

Jackson Monument

This monument to Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson, the sculpture for which is the work of F. William Sievers, shows him mounted on "Sorrel," facing north, because he so resolutely opposed the Northern army. Jackson, whose brilliant strategy is studied today by soldiers the world over, was a stern, Cromwellian type of commander in strange contrast to the dashing Stuart. Lee called him his "right arm," and no one has ever been able to estimate the severity of the blow his death dealt the Southern cause. ☞ *Continue westward on Monument to Belmont.*

Maury Monument

Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury (F. William Sievers was the sculptor for this monument), is not as well known to the average citizen as he deserves to be, but sailors on all the seas know his work and are grateful for it. He is known as "The Pathfinder of the Seas" because he charted the oceans with such accuracy that even today the Pilot Charts issued by the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department are founded on his researches. In the house which still stands close to the present Valentine Museum, Maury, seeking ways that would enable his pathetically small Confederate Navy to be effective against the Union gunboats, invented the submarine electrical torpedo. ☞ *U-turn around the monument; proceed eastward on Monument one block to Sheppard; right on Sheppard three blocks to Kensington; proceed left on Kensington to the Boulevard; turn right.*

Battle Abbey,
Confederate Memorial
Institute



Battle Abbey


The Battle Abbey, or Confederate Memorial Institute, houses a large collection of portraits of Confederate officers, and collections of Confederate battle flags, arms and equipment, but is chiefly distinguished for its very beautiful series of mural paintings of Confederate scenes by the French artist, Charles Hoffbauer. The artist had done much of his preliminary work when he was called back to fight for France in 1914. When he returned to Richmond after the war, Hoffbauer painted out all he had previously done and painted war as only one who had been through it could. Since 1946 the Abbey has been the property of the Virginia Historical Society. *Proceed on the Boulevard to Grove.*



Virginia Museum of Fine Arts

Virginia Museum of Fine Arts

This State institution, opened in January, 1936, houses the famous John Barton Payne collections of paintings and prints; the T. Catesby Jones collection of twentieth century European paintings, the Glasgow collection of European Renaissance art, and the fabulous Lillian Thomas Pratt collection of Russian jewelry. The Museum and collections are valued at more

than \$5,000,000. In addition to its collections, it conducts a regular program of specially assembled exhibitions, lectures and concerts. The museum is the largest art museum in the South and has gained a national reputation because of its biennial exhibitions of contemporary American paintings as well as many other special exhibitions.  Proceed on the Boulevard two blocks to Ellwood Avenue, turn right on Ellwood six blocks to Nansemond. Turn left on Nansemond one block to Cary Street. Turn right on Cary to central entrance of Windsor Farms residential area. (Street is marked Windsor Way). Proceed through Windsor Farms to Virginia House on Sulgrave Road at Wakefield Road.

Virginia House

Virginia House, home of the late Ambassador and Mrs. Alexander W. Weddell, is built of materials they brought from Warwick Priory, Warwick, England, in 1925. The central section is a reproduction of the Tudor portion of Warwick Priory, founded by the first Earl of Warwick; the right-hand section is an exact replica of the only portion of Sulgrave Manor which remains as it was at the time Lawrence Washington occupied it as his manor

Virginia House



house. The royal coat of arms may be seen over a second-story window to your right. The arms were conferred to show that the house had given shelter to Queen Elizabeth in 1572. The house is now the property of the Virginia Historical Society. ☞ *Pull up about 100 yards.*

Agecroft Hall

Agecroft was originally built in Lancashire, England, about 1393, brought to Richmond and faithfully rebuilt here in 1925. The old plaster and timber house was the seat of the Langleys, a branch of the royal Plantagenets. Some of its most beautiful features are an oriel window and the great hall with gallery for minstrels, paneled with oak and lighted by stained glass windows. The house is eventually to go to the city as a generously endowed art museum. ☞ *Return to Cary Street Road, turn left, proceed westward to Wilton Road, turn left, proceed to entrance to Wilton (marked) at end of thoroughfare.*

Wilton

This stately house was built in 1753 for William Randolph III on a site overlooking the James about six miles below Richmond. The Colonial Dames of America in the State of Virginia bought it several years ago to

