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Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
Platz der Göttinger Sieben 1
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Germany
Email: gdz@sub.uni-goettingen.de

1756 M. (l.) *Fort Adams*. — 1767 M. (r.) *Red River Landing*, at the mouth of the *Red River*. Beyond this point both banks of the river are in Louisiana. — 1813 M. (l.) *Bayou Sara*. Oranges and figs may now be seen growing in the open air.

The 'Swampers' of Bayou Sara are a peculiar community of woodcutters, living on raft-houses floating in the swamps.

1851 M. (l.) *Baton Rouge*, see p. 359. The course of the river between this point and New Orleans is very circuitous. Several sugar-plantations are passed. — 1871 M. (r.) *Plaquemine*. — 1883 M. (r.) *Bayou Goula*. — 1896 M. (r.) *Donaldsonville* (3121 inhab.). — 1912 M. (l.) *Convent*. — 1917 M. (l.) *Belmont Plantation*. — 1938 M. *Fruit Plantation*. — 1943 M. (l.) *Bonnet Carré Point*. — 1954 M. *Red Church*. — 1964 M. (l.) *Kennerville*. — 1973 M. *Carrollton* (p. 419).

1981 M. *New Orleans*, see R. 83.

Below New Orleans the trees disappear, the river banks become less defined, and the river finally loses itself in a vast marsh, through which various 'passes' or channels lead to the Gulf of Mexico. Near New Orleans are many vegetable-gardens and small fruit-farms, often irrigated by syphon pipes, straddling the levee. About 70 M. from New Orleans the ocean-steamers pass between *Fort St. Philip* (left) and *Fort Jackson* (right) and soon after enter the *South Pass*, marked by lighthouses. At the lower end of the S. Pass are the wonderful *Eads Jetties*, constructed by Capt. Eads in 1875-79 at a cost of \$5,000,000 (1,000,000*l.*) and forming a channel 30 ft. deep where formerly the draught was not more than 10 ft. The jetties, $2\frac{1}{3}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, are constructed of willow rods, rubble, and concrete. The ends of the jetties, marked by two lights, may be called the mouth of the Mississippi, beyond which we are on the *Gulf of Mexico*.

66. From Washington to Richmond.

116 M. BALTIMORE & POTOMAC and RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG, & POTOMAC RAILROADS in $3\frac{1}{2}$ 4 hrs. (fare \$3.50; parlor-car 50 c.). This is part of the Penn. and Atlantic Coast line route to the S. (comp. R. 76a).

Washington, see p. 275. The train crosses the *Long Bridge* (p. 284), affording a view of *Arlington House* (p. 289) to the right, enters *Virginia* (the 'Old Dominion'), and skirts the right bank of the *Potomac* to (7 M.) *Alexandria* (p. 289) and (34 M.) *Quantico*. The line now edges away from the river and skirts the 'Wilderness', a barren and unattractive district widely known from the terrible struggles of the Civil War that took place here in 1863-64 (p. xliiv).

55 M. *Fredericksburg* (*Exchange Hotel*, \$2), a quaint old city of 4528 inhab., on the *Rappahannock*, founded in 1727. It was the scene of a hardly-contested battle in 1862, when the Confederates under Lee defeated the Union troops under Burnside. The huge *National Cemetery*, on *Marye's Heights*, contains 15,000 graves, and there is also a large *Confederate Cemetery*.

Those who are interested in studying the campaigns of the Civil War will find much to occupy their attention in and around Fredericksburg. The *Battle of Chancellorsville* (May 2nd-4th, 1863), in which 'Stonewall' Jackson was mortally wounded, took place 11 M. to the W., resulting in another repulse to the Union forces, with a loss of 17,000 men. A little to the S. is *Spottsylvania Court House*, the centre of some of Grant's operations in 1864 (p. 369). The 'Battles of the Wilderness' between Grant and Lee were almost continuous during May, 1864; and the losses of the two armies exceeded 60,000. Comp. p. 369.

George Washington spent his boyhood near Fredericksburg. His mother died here in 1789 and is commemorated by a monument.

The train runs towards the S. At (67 M.) *Guinea* Stonewall Jackson died (see above). At (92 M.) *Doswell* we cross the C. & O. R.R. (R. 58 b). — *Henry Clay* (1777-1852) was born near (99 M.) *Ashland*, a favourite resort of the citizens of Richmond. It is the seat of *Randolph Macon College* (125 students).

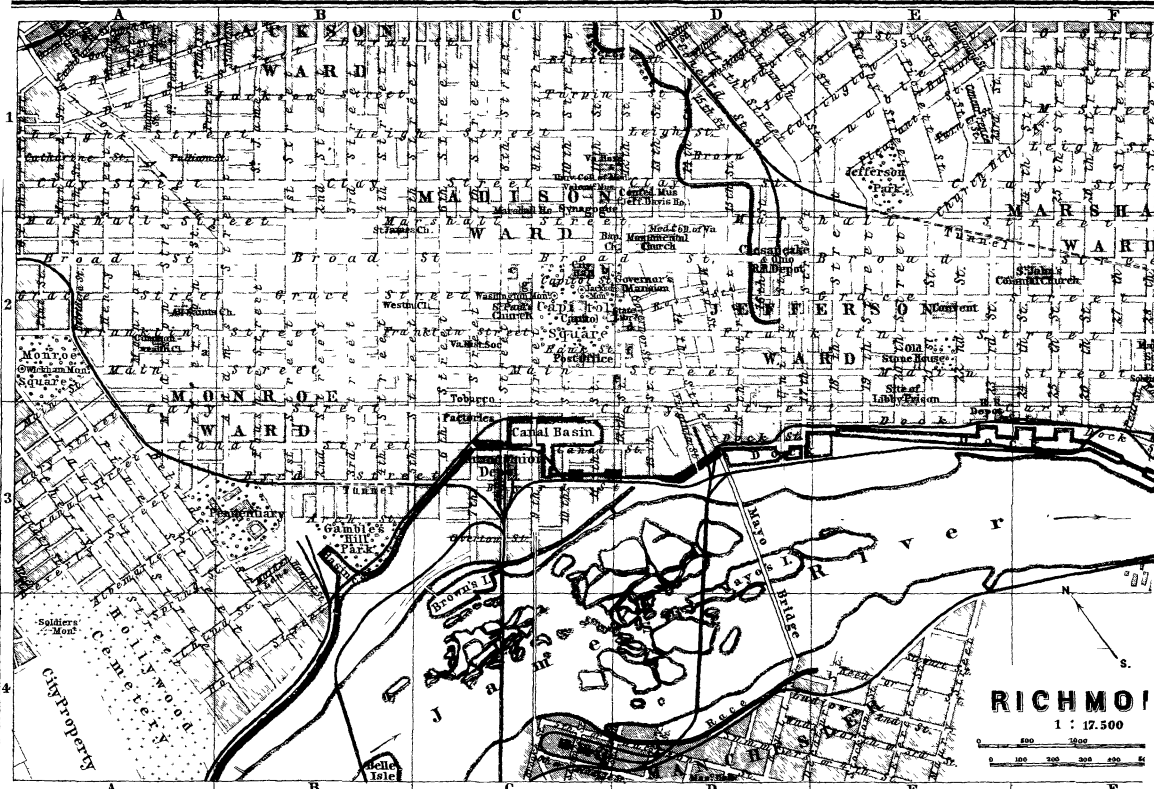
116 M. Richmond. — **Hotels.** *THE JEFFERSON (Pl. a; A, 2), Jefferson St., \$5, R. from \$1.50; FORD'S (Pl. b; C, 2), Capitol Sq., \$3; MURPHY'S EUROPEAN HOTEL (Pl. c; C, 2), 801 Broad St., R. from \$1, well spoken of; LEXINGTON (Pl. e; C, D, 2), cor. of 12th and Main Sts., \$2½-4, R. \$1-3; IMPERIAL (Pl. d; D, 2); ST. CLAIR (Pl. g; C, 2), Capitol Sq.; MADISON'S (Pl. f; D, 2), \$1½-3. — *Rueger's Restaurant*, cor. 9th and Bank Sts.

Electric Tramways traverse the chief streets and extend to the suburbs (5 c.). — *Hacks and Omnibuses* meet the principal trains at the *Union Depot* (Pl. C, 3); fare into the town 50 c. each. — *Steamers* ply down the James to Norfolk, Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Baltimore, Philadelphia (Clyde Line), New York (Old Dominion Line), etc. — *Post Office* (Pl. C, 2), Main St., between 10th & 11th Sts. — *Mozart Academy of Music; Auditorium Theatre; Jefferson Roof Garden.* — British Vice-Consul, *Mr. P. A. S. Bruce.*

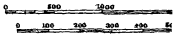
Richmond (150-250 ft.), the capital of Virginia and one of the most interesting cities of the S., is situated on a series of low hills rising from the N. bank of the *James River*. In 1890 it contained 81,388 inhab., while *Manchester*, on the opposite bank of the river, with which it is connected by several bridges, had 9246. The total estimated population of the city and suburbs in 1897 was 125,000. The city is regularly laid out, and most of the streets running N. and S. are denoted by numbers. Fine water-power is afforded by the James River, which descends 116 ft. in 9 M.

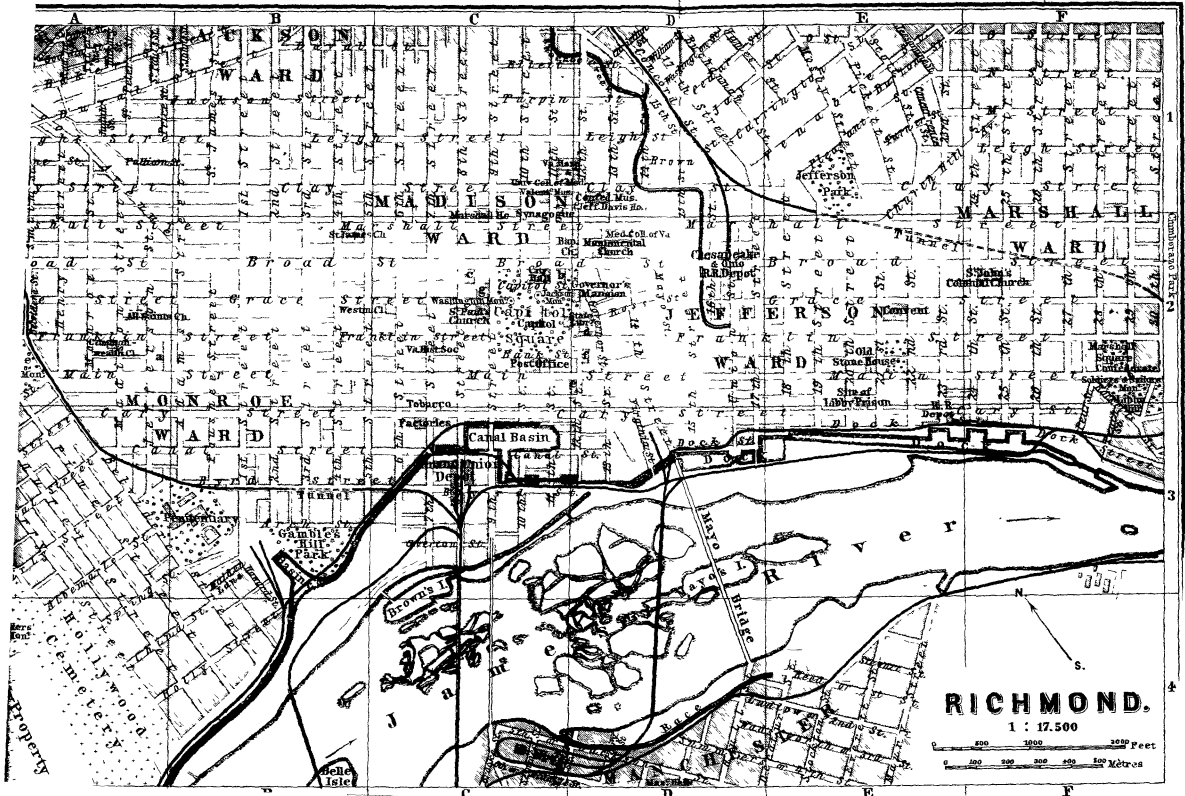
Richmond was founded in 1737, on the site of the home of the famous Indian Chief *Powhatan*, and had still only a few hundred inhabitants when made capital of the State in 1779. At various national crises it was chosen as the meeting-place of important conventions; and in 1861 it became the seat of government for the seceding states. The capture of Richmond became ultimately the chief objective point of the Union troops, and it was defended with great obstinacy by the Confederates, who threw up strong lines of earthworks all round it (comp. p. 369). When finally compelled to evacuate Richmond (April 2nd, 1865; comp. p. 367) the Confederates set fire to the tobacco warehouses and other stores; and a large part of the city was destroyed. All traces of this devastation have been removed, and the city is now in a thriving condition, carrying on a brisk trade (tobacco, etc.) and considerable manufactures (machinery, locomotives, flour, etc.; total annual value about \$32,000,000). About 600,000,000 of the famous Richmond Straight Cut cigarettes are made here annually by the Allen & Ginter Branch of the American Tobacco Co.

The European visitor will probably be struck by the number of *Negroes*, who form nearly half of the population and contribute many of its most picturesque and romantic features.



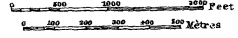
RICHMOND
 1 : 17,500

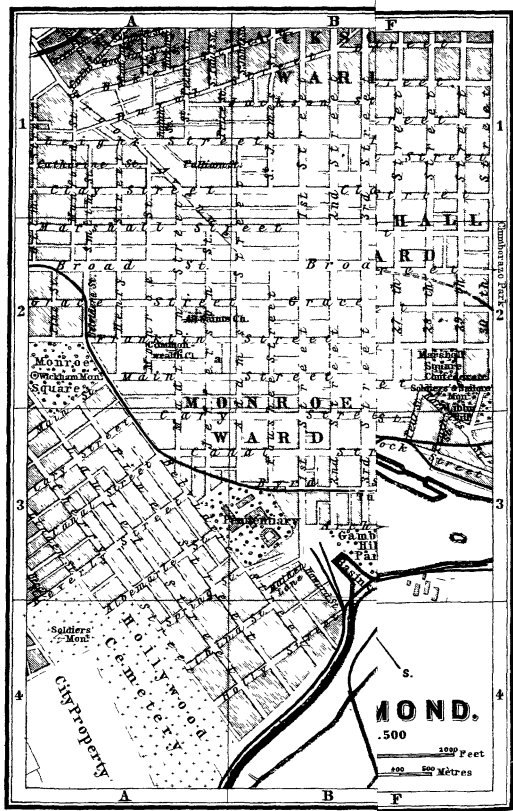




RICHMOND.

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Near the centre of the city, on *Shockoe Hill*, is **Capitol Square** (Pl. C, 2), a tree-shaded area of 12 acres, in which the wonderfully tame grey squirrels are interesting. The **Capitol** or **State House** (Pl. C, 2), partly designed after the *Maison Carrée* at Nîmes, occupies the highest point of the square and dates from 1785.

Interior (freely open to visitors). In the *Central Hall*, surmounted by a dome, are *Houdon's* *Statue of Washington and a bust of Lafayette by the same artist. The *Senate Chamber*, to the right, was used as the Confederate House of Representatives during the Civil War. The *House of Delegates*, to the left, contains portraits of Chatham and Jefferson, and was the scene of Aaron Burr's trial for high-treason (1807) and of the State Secession Convention (1861). — The *Rotunda Gallery* contains an interesting collection of portraits (early governors, Confederate generals, etc.) and a fine old stove, made in England in 1770. — The platform on the roof affords a fine *View of Richmond, Manchester, the James River, and the battlefields of the vicinity (p. 369).

Capitol Square also contains a fine equestrian *Statue of **Washington**, by *Crawford*, with figures of Patrick Henry, George Mason, Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Nelson, Andrew Lewis, and Chief Justice Marshall round the pedestal; a *Statue of Stonewall Jackson* (1824-63), by Foley, 'presented by English gentlemen' (Rt. Hon. A. J. Beresford Hope and others); and a *Statue of Henry Clay* (1777-1852), by Hart. The curious old *Bell House*, on the W. side of the square, was formerly used by the Public Guard. At the N. E. corner of the square stands the *Governor's Mansion* (Pl. D, 2). — On the N. side, in Broad St., is the **City Hall** (Pl. C, 2), a handsome Gothic structure with a clock-tower. — To the E. of the Capitol is the new **State Library** (Pl. C, D, 2), containing 75,000 volumes. — In *St. Paul's Church* (Pl. C, 2), at the corner of 9th St. and Grace St., on the W. side of Capitol Sq., Jefferson Davis was seated when he received a despatch from Gen. Lee, announcing that Richmond must be evacuated (April 2nd, 1865).

In 12th St., at the corner of Clay St., a little to the N. of Capitol Sq., is the *Jefferson Davis Mansion* (Pl. D, 1), or '*White House of the Confederacy*', occupied by Mr. Jefferson Davis as President of the Southern Confederacy. It is now fitted up as a *Museum of Confederate Relics*. [A large and handsome 'Battle Abbey' is, however, to be erected at Richmond for the preservation of these and other relics of the Confederation.]

Following Broad St. to the E. from Capitol Sq., we pass on the left, near the corner of College St., the *Monumental Church* (Pl. D, 2), erected on the site of the Richmond Theatre, at the burning of which in 1811 Gov. Smith and fifty-nine others lost their lives. — About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on, at the corner of 24th St. (r.), is **St. John's Church** (Pl. F, 2), erected in 1740, but since much enlarged.

The Virginia Convention was held in this church in 1775, and the pew is pointed out in which Patrick Henry made his famous 'give me liberty or give me death' speech. The verger is in attendance to show the church and sell photographs, canes made of the sycamore which overshadowed the above-mentioned pew, etc.

Twenty-ninth St., $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on, leads to the right to *Marshall Park*, on *Libby Hill* (Pl. F, 2), embellished with a *Confederate War Monument* and affording a good view.

A little farther out is *Chimborazo Park*. About 1 M. to the N.E. is *Oakwood Cemetery*, where 16,000 Confederate soldiers are interred.

From Libby Hill we may descend to Main St. and follow it to the left, between tobacco warehouses and factories, to 20th St. In 20th St., to the left, at the cor. of Cary St., close to the railway and the canal, is an ice-house which occupies the site of the famous *Libby Prison* (Pl. E, 2, 3), removed to Chicago in 1889. — In Main St. (N. side, near 20th St.) is the *Old Stone House* (Pl. E, 2), the oldest building in Richmond. The **Post Office** (Pl. C, 2), between 10th & 11th Sts., to the right, was one of the few buildings in this part of the city that escaped the fire of 1865 (p. 366). — At 7th St. we may diverge to the left to visit the *Allen & Ginter Cigarette Works* (Pl. C, 3; see p. 366), at the corner of Cary St. At the corner of Main St. and 5th St., to the left, stood (till 1891) the large red brick *Allan House*, in which Edgar Allan Poe spent his boyhood with his foster-father, Mr. John Allan. Fourth St. leads to the left from Main St. to *Gamble's Hill Park* (Pl. B, 3), which commands a *View of the river, with its numerous falls and islands. Below lie the great *Tredegar Iron Works*. To the E. is the *State Penitentiary* (Pl. B, 3). Passing the Penitentiary we come (10 min. more) to the entrance to ***Hollywood Cemetery** (Pl. A, 4).

Near the W. gate of the Cemetery is the *Confederate Monument*, a rude pyramid of stone 90 ft. high, erected as a memorial to the 12,000 Confederate soldiers buried here. On *President's Hill*, in the S.W. corner of the cemetery, overlooking the river, are the graves of *Monroe* (1758-1831) and *Tyler* (1790-1862; no monument), two of the seven Presidents born in Virginia ('Mother of Presidents'). *John Randolph* (1733-1837) of Roanoke, *Jefferson Davis* (d. 1839), *Major-General Pickett* (d. 1875; p. 261), *Gen. J. E. B. Stuart* (1833-61), and *Commodore Maury* (1830-71) are also interred here. A good view is obtained of *Belle Isle*, which was a prison-camp during the war. — To the W. of Hollywood are the *Riverside* and *Mt. Calvary Cemeteries* and (3/4 M.) the *New Reservoir Park*.

In the meantime, however, we leave the cemetery by its W. gate and proceed to the right (tramway), through a poor district, to (1/2 M.) *Park Avenue*, at the beginning of which, in *Monroe Square* (Pl. A, 2), is a *Statue of Gen. Wickham* (1820-88), by Valentine. We follow Park Ave. to the left for 1/2 M. more, when we come in sight of the equestrian ***Statue of General Lee**, by *Mercié* (1890), one of the most beautiful monuments in the United States. Adjacent, to the E., is *Richmond College*, and 1/2-3/4 M. to the W. are the *Exposition Buildings* (in the *State Fair Grounds*) and the *Soldiers' Home*.

* We may now return to the centre of the city by *Franklin St.* (tramway), No. 707 in which was the home of *General Lee* (1807-70) and now contains the collection of the *Virginia Historical Society* (Pl. C, 2). — At the corner of 11th and Clay Sts., near the *Davis Mansion* (p. 367), is the *Valentine Museum* (Pl. C, 1), containing local antiquities, casts, autographs, engravings, specimens of early printing, drawings, and oil-paintings. In this house,

which is a good example of an 'ante bellum' Virginian home, Aaron Burr (p. 367) was entertained during his trial for treason.

Among other points of interest in Richmond may be mentioned the *Westmoreland Club* (Pl. C, 2), at the cor. of Grace and 6th Sts.; the *Commonwealth Club* (Pl. A, 2), at the cor. of Franklin and Madison Sts.; *Chief Justice Marshall's House*, at the cor. of 9th and Marshall Sts. (Pl. C, 2), the *Tobacco Exchange*, Shockoe Slip; the *University College of Medicine* (Pl. C, 1); the *Medical College of Virginia* (Pl. D, 2); and the *National Cemetery*, 2 M. to the N.E. of the city (6540 graves).

Battlefields round Richmond. During the last three years of the Civil War (1862-65) battles raged all round Richmond, and remains of the fortified lines constructed to protect the city are visible in various parts of the environs. Both the inner and outer fortifications may be seen from the *BROOK ROAD*, which leads to the *Lakeside Club House*, with its golf links, bowling alleys, and boating lake. Probably the best plan for the stranger is to hire a carriage with an intelligent driver and spend a day visiting the scenes of the principal battles. Guides may be obtained at the hotels. — The chief direct attack on Richmond was made on May 15th, 1862, when the Union fleet attempted, without success, to force its way past the batteries at *Drewry Bluff*, on the James River, 7 M. below the city (easily visited by steamer, see p. 370). Simultaneously Gen. McClellan advanced with the land-forces up the peninsula between the York and James Rivers and invested Richmond on the E. and N. This led to the hardly-contested but indecisive battle of *Seven Pines* or *Fair Oaks* (May 31st, 1862), in which the Confederates under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston attacked McClellan's left wing, to the S. of the *Chickahominy*. Large cemeteries and a park now mark the spot, 7 M. to the E., reached by the West Point R. R. (see below). The district is swampy, and McClellan lost more men by pestilence than in fighting. Gen. Robert E. Lee now assumed command of the Confederate forces and made an attempt, in combination with Gen. Stonewall Jackson, to overwhelm McClellan's right wing, which was posted at *Mechanicsville*, on the *Chickahominy*, 5½ M. to the N. of Richmond, and thus began the famous *Seven Days' Battle* (June 26th-July 2nd, 1862). *Mechanicsville* was followed by the battles of *Gaines Mill*, *Cold Harbor*, *Savage's Station*, *Frazier's Farm*, and *Malvern Hill*. The upshot of this series of contests, in which 40,000 men fell, was the relief of Richmond, as the Union troops were compelled to retreat to *Malvern Hill*, 15 M. to the S.E., where they repelled the Confederates in their last attack but soon after withdrew to *Harrison's Landing*, on the James River. During 1863 there were no direct attacks on Richmond. In May, 1864, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant came down through the 'Wilderness' (see p. 365), attacked Lee in his entrenched position at *Cold Harbor* (June 3rd, 1864), and lost 15,000 men without making much impression on the enemy. He then transferred his army to the S. side of the James; and the later stages of the war were rather a siege of *Petersburg* than of Richmond (see p. 373). Gen. Butler captured *Fort Harrison*, opposite *Drewry Bluff*, in Sept., 1864.

FROM RICHMOND TO WEST POINT AND YORKTOWN, 65 M.; railway to (39 M.) *West Point* in 1½-1¾ hr. and steamer thence to (26 M.) *Yorktown* in 1¾ hr. (through-fare \$1½). The train runs to the E., passing some of the battlefields of the Civil War. Beyond (7 M.) *Fair Oaks* (see above) it crosses the *Chickahominy*. 39 M. *West Point* (Terminal Hotel, \$2½-5), with 2018 inhab., lies at the head of navigation of the *York River*, and we are here transferred to the steamer of the *Baltimore, Chesapeake, & Richmond Steamboat Co.* The trip down the river is pretty. The intermediate stops are *Allmonds* and *Clay Bank*. — 65 M. *Yorktown* (*Yorktown Ho.*, \$2; *Cooper Ho.*, \$1½), on the right bank of the river, 10 M. above its mouth, is memorable for the surrender of the British army under Lord Cornwallis on Oct. 19th, 1781, forming the final scene of the War of Independence. Remains

of British intrenchments are still visible, and a monument commemorates the surrender. — From Yorktown the steamer ascends *Chesapeake Bay* to *Baltimore* (p. 268).

From Richmond to *Old Point Comfort*, see R. 67; to *Charleston*, see R. 71; to *Savannah*, see R. 74.

67. From Richmond to Norfolk and Old Point Comfort.

a. By Steamer.

STEAMER down the James River to *Norfolk* and *Old Point Comfort* (116 M.) in 10 hrs. (fare \$1½). This is a pleasant and interesting trip. The steamers of the *Virginia Steamboat Co.* start on Mon., Wed., & Frid. at 7 a.m. and run to Newport News, Old Point Comfort, and Norfolk. Those of the *Baltimore Steam Packet Co.* ('Bay Line') leave on Tues., Thurs., & Sat. at 3 p.m., calling at Old Point Comfort. Those of the *Old Dominion Co.* (for New York) leave on Mon. at 5 p.m. and call at Norfolk, but not at Old Point Comfort.

Richmond, see R. 66. The course of the *James River* is very circuitous and the direct distance from Richmond to its mouth is only about 7¼ M. The water is of a muddy brown colour, telling of the rich tobacco-growing soil through which it flows. Its ancient name was *Powhatan* (comp. p. 366).

Just below Richmond, on the left bank, is the site of Powhatan's home, where Pocahontas is said to have saved the life of Capt. John Smith. Several old iron-clad monitors are anchored here. — Farther on, on both banks, are earthworks of the Civil War.

7 M. (r.) *Drewry Bluff* (120 ft.), with remains of the old fortifications (see p. 369). — 8½ M. (l.) *Chaffin Bluff*, behind which lay *Fort Harrison* (p. 369). — 14 M. *The Dutch Gap Canal*, constructed by Gen. Butler to avoid the Howlett House Batteries, saves a detour of 5½ M. — 15 M. (l.) *Varina* was the home of Pocahontas and her husband John Rolfe. — 22 M. To the left, opposite *Turkey Bend*, rises *Malvern Hill* (p. 369). — Farther on (right) are the lowlands of *Bermuda Hundred*, where, in Grant's significant phrase, Gen. Butler was 'bottled up'. — 30 M. (l.) *Shirley*, a plantation still owned by the *Carters* (here pron. 'Cyarter'), one of the 'F.F.V.' (first families of Virginia).

— 32 M. (l.) *City Point*, at the mouth of the *Appomattox River* (p. 373), with the house of Dr. Epps, the headquarters of Grant in 1864-65. *City Point* is 12 M. from *Petersburg* (p. 373; railway). — 38 M. *Berkeley* (l.), with *Harrison's Landing* (p. 369), was the birthplace of the first *President Harrison* (1773-1841). — 39½ M. (l.) *Westover*, the former home of the Byrds and Seldens, is, perhaps, the finest old Colonial mansion on the James (comp. p. lxxxix). — 46¼ M. (r.) *Fort Powhatan*, a relic of the war of 1812. — 49½ M. *Brandon* (r.) and (53 M.) *Claremont* (r.) are good examples of Colonial houses. — 56 M. The *Chickahominy* (p. 369) joins the James.

68 M. (l.) *Jamestown*, the earliest English settlement in America, founded in 1607 by Capt. John Smith and Christopher Newport. The only remains of the ancient town are the tower of a ruined church