Start going south on North Arthur Ashe Boulevard

- Rumors of War monument on the right – 0.29 mi

Turn left onto Floyd Avenue – 0.50 mi

Turn right onto North Robinson Street – 0.63 mi

Turn left onto Lakeview Avenue – 1.16 mi

Turn left onto Harrison Street – 2.14 mi

Turn right onto Idlewood Avenue – 2.30 mi

Turn left onto Belvidere Street – 2.74 mi

Turn right onto West Main Street – 3.01 mi

Turn left onto North Jefferson Street – 3.21 mi

Turn right onto West Broad Street – 3.43 mi

Turn left onto North Adams Street – 3.49 mi

- Maggie Walker statue on your right – 3.51 mi

Turn slight left onto Brook Road – 3.53 mi

- Going through Jackson Ward – 3.58 mi

Turn sharp right onto West Leigh Street – 3.84 mi

- Ebenezer Baptist Church on the left – 3.90 mi

- Black History Museum and Cultural Center on the left – 3.95 mi

- Bojangles statue on the left, and the Maggie Walker House down three blocks on the left – 4.02 mi

Turn right onto North Adams Street – 4.05 mi

Turn right onto West Franklin Street – 4.45 mi

SAG at Belvidere & Franklin

- Continue straight through the traffic circle as Franklin becomes Monument Avenue – 5.34 mi

- Marcus David Peters Circle ahead, site of the old Robert E. Lee Confederate monument – 5.48 mi

Head straight onto Monument Avenue – 5.54 mi

End – 6.20 mi

**MapMyRun:** <https://www.mapmyrun.com/routes/view/6407537293/>

**RunGo with notes:** <https://routes.rungoapp.com/route/HfGjFHGIR4>

**RunGo:** <https://routes.rungoapp.com/route/M0SSUflYSq>

**RICHMOND SLAVE TRAIL, JACKSON WARD, AND MORE**

****Richmond Slave Trail is a walking trail that chronicles the history of the trade of enslaved Africans from Africa to Virginia until 1775, and away from Virginia, especially Richmond, to other locations in the Americas until 1865. Its eastern terminus is at Manchester Docks, a major port in the massive downriver Slave Trade that made Richmond the largest source of enslaved Africans on the east coast of America from 1830 to 1860.

**Kanawha Canal**

Built in the 18th century, this canal system brought a major increase of commerce to the city. Construction was accomplished with the labor of enslaved people and became a means of transporting African slaves to and from the city.

**Mayo Bridge**

This bridge was built to connect Manchester and Richmond. This allowed for an increase in business, much of which revolved around the slave trade.

**Slave Trade Path**

This is the path that was taken by many African slaves brought into Richmond. They were transported down this path to Lumpkin’s Jail, which was used as a holding center for human beings before they were taken to auction houses.

**Ancarrow’s Landing and the Manchester Docks**

Many African slaves likely arrived in Richmond at this location. This was once an active slave-trading site, where human beings were sold and transported.

**Henry Box Brown**

Henry Brown, a slave who worked in a Richmond tobacco factory, learned of the Underground Railroad and had a carpenter construct a sturdy box with small holes, marked “This side up.” Brown entered the box, with a bit of water and crackers, and was shipped to the Philadelphia destination address – an antislavery office. He arrived safely, became known for his escape, and dedicated himself to the antislavery movement. A monument along the canal marks his history.

**Auction House** *15th Street between Cary and Main*

A number of old auction houses lie in the city’s historic Shockoe Bottom district. Blending into the city landscape of brick, these nondescript buildings once served as places where people were sold alongside goods and livestock. On average, African slaves sold for around $900 dollars each. Women were worth more than men because they could reproduce. Young, healthy slaves went for more money. Skilled slaves were the most valuable.

**Reconciliation Statue**

Three identical statues, representing the worldwide, triangular trade route of slaves, have been erected in Richmond; Benin, West Africa; and Liverpool, England. These statues of two people embracing represent one of the main goals of the Slave Trail Commission -- creating dialog to reconcile with the violent past. These three statues represent the role each country played in the slave trade. Slave ships were built in England. They then sailed to Africa to pick up human livestock. Finally they were brought to the United States. Richmond was the second-largest slave market in the U.S. New Orleans was the largest.

**Winfree Cottage**

Emily Winfree raised her six children in one room of this cottage, renting the other room out to make ends meet. Her former owner gave her the cottage and the land it was on. Evidence shows that he also fathered her six children. The cottage originally stood in Manchester, south of the James, where Emily Winfree was an active member of a thriving African American community after Emancipation.

**Lumpkin’s Jail**

The jail was used as a holding area for Africans before being taken to various auction houses. Much of this site, which once was called ‘The Devil’s Half-Acre, has been covered by the growth of the city. When Interstate 95 was built in Richmond, much of the site was lost. However, a recent archeological dig has uncovered a number of artifacts and the base of jail. Later, it was transformed into a school for African-Americans after the Civil War. This school eventually became Virginia Union University.

**Negro Burial Ground**

Situated near Lumpkin’s Jail, many African-Americans were executed here. They lie in unmarked graves. A black, educated blacksmith, Gabriel Prosser, attempted to lead a rebellion against Virginia’s government. He was executed here. Often overlooked forerunners to the Civil Rights Movement, Gabriel and his supporters wanted equality of all races. The land is currently owned by Virginia Commonwealth University and is used as a parking lot.

**Gabriel’s Rebellion**

Gabriel, a slave of Thomas Prosser of nearby Brookfield plantation, planned a slave insurrection against Richmond on Aug. 30, 1800. The slaves intended to kidnap Governor James Monroe and compel him to support political, social, and economic equality but intense rains delayed the insurgents’ scheme. Mosby Sheppard, of Meadow Farm, informed of the plot by family slaves Tom and Pharaoh, dispatched a warning letter to the governor. Monroe called out the militia and Gabriel, his plans foiled, fled to Norfolk. Authorities there captured and returned him to Richmond. Convicted of conspiracy, Gabriel was hanged on Oct. 10, 1800, the last of twenty-six conspirators executed.

**First African Baptist Church**

The First African Baptist Church is Richmond’s oldest Black Baptist congregation. Before the Civil War, they met in a church erected in 1802 at College and Broad streets. The church was integrated, but the black congregation petitioned to have their own place of worship; in 1841, the state legislature finally permitted the establishment of Richmond's first Black Baptist church. They were required by law to have a white pastor. Dr. Robert Ryland, the first president of Richmond College, was the first pastor, but the congregation sought a Black pastor after the fall of the Confederacy in June of 1865.

**Navy Hill**

Navy Hill, north of Broad Street between Third and 13th streets, was once a vibrant neighborhood of homes, churches, and an elementary school. Many Black leaders of the 19th and early 20th centuries lived here. Construction of Interstates 64 and 95 razed Navy Hill in the 1950s and 1960s – 726 buildings, 526 of which were residences, were torn down to make way for the interstate, displacing about 1,000 families. The buildings in the boundaries of this neighborhood now include Reynolds Community College, Virginia Commonwealth University’s Medical Center, the Richmond Coliseum, and the historic Blues Armory.

**Civil Rights Memorial at Capitol** **Square**

This memorial celebrates the Civil Rights movement, focusing on a move to integrate schools in Virginia, starting in Farmville, Virginia. There, 16-year-old Barbara Johns led the effort to integrate schools to achieve equal education in her hometown. The memorial has 18 statues, including Johns and attorneys Oliver Hill Sr. and Spottswood Robinson III. It features two quotes: “It seemed like reaching for the moon” (Barbara Johns) and “The legal system can force open doors and sometimes even knock down walls, but it cannot build bridges. That job belongs to you and me” (Justice Thurgood Marshall).

**Jackson Ward**

Jackson Ward, Navy Hill (east of Jackson Ward), and Carver (directly to the west) were Richmond’s prominent African American neighborhoods in the early 20th century. Before the Civil War, Jackson Ward was home to free blacks and enslaved individuals, along with European immigrants and Jewish residents. By the early 20th century, it was one of the premier centers of African American business, social, and residential life in the United States. Black-owned businesses such as the St. Luke Penny Savings Bank, the Southern Aid Insurance Company, the *Richmond Planet* newspaper, and Miller’s Hotel (later Eggleston Hotel) thrived during legalized racial segregation.

In the 1950s the new interstate highway cut through the community, destroying homes and businesses and displacing 10,000 residents. Episcopal minister Rev. Benjamin Campbell, former director of Richmond Hill and white activist for social justice, said, “The wild fact of this is that there’s a natural valley that carries the same route four blocks away. It would’ve been cheaper to build the road there, it would’ve been natural to build the road there, and the valley is still vacant, except for one railroad track.” Efforts are in progress to reconnect the neighborhood. <https://oercommons.org/courseware/lesson/86517/overview>

**Maggie Walker Statue**

Maggie Lena Walker devoted her life to civil rights advancement, economic empowerment, and educational opportunities for Jim Crow-era African Americans and women. As a bank president, newspaper editor, and fraternal leader, Walker served as an inspiration of pride and progress. She was the first woman bank president in America, founding the St. Luke Penny Savings Bank in Richmond in 1903.

**Ebenezer Baptist Church**

Ebenezer was formed in 1857 and initially named Third African Baptist Church. In 1866, Richmond’s first public school for African-American children began in the church’s basement. In 1883, Hartshorn Memorial College, the first college for African-American women, was organized and the first classes were held in the church basement. Hartshorn later became a part of Virginia Union University.

**Black History Museum and Cultural Center**

The museum is housed in the 1st Battalion Virginia Volunteers Armory, which was built in the 1890s to serve Richmond’s first African American regiment. It now houses a museum dedicated to local Black history.

**Bojangles Statue (& a 1908 animal fountain for horses)**

Bill “Bojangles” Robinson was born in Richmond on May 25, 1878. He was an American tap dancer and actor of stage and film. Audiences enjoyed his understated style, which eschewed the frenetic manner of the jitterbug in favor of cool and reserve; rarely did he use his upper body, relying instead on busy, inventive feet and an expressive face. A figure in both the Black and White entertainment worlds of his era he is best known today for his dancing with Shirley Temple in a series of films during the 1930s with Shirley Temple in a series of films during the 1930s and for the 1943 musical *Stormy Weather*, loosely based on Robinson’s own life.

**Quality Row** *Leigh Street, between 1st and 2nd*

During the 1920s, this block of East Leigh Street was known as Quality Row. Upper middle class African-American families lived in these homes. Their neighborhood, Jackson Ward, became the most enterprising African-American business district in the nation and its leaders flourished in these surroundings.

**Maggie Walker House**

This Italianate mansion was once the bustling home of pioneering African American entrepreneur Maggie Lena Walker (1864- 1934). Walker lived here for the final thirty years of her life and greatly expanded the home to accommodate four generations of her family. Walker’s opulent home, and those of her successful neighbors, earned the 100 block of East Leigh Street the nickname “Quality Row.” Walker’s family continued to care for the house long after her death. Today, the home is managed by the National Park Service. Guided tours are available during operating hours (temporarily closed due to the pandemic). <http://www.nps.gov/mawa>

**Alfred D. “A.D.” Price**

Born into slavery in Hanover County in 1860, Alfred D. “A.D.” Price moved to Richmond in the late 1870s. Soon after coming to Richmond, he set up a blacksmith shop, which expanded into a livery stable and the funeral home that stands here, now known as A. D. Price Funeral Establishment. In August 1894, Price became one of the first funeral directors in Virginia to receive a state embalming license. He served on the board of directors of a number of businesses and organizations, including the Southern Aid Society, a prominent insurance company. Price served as its president from 1905 until his death on April 9, 1921.

**Miller’s and Eggleston Hotels**

Opened in 1904 and demolished in 2009, the hotel that stood here hosted regional and national black luminaries, celebrities, tourists, and leaders including Booker T. Washington. Built by William “Buck” Miller, Miller’s Hotel was one of a handful in Richmond to offer black customers fine accommodations, a rarity in the segregated South. Its success reflected the entrepreneurial and professional efforts of the residents of Jackson Ward, widely considered “The Birthplace of Black Capitalism.” Under subsequent owner Neverett Eggleston, the renamed Eggleston Hotel was a hotspot beginning in 1943, hosting such entertainers as Louis Armstrong, Count Basie, and Redd Fox.

**Hippodrome**

Second Street, known as “The Deuce,” was a bustling hot spot of performance venues including the same Hippodrome Theater that stands today. Built in 1914 as a vaudeville and movie theater, it later became a celebrated musical locale attracting such legendary greats as Ella Fitzgerald, Louis Armstrong, Bill “Bojangles” Robinson, Duke Ellington, and Cab Calloway.

**John Mitchell, Jr., the “Fighting Editor”** *Leigh and 3rd Street*

Born enslaved near Richmond in 1863, John Mitchell, Jr. came of age in the tumultuous post–Civil War era. In 1883, he launched a daring journalism career, becoming editor and publisher of the black-owned *Richmond Planet*. Known as the “Fighting Editor,” Mitchell crusaded against lynching, served on the Richmond City Council (1888–1896) and founded the Mechanics Savings Bank in 1902. In 1904, he led a boycott of Richmond’s segregated streetcars. In 1921, he ran for governor to protest black disfranchisement. Mitchell served as *Planet* editor until his death in 1929. He is buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

**Equal Suffrage League of Virginia House**

Eighteen women dedicated to obtaining the vote and expanding women’s traditional roles formed the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia (ESL) at 919 West Franklin Street on 20 Nov. 1909. Under Lila Meade Valentine’s leadership, the ESL grew to more than 100 local chapters and 30,000 members statewide. The ESL held public suffrage rallies and supported social reform movements to urge the General Assembly to amend the state constitution. Although the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution passed in 1920, when the ESL became the League of Women Voters, Virginia did not ratify it until 1952.

**Monument Avenue**

In Richmond, many of the protests sparked by the killing of George Floyd centered on Richmond’s monuments to Confederate leaders. The monuments had been erected during the Jim Crow era to support the idea of the Lost Cause. As representations of the legacy of White efforts to suppress Black success and representation in government, protestors believed it was time for the monuments to be removed from public spaces. As a result of the protests (and earlier discussion over the monuments), the monuments on city property were removed. The property where the Lee statue had been was renamed Marcus-David Peters circle, after a Black man who had been shot by a police officer while Peters was having a mental health crisis.

For more on the use of art and other strategies to spread the Lost Cause message, see the new exhibition at the Valentine, opened in January 2024: “Sculpting History at the Valentine Studio: Art, Power, and the ‘Lost Cause’ American Myth.”

**Arthur Ashe Monument**

Arthur Robert Ashe Jr. was born in a segregated Richmond in 1943. He became enamored of tennis near his home in Brookfield Park on the Northside when he was 7 years of age. At age 10, he began training with Dr. Robert Walter Johnson Jr., a tennis coach in Lynchburg, Virginia, who also taught him interpersonal skills such as sportsmanship and composure. Ashe became the first African American to win the U.S. Open, in 1968; the Australian Open, in 1970; and Wimbledon, in 1975. He also was an educator, humanitarian, and civil rights activist. The bronze sculpture, erected in 1996, depicts Ashe surrounded by children, holding books and a tennis racket. The books are higher because Ashe emphasized education more than sports. Arthur Ashe Boulevard was named for him in 2019.

The route also passes through Byrd Park, where Arthur Ashe wasn’t allowed to play tennis because he was Black. <https://arthurashe.ucla.edu/life-story/>

**Virginia Union University**

Virginia Union University’s mission to educate Blacks was put into operation shortly after April 3, 1865, when Richmond was liberated by Union troops. It is a private historically black university (HBCU). Mary Lumpkin, enslaved by slave trader Robert Lumpkin, inherited the property in 1866, when Robert died and willed it to her. Mary Lumpkin leased it to a white Baptist missionary to turn it into a school in 1867, and it eventually became VUU. <https://www.vuu.edu/about-vuu/history>

**Maggie L. Walker Governor’s School**

Maggie L. Walker High School was built in 1937 and named in honor of the Richmond businesswoman, activist, and philanthropist. The school was one of two schools for black students in the Richmond area during the time of racial segregation. In 2001, the high school, which had been abandoned since 1990, reopened as Maggie L. Walker Governor’s School for Government and International Studies.

**“Rumors of War”**

The statue by artist Kehinde Wiley was unveiled December 2019. The Black artist is best known for painting an official portrait of President Barack Obama, which is displayed at the National Portrait Gallery. Wiley’s Rumors of War series was inspired by the history of equestrian portraiture (and statues, especially in Richmond), but with African American men atop the horses. The statue was commissioned by the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts. Said VMFA director and CEO Alex Nyerges, installing the statue on the newly named Arthur Ashe Boulevard serves as “an institutional response to the persistent form of historical salute to the Confederacy and the lack of monuments to people of color in Virginia and across the nation.”

**Emancipation and Freedom Monument**

****This powerful monument was unveiled on Brown’s Island in September 2021. The two primary figures are of a man, facing north, scars across his back, as his shackles are removed, and a woman facing south, holding a child and the Emancipation Proclamation. The monument also includes names and likenesses of 10 notable Black Virginians: five who fought for equal rights and five who resisted slavery.

**Headman**

The 9½-foot-tall bronze sculpture by Richmond artist Paul DiPasquale commemorates the contributions of black bateaumen who navigated the rivers and canals of Virginia during the 18th and 19th centuries, contributing to the development of commerce in the city of Richmond. There have been two headman statues created to commemorate these men. The first, made of fiberglass, was installed in 1988. A year after its dedication, the statue was cut off at the feet and stolen. The second was dedicated in 1992 and enclosed by a fence for protection. The original statue was found a few months later in a quarry in Hanover County, riddled with more than 400 bullet holes. That statue is currently on view in an outdoor garden at Richmond’s Black History Museum and Cultural Center in Richmond. <https://www.bateaurva.com/history-the-headman>

**John Jasper**

Formerly enslaved preacher, Rev. John Jasper, established Richmond’s Sixth Mount Zion Baptist Church in a former Confederate stable on Brown’s Island in 1867. The church moved to Jackson Ward in 1869, with Jasper continuing as preacher and community leader. He became known and respected nationally and in Richmond. <https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=5600>