls very thick in stucco over adobe brick or rubble stone
- * long, narrow porches opening to courtyards

Georgian (1700-1780)

- * windows with double-hung sashes, typically nine or twelve small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- * paneled door, normally with decorative crown (most often pedimented but at times broken-pedimented) and supported by decorative pilasters
- * row of small rectangular panes beneath door crown
- * cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- * windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked

Adamesque (Federal) (1780-1820)

- * windows with double-hung sashes, typically six small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- * semi-circular or elliptical fanlight over paneled door, typically accompanied by sidelights, elaborated crown and surround, and/or extended as small entry porch
- * cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- * windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked
- * while similar to Georgian, features are often “lighter”

Greek Revival (1825-1860)

- * gabled or hipped roof of low pitch
- * entry porch or full-width porch supported by square or round, prominent columns
 - Doric: plain capitals
 - Ionic: capitals with scroll-like spirals
 - Corinthian: capitals shaped like inverted bells decorated with leaves
- * narrow line of transom and sidelights around door, usually incorporated into elaborate door surround
- * cornice lines emphasized with wide, divided band of trim

Recognizing Victorian Architecture:

General Victorian Features (1840-1910)

- * roof ornaments
- * bay (protruding) windows
- * three-part Palladian (rounded in middle) windows
- * gingerbread porch trim

Gothic Revival Style (1835-1875)

- * high-pitched center gables
- * pointed arch windows and doors
- * pendants and finials extending from roof

Italianate Style (1840-1885)

- * brackets under roof cornices
- * cupolas on the roof
- * narrow, square porch posts with chamfered corners
- * tall, slender windows

Second Empire Style (1855-1885)

- * mansard roof, concave or convex, with dormer windows on steep lower slope
- * molded cornices bound lower roof slope above and below
- * eaves normally with decorative brackets below

Stick Style (1860-1890)

- * stick-like bracketing on porches, often diagonal or curving
- * stick-like grid on wall surfaces
- * Jerkin-Head (cut-off triangular) roofs and dormers
- * pent (or shed) roofs on dormers, porches and bays
- * decorative trusses in gables; often steeply pitched gables
- * wooden wall cladding (boards or shingles)

Queen Anne Style (1880-1910)

- * asymmetrical facade
- * patterned shingles
- * turned porch posts and trim
- * corner towers and turrets
- * wraparound porch
- * steeply pitched, irregular roofline

Shingle Style (1880-1900)

- * shingled walls without interruption at corners
- * multi-level eaves above asymmetrical facade
- * extensive porches
- * walls and roofs covered with continuous wood shingles

Richardsonian Romanesque (1880-1900)

- * based on the innovative designs of Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson
- * round topped arches over windows, porch supports or entrance
- * most have towers, usually round with conical roofs
- * always masonry walls, usually with rough-faced, squared stonework
- * facade usually asymmetrical
- * elements grouped in sets of three

Recognizing 20th century Architecture:

Colonial Revival (1885 and beyond)

- * accentuated front door with fanlights and sidelights
- * symmetrical facade around centered entrance
- * windows with double-hung sashes
- * large dormers
- * round, smooth porch columns, often clustered

Neoclassical (1895-1950)

- * facade dominated by full-length porch supported by classical columns, typically Ionic or Corinthian
- * facade shows symmetrically balanced windows and center door
- * revivals may have curved porticos, two-story entrances, paired or tripled windows and/or bays not seen on originals
- * often very large

Tudor (1890 -1940)

- * massive chimneys, commonly crowned by decorative chimney pots
- * facade dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, usually steeply pitched
- * decorative half-timbering often present
- * steeply pitched roof, usually side-gabled
- * tall, narrow windows, commonly in multiple groups with multi-pane glazing
- * walls of brick, stone, wood, stucco or in combination

French Chateausque (1890-1930)

- * busy roof line with many vertical elements (spires, pinnacles, turrets, gables, shaped chimneys)
- * steeply pitched hipped roof
- * multiple dormers, usually wall dormers extending through cornice line
- * walls of masonry, usually stone

Beaux Arts (1890-1930)

- * wall surfaces with decorative garlands, floral patterns or shields
- * masonry walls, usually of light-colored stone
- * facade with corner quoins and columns, often paired with Ionic or Corinthian capitals
- * first story typically rusticated (stonework) with exaggerated joints
- * facade symmetrical

Spanish Mission Style (1890-1930)

- * shaped Mission dormer or roof parapet
- * porch roofs supported by large square piers, commonly arched above
- * commonly with red tile roof covering
- * widely overhanging eaves, usually open
- * wall surface usually smooth stucco

Pueblo Revival (1910-present)

- * flat roof with parapeted wall above
- * stucco wall surface, usually earth-toned
- * projecting wooden roof beams (vigas)
- * wall and roof parapet with irregular, rounded edges
- * unpainted wood porch columns - maybe just tree trunks
- * tile or brick floors

Prairie Style (1900-1920)

- * low-pitched roof with widely overhanging eaves
- * two stories with one-story porches or wings
- * massive square porch supports
- * detail emphasizing horizontal lines
- * hipped roofs are more common than end or side gables
- * one of few indigenous American styles developed by Chicago architects Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright and built only during first two decades of century

Craftsman (1905-1930)

- * low-pitched gabled roof with wide, unenclosed eave overhang
- * roof rafters usually exposed
- * porches supported by square columns
- * decorative braces or false beams under gables
- * columns frequently continue to ground level without a break at porch level
- * generally one or one-and-a-half stories

Art Deco (1920-1940)

- * zigzags and other geometric and stylized motifs
- * towers and other vertical projections
- * smooth stucco wall surface
- * decorative motifs: geometric floral; chevron with lozenge; reeding and fluting, often around doors and windows; sunrise pattern

Art Moderne (1920-1940)

- * streamline, curved corners
- * smooth stucco wall surface
- * asymmetrical facade
- * flat roof, usually with ledge at roof line
- * horizontal grooves, lines, balustrades
- * windows can turn corners and can be roundly shaped
- * glass-block windows or sections of the wall

International (1925-present)

- * no decorative detailing at doors or windows
- * smooth, unornamental wall surface
- * asymmetrical facade
- * flat roof, usually without ledge at roof line
- * windows usually metal casements set flush with outer walls