LYNCHBURG
HERITAGE
TRAIL

1786—1986

Final Copy July 4, 1982
LYNCHBURG HERITAGE TRAIL

Lynchburg, Virginia

Lynchburg, sometimes called Tobacco Town, Hill City, The City of Seven Hills, The City of Churches, The City of Colleges, and some other names, lies in the Piedmont section of the "Old Dominion", Virginia. It is situated on the James River and within sight of the Blue Ridge.

Nicknamed the City of Seven Hills, Lynchburg has far outgrown the original forty-five acres given for a town in the late eighteenth century by the town's founder, John Lynch. The Seven Hills that present day Lynchburg stands on are:

Federal Hill
Daniel's Hill (named for Judge William Daniel, Jr., who owned the property and who sold the lots in the 1850's)
Garland Hill (named for the Garland family)
College Hill (named for the military Lynchburg College, sponsored by the Methodists, operated from 1858 to 1861 in the Wise/Floyd and Tenth/Eleventh Streets area)
Diamond Hill
Franklin Hill (presumably named for Benjamin Franklin)
White Rock Hill (named for the dominant white rock on the hillside)

Please note while on this Historic Trail, the many fine and beautiful schools and churches, testifying to Lynchburg's continuing search for faith, truth, and knowledge.

The Lynchburg Heritage Trail is a ten-mile trail, designed for use by all persons and groups, affording some available and centralized parking, easy access to either good restaurants and/or "fast-food" shops, and open areas suitable for resting and/or a relaxing romp.
QUALIFICATIONS

ATTENTION Scout Leaders!

Thirty-five out of the forty questions must be answered correctly to qualify for the medal.

Each group, to receive maximum benefits, services and available discounts, must be accompanied by an adult leader (Scouting) and all members must be in Uniform to be easily recognized along the streets and in public places.

This Trail has been recognized by many city and service organizations of the City of Lynchburg as a benefit to Scouting and to the general public, in that it may hopefully stir an interest in our history, industry, and our personalities.

It is advisable that the Trail be hiked in groups, to share this unique city-experience with others. It is to be hoped, also, that whenever available, sidewalks, paths, and crosswalks will be used and caution will be exercised when near traffic, at intersections, on wet pavement, or other potentially hazardous situations.

PLEASE BE CAREFUL!!

You will find, on the last page, an application and order form for the Lynchburg Heritage Trail patch, with instructions for its use. This application is also a registration for the time when a medal becomes available. At that time, your troop will be notified of your eligibility. Each member making the hike should have a notebook and pencil/pen for answering the attending questions in the text.
EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance 845-0112
Police 845-0112
Fire 845-0123
Hospitals:
   Lynchburg General 528-2088 (Emergency Room)
   Virginia Baptist 384-4545 (Admitting Office)

For tour information and admission charges, the following telephone numbers are given for your convenience:

PLEASE CALL IN ADVANCE (At least a week in advance)

Lynchburg Museum System
   Court House (804)847-1459
   Point of Honor (804)847-1459

John Marshall Warwick Home (804)528-0720
   (804)845-3268 Luther Caudill, Jr.

Anne Spencer Home (804)846-0517
   (804)845-1313

Jones Memorial Library (804)846-0501

Miller Claytor House (804)

Give approximate time of arrival and the number of hikers to be expected.

Hours:

Court House
Point of Honor
   Closed January and February. Open Tuesday through Saturday,
   1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Jones Memorial Library
   Closed Sunday and Monday and Holidays. Open from 10:00 a.m.
   to 5:00 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday

Admissions Charges:

Court House
Point of Honor
   Although admission is charged, Troops in UNIFORM will be
   admitted without admission as a group with leader.
Bus Service for Rivermont Avenue

Buses named Fort Hill I and Fort Hill II will carry you back to Fort Hill Village (near Quaker Meeting House). Buses run every 20 minutes Monday through Saturday, and hourly on Sunday.

City Hall Cafeteria

Hours: Breakfast - 7:30 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.; Lunch - 11:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.; Snacks to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. Closed on Saturday and Sunday.

Information for the Lynchburg Heritage Trail was obtained from Jones Memorial Library, the Lynchburg Public Library, and from Lynchburg, a Pictorial History, by Richard Loyd and Bernard Mundy; "Lynchburg, the Most Interesting Spot", by Dorothy and Clifton Potter, Jr.; and Lynchburg, an Architectural History, by S. Allen Chambers, Jr.

The Quaker emblem on the patch was based on the Lynchburg National Bicentennial medal issued in 1976, and designed by Dorothy and Clifton W. Potter, Jr., hereby reproduced by permission of the artists. Information compiled by Alex Mason, Eagle Scout from BSA Troop 31, for his Eagle Service Project, was also used. This Trail was developed through extensive research done by Floyd Andrus, Don E. Harris, and Carole T. Harris. A special thanks to Tom Ledford, Administrator of the Lynchburg Museum System for his expertise in Lynchburg history, and for verifying our information.

This trail was developed in time for the Bicentennial Celebration (1986) of the founding of Lynchburg, to inspire and instruct both young and old with fact, not fancy. And in the process, to intrigue perhaps...
a few into investigating further our heritage in community, state, nation, and the world.

REMEMBER

A Scout is clean . . . . Don't be a litter bug. Use the waste containers located along the way.

He who takes the Trail shall be ever mindful that he is a representative of the Boy Scouts of America. His personal appearance shall always be neat; he should wear his uniform correctly.

A Scout is reverent . . . . If your tour is on Sunday, you are expected to attend church.

HAVE A GOOD DAY AND A NICE HIKE!

Don E. Harris, SM Troop 19, BSA
Floyd Andrus, ASM Troop 19, BSA
Alex Mason, Eagle Scout, Student
Our Trail begins a short distance off the Lynchburg Expressway, a blending of Routes 460 West, 29, 291, etc., that becomes Fort Avenue at the Old Quaker Meeting House, on the western entrance to the city.

Lynchburg was once part of Campbell County, but is now an independent city. Fort Avenue, going westerly from the city as 460 West was the Salem Turnpike, leading to New London and Big Lick (Roanoke). There is a historic marker telling of the separation of Campbell and Bedford Counties approximately 7.5 miles west of the Quaker Meeting House.

**MILE 0.0**

The early settlers were, for the most part, of the Quaker religion and therefore most social, governing, and religious business centered around this Church Meeting House, it being the center of social life. It was known as the South River Meeting. The Lynch family gave the land for a building and a cemetery. The Meeting House is usually open to the public. Free admission.

Q. 1. What were the dates of the Quaker activity?

1757 - 1837

Q. 2. Why were there two sections in the Meeting House?

One for the men and one for the women.

The grave of John Lynch can be located in the nearest corner of the cemetery to the Meeting House, marked by a native stone and bronze plaque.

Q. 3. What is the birth date of John Lynch?

1740

The small brick church on Igloo Drive on the hill below and across Fort Avenue was built to house a Baptist congregation, formed in 1867 for the Black people of the parish. When the Quaker Meeting
properties were sold to the Presbytery Council, the Baptist Church was guaranteed freedom of worship in perpetuity (forever) by contract of the deed.

Standing on the brow of the hill overlooking Fort Hill Village Shopping Center, you will have an excellent view of the main area of the "Battle of Lynchburg". The Federal Line spread in a vast semi-circle from the far left to the middle right; following the general line of the Expressway from Odd Fellows Road around to Langhorne Road.

"Sandusky", below and to the right among the trees, became the headquarters of the Union General, David Hunter, and his staff. Two future Presidents of the United States were roommates during the Battle of Lynchburg.

By 1864, the Meeting House had been abandoned, there being very few Quakers remaining to use it, and the roof had fallen in to the level below the window and door frames. The Meeting House was an early resistance point of the Battle of Lynchburg and artillery further damaged the property. (When the Meeting House was rebuilt, the lower courses of masonry were used to build upon. You may observe the change in structure just above the door and window frames if you look closely).

The Confederates fought bravely, although outnumbered, falling back slowly. A ruse, used by General Jubal A. Early, C.S.A., convinced a more timid Union General David Hunter that he was about to be outmaneuvered and outnumbered, and he withdrew.

At the corner of the main church property are two (2) historic markers that tell of the meeting and of the Sandusky events.
Q. 4. Who were the Union officers quartered at Sandusky, who were later to become U.S. Presidents?

GENERAL HUNTER, PRESIDENT - RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, WILLIAM McKINLEY

MILE 1.6

About one and one-half miles east of the Quaker Meeting House and on Fort Avenue is Fort Early, at the junction of Fort and Memorial Avenues.

Across Fort Avenue from Fort Early is a historical marker which tells when General Early arrived with his troops.

Fort Early is an earth work that served as the focal point of the outer defenses of Jubal A. Early. At the junction there is an obelisk to honor General Early. He brought the Confederate troops to Lynchburg from Charlottesville and the east for the battle and directed the strategy.

Q. 5. What were the dates of the defense of the city?

JUNE 18, 1864

Q. 6. Who erected the earth work of redoubt?

LIEUTENANT GENERAL C.S.A. AND THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS

Fort Early is surrounded by a brick wall and an archway installed to protect the property. The building within Fort Early was built to house the meeting hall and memorabilia of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The interior of the building was burned in 1980 and in January 1982 discussions continue as to the disposition of the property.

MILE 2.8

About one mile further along Memorial Avenue, which branches left at Fort Early, is the E. C. Glass High School and a marker, stone with a bronze plaque, as a reminder that the trees along Memorial Avenue were planted to honor the city's war dead.
Q. 7. In what year were the trees planted?
1930

Q. 8. To what war were they a memorial?
IN HONOR OF WORLD WAR

Nearby, at the corner of Lakeside Drive and Memorial Avenue, is Pittman Plaza, and in the near-side building will be the Lynchburg Public Library when it moves here (1982-83).

MILE 3.0

Please cross Memorial Avenue here at Lakeside Drive at the traffic light and enter Park Avenue to Miller Park. At one time a fairground, during the "War Between the States" this was a mustering point for troops. There is a marker beside the walkway above the wall. A group of cannon and a flag pole for ceremonies are close by, as well as a marble monument and bronze plaque. These are to remind us of the part Lynchburg played during 1861-65. Nearby was a depot for war materials called Camp Davis.

It was Miller Park that the only Confederate unit to leave the Appomattox surrender area as a unit, still under arms, unsurrendered, came to be disbanded by their own officers, and without signing the loyalty oath demanded by Union Army.

Q. 9. What was the muster date of the Second Virginia Cavalry?
MAY 10, 1861

Q. 10. What was the disbanding date?
APRIL 10, 1865

MILE 3.2

In the lower corner of Miller Park is the Aviary and other buildings of the Recreation Department's facilities. The Aviary is a reminder of the zoo kept here in the park for many years. The Aviary housed the snakes and birds, while many animals were kept in cages near the "Red Barn". The bears had a den under the bridge there.
The Firemen's Memorial Fountain can be found near the Red Barn.

The original memorial stood on Church Street at the foot of Monument Terrace. It was moved in 1925, when the Terrace was rebuilt, to the courtyard in the rear of the old No. 1 Fire Station (formerly Friends Tobacco Warehouse) where it stood from 1925 to 1936. Its next location was here at Miller Park where it was destroyed by "Hurricane Hazel" in 1954. This Firemen's Memorial Fountain is the second to be erected in the city.

Q. 11. When was the memorial originally erected on Church Street?  \[1884\]

Q. 12. When was the second memorial erected on this site?  \[JULY 4, 1976\]  \[MILE 3.7\]

Please return to Park Avenue. Traveling easterly, you will arrive at Fort Avenue/Park Avenue. Beneath the roadway is the Southern Railway tracks. Turn left a short close turn, and you will find the Kemper Street Station of the Southern Railway.

As you approach the station, built just before World War I, please note the roadway you are on. This is, by far, one of the finest examples of square-cut cobblestone pavement in the city. It remains much as it appeared when first laid down, testifying to the durability of this type of paving. This type of pavement is known as Belgian block cobblestone, and the stone was quarried in Mt. Airy, North Carolina.

\[MILE 4.2\]

Resume the Trail by returning to Park Avenue and travel in a north-easterly direction to Buchanan Street. Turn right and proceed
to 13th Street. Turn left, one block on 13th Street will bring you to Pierce Street. About half way between 13th and 14th Streets can be found 1313 Pierce Street, the home of Anne Spencer, a nationally renowned Black poet. She was born February 6, 1882, and died at the age of 93 in July 1975.

Q. 13. What were the dates of Anne Spencer's works?  
1920 - 1935

Please return along Pierce Street to 12th Street and turn right on 12th Street, go two blocks and turn left on Floyd Street. Go approximately 3 blocks and you will find to the left a small park with the statue of John Warwick Daniel, the "Lame Lion of Lynchburg". Wounded during the "War Between the States", he served his community, state, and nation with devotion and was called "most beloved of men" by many who knew him.

Q. 14. How many years did he serve in the Senate?  
24

Farther along Park Avenue will be found the Filtration Plant, before which is a large black cast-iron pitcher. This pitcher was cast by Glamorgan Foundry of Lynchburg in 1871 and was used at the old reservoir at 7th and Clay Streets until the reservoir was roofed. The reservoir will be seen later in the Trail.

Turn left on Taylor Street and cross 6th and 5th Streets and enter the arched roadway of the City Cemetery or Old Methodist Cemetery, as it is sometimes called. Many of the names found here are those of the South River Meeting (Quaker), for this area was given to the city for a cemetery by John Lynch. It opened in 1806.
and was closed to additional burials in June 1965. "Blind Billy", an ex-slave whose fife led many parades and was enjoyed by all, lies buried about 150 feet north of the site with the marble steps partway down the hill and under a large tree.

Q. 15. What is the decorative carving on "Blind Billy's" headstone?

MILE 5.0

Further down the hill, on the left, is the Confederate grave site. Here, behind the stone arch and the red brick wall, lie in honor the remains of 2,699 Confederate war dead, soldiers of 13 southern states who died in or near Lynchburg. Many of the soldiers died from measles which at that time was an extremely dangerous disease.

Q. 16. What was the devastating disease that many soldiers died from, and which was commemorated by a monument on the grave site?

SMALL POX

MILE 5.0

Please return to 5th Street and turn left toward downtown. At the north-east corner of 5th and Madison Streets can be seen the Western Hotel, now used to house apartments. The ground floor is the Joseph Nichols Tavern, a dinner-theater club.

Built around 1800 as the Joseph Nichols Tavern, it burned in 1813 and was rebuilt. It is basically a Federal style construction. In 1833, under new management, it became the Western Hotel. It served travellers of the Salem Turnpike. One story claims that Daniel Boone stayed here while looking for Indian fighters to go to the western lands, found an eventual son-in-law. It was for Boone that the Boonsboro area was named.
MILE 5.8

Continue along 5th Street and turn right onto Clay Street. At the corner of 6th Street you will see the site of the first successful water reservoir of the city, built 1828-29, in an effort to correct a serious lack of water pressure for homes and fire fighting. When first completed the water system became famous as the nation's highest single lift pumping station.

For years after 1871, a cast iron pitcher spouted water into the reservoir. The reservoir was roofed in 1964 and the pitcher was moved to the Filtration Plant on Park Avenue.

On your right (corner of 6th and Clay Streets) you will see the Wills-Davis-Glass House. This house was built in 1827. Carter Glass purchased the house in 1907. On December 8, 1976, the Wills-Davis-Glass House was designated by the Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior as a National Historic Landmark; Lynchburg's first--and thus far, its only--structure to be so honored. This distinction derives from the fact that it was Carter Glass's residence from 1907 until 1923, the period during which he exerted his greatest influence on the nation's political and economic life.

Continue on to 7th Street and turn left on 7th Street to Court Street. Turn right on Court Street. On the right side approaching 8th Street you will find a marker to memorialize Samuel D. Rockenbach. He was an 1889 graduate of V.M.I. and became the "Father of the U.S. Army Tank Corps".

Q. 17. As Chief of the Tank Corps, he pioneered training in what year? 1917

16
Across Court Street, at 720 Court Street, you will find the John Marshall Warwick House, birthplace of John Warwick Daniel, born September 5, 1842.

Q. 18. What year was John Marshall Warwick mayor of Lynchburg? 1833

Please note the lovely houses along Clay and Court Streets. These houses are among the oldest in the city. Many have fine iron-work on their fronts, a type of architecture quite prevalent in the Nineteenth Century, 1840-50's. One of these houses was thought to be the most valuable house of the era, having electricity, running water, and inside plumbing in a period when those things were an expensive novelty.

MILE 6.0

The large building with the columns on the western side of Court Street is the old Lynchburg Court House. The first Court House on this site was built in 1813. This was torn down to build the present structure in 1852, completed in 1855. The exterior has recently been restored to its original appearance, while the interior is still being renovated. The building is being used to house the Lynchburg Museum. The clock was purchased by the City, and not having a suitable place for it, was originally put in the steeple of the St. Paul's Church at 7th and Court Streets. When the church was demolished, the clock was laid aside, and later it was suggested the clock be installed in the Court House. It has been there ever since and appears to be a permanent fixture.

The Lynchburg Museum is closed during January and February. The Museum is open Tuesday through Saturday from 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. There is an admission charge; however, scouts in uniform will be
Old Court House
admitted free as a group. For information, call 804-347-1459.

Directly across the street from the Court House is the Confederate Monument, placed there on May 5, 1900. The cornerstone of the statue contains artifacts and memorabilia from the "War Between the States".

Q. 19. Who erected the Confederate Monument?
 DAUGHTER OF THE CONFEDERACY OF LYNCHBURG, VA

Q. 20. In what direction is the monument facing?
 FACING THE COURT HOUSE PERSON LOOKING AT SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Before you lies Monument Terrace. Bordered by flowering dogwood and magnolia trees, beautiful in all seasons, this is a magnificent monument to the city's veterans of all wars. It has a length of 272 feet, a width of 60 feet, and its steps are broken by landings to rest and to contemplate both their reason for being and the beauty of the scene and season.

Q. 21. How many steps are there in Monument Terrace?
137

There is an elevator, operating Monday through Friday, with hours of 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., just beyond the new Court House to your right as you face the Terrace, for those finding it difficult to reach Church Street below.

As you walk down the Terrace, on the left is the small Unitarian Church, non-sectarian, built of fine building stone quarried locally. The architects are Chesterman and Heard. Its authentic early Tudor lines contrast sharply with the Renaissance and Baroque forms of the Terrace.

On the second landing from the bottom is a stone base and bronze plaque, memorial to the veterans of the Spanish-American War.

Q. 22. What were the dates of the Spanish-American War?
1897-1902
On the first landing and to the left is a plaque to commemorate the design and construction of Monument Terrace, which was completed in 1925. The architect for the Terrace was Aubrey Chesterman, who had earlier designed the steps and plaza of Jones Memorial Library, to be seen later in the trail.

Q. 23. Who was mayor of Lynchburg at the time of the completion?

WALKER FEET JOHN MILE 6.1

Centered at the bottom level on Church Street is the bronze statue "The Listening Post", dedicated on November 11, 1926, to honor the veterans of World War I. The statue was sculpted by Charles Keck.

Q. 24. What were the names of the companies of volunteers who served in World War I from Lynchburg?

The Home Guard CO. E. 111th Infantry
The 249th Infantry CO. L 111th Infantry
The 34th Infantry CO. G 111th Infantry
Beside the Monument Terrace Building, to the left, is the marker telling of the founding of Lynchburg, from the time of John Lynch onwards.

Q. 25. When was Lynchburg established as a town?

1805

Most city government business activities were transferred from old City Hall (Monument Terrace Building) to the new City Hall (old Federal Building) across the street in February 1982. There is a fine cafeteria available in the new City Hall during the usual business hours on Monday through Friday. Breakfast is 7:30 a.m. to 10:00 a.m., lunch is 11:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., snacks until 4:00 p.m.

Return along Church Street to the foot of Monument Terrace and just beyond (on the right) is the Carter Glass historic marker. Carter Glass was born here on January 4, 1858. His highest position in federal
government was as Secretary of the Treasury under Woodrow Wilson. From 1920, until his death in 1946, he served with distinction in the U.S. Senate.

Q. 26. Carter Glass was author of what Federal Act?

Continue on Church Street to 8th Street. It was here at 8th and Church Streets that the Miller-Claytor House stood. In the adjoining garden (it is said), before the horrified gaze of his hostess, Thomas Jefferson ate the first "Love Apple", as the tomato was then known.

Farther along Church Street, turn left to see up 7th Street about half a block, the small white building which was the rectory of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The building is now an auctioneer's office, and it remains virtually as it was built. The interior has been restored.

Go down 7th Street to Main Street and turn left. Continue to 6th and Main Streets.

MILE 6.3

On the corner of the Lynchburg Gas Company Building, you will find a plaque to tell you that this building is on the site of City Hotel (Union Hotel) and that during the "War Between the States", Ladies' Relief Hospital was operated with Dr. Thomas L. Walker as chief surgeon assisted by the volunteer ladies, organized by Captain Lucy Otey.

Q. 27. When was the Ladies' Relief Hospital founded?

Across 6th Street is the Academy of Music. It is listed in both the Virginia Historic Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. The Academy is noted for its lush interior and acoustic excellence. In years past, performances were held here by many famous persons.
The Academy of Music was built in 1904 and opened in February 1905, featuring the play "Showgirl". The Academy was damaged by fire in 1911. The rebuilt Academy has one of the most refined and sophisticated facades of any structure in the city. It was closed in 1958 and renovation continues now (1982), directed by the Academy Music Theater, Inc.

Across the street from the Academy is the site of the old Paramount Theatre. Many folks in their middle years have fond memories of movies seen there. But few realize that the building was on the site of the "car barn" for the street cars, a place for storage at night and for repair, and that beneath the stage area remained the turntable used to put the cars "to bed" or to change direction. This was the transfer point from the Main Street line to the Rivermont line.

MILE 6.35

Continue walking one block toward 5th Street. Next to the Texas Inn a marker designates the Dance Studio as the birthplace of Douglas Southall Freeman. He was the Pulitzer Prize winning biographer of Robert E. Lee and of George Washington.

Q. 28. What were the dates of his life?

1826-1953

Please go back along Main Street to 9th Street and turn left down the hill. To the right and left along Commerce Street will be seen several warehouses which, over the years, served Lynnburg's various businesses. Here were tobacco warehouses (the first commercial enterprises), followed by many "jobbing houses", which dealt in apparel, shoes, and commodities, such as hardware.
MILE 6.9

CAUTION!!

DANGEROUS CROSSING!!

Not more than two (2) people crossing at a time...

At the foot of 9th street, across the tracks via the walkway, turn left and see the large white rock, about 175 feet along the river bank. This marker represents the site of the John Lynch home and ferry. The house was moved in 1850 to the corner of 10th and Clay Streets, and eventually demolished. The rock and plaque are approximately 300 feet away from the correct site. The correct site should be to the right of 9th Street and on the bank of the river.

Q. 29. What year were the boulder and plaque placed?  
    June 1742

Q. 30. What was the date of John Lynch's Ferry and house?  
    1757

MILE 6.95

Return to the parking lot at the foot of 9th Street where you will find, by looking to the right side of the street ramp, a low arch of stonework. The arch and what lies beneath marks the James River-Kanawha Canal Bridge that carried 9th Street (or Water Street, Bridge Street, depending on period) over the canal and to the river bank. The keystone gives the date of 1839. All of the cut stone pieces were placed by hand.

Q. 31. Who was the builder?  

J. S. King

It was the Union Station that "Old 97" came to on the afternoon of September 27, 1903. It was one hour behind schedule. It stopped to let the "safe locker" check the mail safe, but left before he could get off. "Old 97's" reputation of being the "fastest regularly scheduled train in the world" would come to an end less than three hours later over the side of a trestle at Stillhouse Creek, just north of Danville, Virginia.
MILE 7.1

Go back up the hill on 9th Street and turn right on Commerce Street, going along that to 7th Street. Here you will find a plaque to honor Earnest Williams, for whom the bridge was named. He was a former member of the City Council who strived for continued city improvements.

Q. 32. When was Williams Viaduct begun and completed?

Begin 1916 Completed 1918

CAUTION!!:

DO NOT WALK TO THE CENTER OF THE BRIDGE

Williams Viaduct, sometimes called 7th Street Bridge, is the fourth non-railroad bridge to span the James River from Lynchburg. The Carter Glass Bridge, carrying the expressway, is the latest access route for transportation.

MILE 7.3

A short way onto Williams Viaduct brings you to a left turn onto Cabell Street. On the brow of the hill ahead can be seen "Point of Honor", a magnificent brick house. It sits on a knoll overlooking the James River valley and much of downtown. The house was built about 1815 by Dr. George Cabell, Sr., and is on both the Virginia Historic Landmark Register and the National Register of Historic Places. It is said that "Point of Honor" got its name because "duels of honor" were held there.

"Point of Honor" is presently renovated and is used as a living museum by the Lynchburg Museum System. It is closed January and February. During the remaining months, it is open Tuesdays through Saturdays from 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Although admission is charged, Scouts in uniform will have admission waived.

Q. 33. It was the birthplace of whom?

Mary Virginia E/E/ Cabell

Q. 34. She was a founding member of what organization?

General National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

23
MILE 7.55

Continue along on Cabell Street at "D" Street you will find the Dabney-Scott-Adams House at 405 Cabell Street, so named to commemorate the families who owned the building and lived here. Albert Gallatin Dabney built the house in 1848. The next owner was Charles Scott, who died leaving the house to his son-in-law, Richard Henry Toler Adams. For over one hundred years, successive generations of the Adams family occupied the house. In 1968, the house was deeded to the Lynchburg Historical Society by the Adams heirs. The house has been restored and is used now as the Opportunity House of the City of Lynchburg.

MILE 8.0

As you start along "D" Street, notice again the pavement of the street. Here you will see an excellent example of brick paving, which has stood the test of time and travel.

Cross the recently rebuilt (1982) "D" Street Bridge and turn right onto Rivermont Avenue. On the right hillside you will see an impressive cut-stone building with large columns and a dome. This is Jones Memorial Library, opened June 3, 1908, and enlarged in 1923. To the right side of the entrance is a patio with a statue of George Morgan Jones, for whom the Library was named. The plaza and steps of Jones Memorial Library were designed by Aubrey Chesterman, who later designed Monument Terrace.

Q. 35. What was the dedication year (found over the entrance)?

Jones Memorial Library is open to the public from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. every day except Sunday, Monday, and holidays. The library is well noted for its large and definitive selection of volumes on Virginia and Lynchburg history. A tour of the Library may be available for the
asking. Please call ahead for best results and give approximate time of arrival and number in group. The phone number is 804-846-0501.

MILE 8.3

Further along, up the hill on Rivermont Avenue, is Diuguid's Funeral Home, the second oldest such establishment in the United States. Housed in the garage to the rear of the building is an old horse drawn hearse, used during the period of 1870-80's. Diuguid's was originally located on Main Street, downtown.

Q. 36. In what year was Diuguid's begun?

Across Rivermont Avenue from Diuguid's is a marker that describes the part Virginia Military Institute cadets played in the defense of Lynchburg. This is but one of many such markers you have seen throughout the city and along this Trail to commemorate people, places, or events of Lynchburg's illustrious past.

Q. 37. Who was the C.S.A. general leading the cadets?

MILE 8.8

Continue along Rivermont Avenue, at 2001 Rivermont Avenue can be seen Seven Hills School, a private all-girl's school, founded by interested citizens of the area. Providing education for students in grades six through twelve, the architecture of the building is rather unique and well worth a second look. Designed by J.M.B. Lewis, architect, the details are obvious and conscious copies of English Tudor style. Before becoming the school, it was the George Kerr house, the first house of the early Twentieth Century whose design is a revival style other than Georgian.
As you travel along Rivermont Avenue, you may notice that this is a major residential area of the city, with many lovely and large homes. Most of these homes were built in the early 1900's, when large lots were available and economics made big homes more feasible to build.

**MILE 9.2**

Please turn right off Rivermont Avenue, walking on to Treasure Island Road, to Riverside Park. As you enter the park, to the left, you will see a white house with a marker that designates it as the Miller-Claytor House.

This house was one of the oldest houses in the city and is the sole remaining Eighteenth Century townhouse, a fine example of Eighteenth Century construction. The present location, with its garden and trees in the back yard, closely approximates the original setting at the corner of 8th and Church Streets. When there, it served as a home, a doctor's office, the first school house, and the first circulating library in the city. Also, the first art class was held there.

In 1934, the house was moved to its present site and restoration was completed in 1936 by the Lynchburg Historical Society, in time for Lynchburg's Sesquicentennial. **It is open by appointment only.** Please call 804- , for an appointment.

Q. 38. Who built the house, and in what year?
    **John Miller**  **About 1791**

Q. 39. What was the house known as?
    **Mansion House**  **MILE 9.3**

Beyond the Miller-Claytor House is a parking lot to the right. At the top of the knoll before you is a fenced area which contains the hull bottom-plates of the packet boat "Marshall", and although only these remain, it memorializes the days of the James River-Kanawha Canal and its connection with Central Virginia.

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The packet boat, in its heyday, made the trip from Richmond to Lynchburg three times a week, a most remarkable feat, and the "Marshall" was considered the finest of the packet boats on the canal. It spent most of its rather short career transporting wounded Confederate soldiers to the hospitals in Lynchburg.

The packet boat "Marshall" carried the body of C.S.A. General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson to his final rest at his beloved Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia.

Q. 40. When did the "Marshall" carry Jackson to Lexington? May 13, 1863

With the coming of the railroads to Lynchburg, the canal lost favor and the "Marshall" served as a residence along the river from 1882 to 1913, when it was broken up by the flooded James River.

The James River-Kanawha Canal was surveyed by John Marshall, later to become Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. The canal was endorsed to provide access to the western lands beyond the Blue Ridge. The first canal boat reached Lynchburg in 1840 and the canal never got beyond Lexington.

MILE 10.0

With our arrival back at the parking lot in Riverside Park, we have completed the Lynchburg Heritage Trail, a trail that gives a glimpse of places and events from the Eighteenth to the Twentieth Centuries. It is to be hoped that we have captured your attention and stirred your curiosity to investigate further our history and heritage.

Lynchburg, the City of Seven Hills, was and continues to be a cultural, economic, and theological center in Central Virginia. The climate is exceedingly fine and agriculture has prospered along with commercial enterprises.
ATTENTION....

By continuing your walk 3 or 4 blocks further along Rivermont Avenue, you will come to Randolph Macon Woman's College. RMWC was founded by Dr. William Waugh Smith in 1891 and it opened in 1893. This is a Liberal Arts College. This scenic campus is worthy of your attention.

Lynchburg's heterogeneous mix of people, who live and work harmoniously together, and those who visit and then stay to live, make Lynchburg a continuing and growing community.

Don E. Harris, SM Troop 19, BSA

Floyd Andrus, ASM Troop 19, BSA

Alex Mason, Eagle Scout, Student

We, who have authored this Lynchburg Heritage Trail for your enjoyment, wish to thank you, as hikers, for making this Trail work.

Further, we have considered for many hours the best method for thanking the many people who have helped in putting together and verifying the directions and historic facts of this Trail, and for the many services required to make this brochure possible.

The enthusiasm encountered from every individual approached at all presentations, as we developed and explained our endeavor, has been an inspiration to us to expend every effort to present a Trail that is both historically accurate and a pleasure to hike.

We dedicate this Trail to you, to Lynchburg, and to Lynchburg's Bicentennial in 1986.
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APPRECIATE THE PRESENT

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