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Points of Historic Interest in the National Capital

*Selected by the Committee on Marking
Points of Historic Interest*



This is a representation of the Official Marker
adopted by the Committee



For the Inauguration of
Franklin D. Roosevelt as President of the
United States, Washington, March 4, 1933

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 354

REPORTED BY MR. WALSH OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

February 9, 1933.

Resolved, That a revised and corrected edition of Senate Document Numbered 10, Seventy-first Congress, First Session, entitled "Points of Historic Interest in the National Capital," be printed, with illustrations, as a Senate Document, and that five thousand additional copies be printed for the use of the Senate Document Room.

Attest:

EDWIN P. THAYER,

Secretary.

INAUGURAL COMMITTEE, 1933

Rear Admiral CARY T. GRAYSON
Chairman

CORCORAN THOM
Treasurer

HUGH T. NELSON
Executive Secretary

(III)

INAUGURAL COMMITTEE ON HISTORIC SITES AND POINTS OF INTEREST IN WASHINGTON

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Mr. John Clagett Proctor, Chairman, Permanent Committee on
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Mr. Henry Litchfield West.
Mrs. Daniel C. Roper.
Dr. Walter A. Wells.

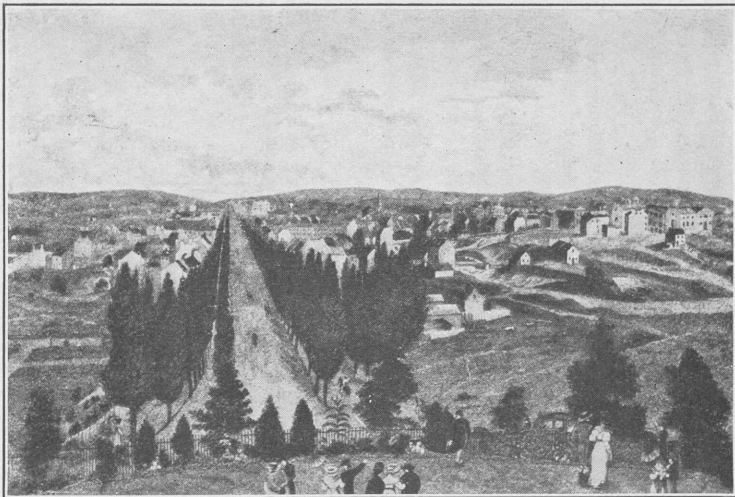
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MARKING HISTORIC SITES

Mr. John Clagett Proctor, *Chairman*.
Mr. Delos H. Smith.
Mr. Frederick W. Steckman.
Mr. Wilhelmus Bogart Bryan.
Miss Jean Wright.

POINTS OF HISTORIC INTEREST IN WASHINGTON AND VICINITY

- No. 1. North Capitol Street, between B and C Streets, west side.**—This is the site referred to in the will of George Washington, dated July, 1799, as original lots numbered 10 and 12, in square 634, which were purchased by him for \$963, with the condition that he “should build two brick houses, three stories high each,” on them. He did not live to complete them.
- No. 2. Northeast corner of C Street and New Jersey Avenue.**—Site of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Station until transferred to Union Station in 1909.
- No. 3. Southwest corner of H and North Capitol Streets.**—This building is the original Government Printing Office. (See tablet.)
- No. 4. Southeast corner of New Jersey Avenue and I Street.**—Site of residence of Stephen A. Douglas, Senator from Illinois, and candidate for the Presidency in 1860.
- No. 5. 205-207 I Street NW.**—This house, together with Nos. 201 and 203 I Street, was used as a hospital during the Civil War, and was occupied as a residence by General Grant when he was elected to the Presidency. It then became the home of General Sherman, and later of Mayor Emery. (See tablet.)
- No. 6. Left of fountain at foot of front steps of the Library of Congress.**—Abraham Lincoln, while a Member of the Thirtieth Congress, lived in Carroll Row on this site. During the Civil War it was known as Carroll Prison.

- No. 7. Northwest corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Second Street.**—On this site was the first railway station (Baltimore & Ohio) in Washington. (See tablet.)
- No. 8. Northwest corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Third Street.**—Vice President Hannibal Hamlin, and later Vice President Henry Wilson, resided in a hotel formerly on this site, then Gadsby's Hotel.
- No. 9. Southwest corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Third Street (Mades Hotel).**—Gen. John A. Sutter, on whose property gold was discovered in California, died in a hotel on this site in 1880.
- No. 10. Jackson Hall, 329-341 Pennsylvania Avenue.**—A ball for the benefit of the poor was held on this site for President Taylor's inauguration in 1849.
- No. 11. 219 Third Street.**—Franklin Pierce, Jonathan Cilley, James M. Mason, and Robert C. Winthrop, while Members of Congress, resided in this house.
- No. 12. 226 Third Street.**—Millard Fillmore resided in this house while a Member of Congress.
- No. 13. 308 C Street.**—Site of the home of Francis Scott Key, author of the Star-Spangled Banner.
- No. 14. 310 C Street.**—Daniel Webster resided in a house on this site.
- No. 15. 312 C Street.**—Henry Clay resided in a house on this site, then known as Mrs. Dilly's boarding house.
- No. 16. 318 C Street.**—John C. Fremont, the Pathfinder, and first Republican candidate for the Presidency, lived in a house on this site.
- No. 17. 334 C Street.**—Thomas H. Benton, Senator from Missouri, resided in a house on this site.
- No. 18. 318 Indiana Avenue.**—Chief Justice Taney lived in a house on this site, where he died in 1864.



Early Washington, showing poplar trees on Pennsylvania Avenue planted by Thomas Jefferson, 1803-4

No. 19. 324 Indiana Avenue.—This house was the home of Admiral Evans, popularly known as “Fighting Bob.”

No. 20. Southwest corner of Fourth and E Streets, Judiciary Square.—The second inaugural ball of President Grant (1873) was held in a building erected on this site.

No. 21. Judiciary Square.—The inaugural balls of Presidents Buchanan (1857) and Lincoln (1861) were held in buildings on this square.

No. 22. United States Bureau of Pensions.—The inaugural balls of Presidents Cleveland (1885, 1893), Harrison (1889), McKinley (1897, 1901), Roosevelt (1905), and Taft (1909) were held here.

No. 23. Southwest corner of John Marshall Place and D Streets.—Old Masonic Temple.

No. 24. Northeast corner of C. Street and John Marshall Place.—Site of residence of John Quincy Adams.

No. 25. 213 John Marshall Place.—Franklin Pierce was a boarder in the house formerly on this site.

No. 26. John Marshall Place, between Indiana Avenue and C Street.—First Presbyterian Church. Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage was pastor of this church, and Presidents Jackson, Polk, Pierce, and Cleveland attended service here.

No. 27. 456 C Street.—John A. Dix, Secretary of the Treasury in 1860–1861, resided in this house.

No. 28. Southwest corner of C Street and John Marshall Place.—Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church. Here Bishop Newman preached and General Grant, General Logan, Secretary Chase, President McKinley, and Vice President Fairbanks attended.

- No. 29. Northwest corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and John Marshall Place.**—Site of Mrs. Peyton's boarding house, where John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Robert Y. Hayne, Henry A. Wise, and Henry Wilson resided.
- No. 30. 467 Missouri Avenue.**—John Tyler resided in a house on this site before he became President. The "Bonus Army" riots of 1932 occurred in this square.
- No. 31. Site of the Washington Assembly Rooms, Louisiana Avenue, opposite Fifth Street.**—On this site the inaugural ball of President William H. Harrison was held in 1841.
- No. 32. Southwest corner of Sixth and B Streets.**—Site of station of Pennsylvania Railroad, where President Garfield was shot, July 2, 1881.
- No. 33. Pennsylvania Avenue and Sixth Street (National Hotel).**—In this hotel Henry Clay died, June 29, 1852. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, resided in this hotel. (See tablet.)
- No. 34. Pennsylvania Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, site of Metropolitan Hotel.**—When known as Brown's Hotel, Kossuth and his suite were entertained here in 1852. Charles F. Crisp resided in the Metropolitan while Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.
- No. 35. Northwest corner of E and Sixth Streets.**—Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase resided in this house.
- No. 36. 609 E Street.**—Caleb Cushing resided here.
- No. 37. 618 E Street.**—In this house lived John C. Calhoun, Vice President of the United States from 1825 until 1829.
- No. 38. 614 F Street.**—Thomas U. Walter, one of the architects of the Capitol, resided in this house.

- No. 39. Old United States Patent Office.**—The second inaugural ball of President Lincoln was held here in 1865.
- No. 40. West side of Seventh Street, between E and F Streets, near the center of the square formerly occupied by the General Land Office.**—Site of the first telegraph office in the United States, opened and operated by S. F. B. Morse in 1844. (Tablet on building.)
- No. 41. North side of E Street, between Seventh and Eighth Streets.**—On this site was Blodget's Hotel, where in 1814 Congress convened. Before it was destroyed by fire in December, 1836, it was occupied by the Post Office Department, the Patent Office, and the city post office. (See tablet.)
- No. 42. 427 Seventh Street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall.**—Site of office of National Era, in which Uncle Tom's Cabin was originally published during 1851–1852.
- No. 43. Northwest corner Seventh and D Streets.**—Site of office of the National Intelligencer.
- No. 44. The Army War College, foot of Four-and-a-Half Street SW.**—A Government arsenal from 1861 to 1881.
- No. 45. United States National Museum (Arts and Industries Building).**—The inaugural ball of President Garfield was held here in 1881.
- No. 46. National Museum, Tenth Street and Constitution Avenue. (Natural History Building.)**
- No. 47. Smithsonian Institution, east front.**—Joseph Henry, the first secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, resided in the east wing of this building from 1854 till his death. Here, also, Secretary Langley carried on his investigations in aerodynamics, ultimately resulting in the invention of the flying machine. The mortuary chapel of James Smithson is in the main entrance.



House where Lincoln died (No. 55)

- No. 48. Highway Bridge.**—At about the place where was formerly the historic Long Bridge, principal military route to the South during the Civil War.
- No. 49. 918 E Street.**—James Buchanan resided here before he became President.
- No. 50. 713 Ninth Street, between G and H.**—Alexander R. Shepherd, Governor of the District of Columbia in 1873-74, lived in a house on this site.
- No. 51. Public Library, New York Avenue, between Seventh and Ninth Streets.**—This building, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, contains the Washington Public Library. It occupies the site of the Northern Liberty Market.
- No. 52. 910 M Street.**—John W. Powell, explorer, geologist, and ethnologist, lived in this house.
- No. 53. 518 Tenth Street.**—In this house, May 17, 1899, the first public meeting of the survivors of the war with Spain was held, resulting in the formation of the United Spanish War Veterans.
- No. 54. Lincoln Museum, Tenth Street, between E and F Streets, formerly Ford's Theater.**—In this building President Lincoln was shot, April 14, 1865. Here is exhibited the Oldroyd collection, with additions. (See tablet.)
- No. 55. 516 Tenth Street.**—In this house President Lincoln died, April 15, 1865. (See tablet.)
- No. 56. Northeast corner of Tenth and D Streets.**—Peter Force, who compiled the American Archives, and who was an early mayor of Washington, resided in a house on this site. The building was built for the Washington Post.
- No. 57. Eleventh Street, opposite the Post Office Building.**—Site of Carusi's Hall. Inaugural balls for Presidents Van Buren (1837), Polk (1845), Taylor (1849), Pierce (1853), and Buchanan (1857) were held here.

No. 58. Pennsylvania Avenue and Twelfth Street (Raleigh Hotel).—Site of the Kirkwood House, where Vice President Andrew Johnson resided and was sworn in as President.

No. 59. 812 Twelfth Street.—George S. Boutwell, Senator from Massachusetts and Secretary of the Treasury, and later John A. Logan, Senator from Illinois, resided in this house.

No. 60. Southwest corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Thirteenth Street.—On this site was the Prescott House, used as a prison for political offenders during the early days of the Civil War.

No. 61. National Theater, E Street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets.—The inaugural ball of President Polk was held on this site in 1845. It was in the building, formerly on this site, that Jenny Lind gave her first concert in Washington.

No. 62. Northeast corner of Thirteenth and I Streets.—James A. Garfield occupied this house while a Member of Congress. Remodeled.

No. 63. 1321 K Street.—John Sherman, Senator from Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of State, resided in this house.

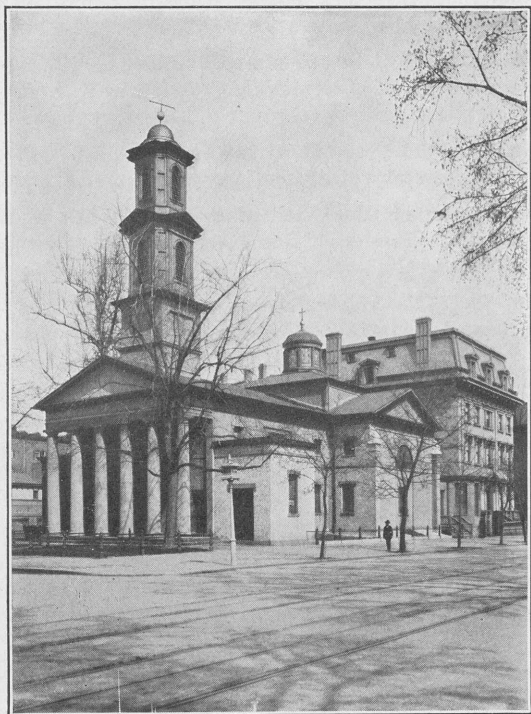
No. 64. 1323 K Street.—Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, resided and died in this house. (See tablet.)

No. 65. Franklin Square.—On this site the Twelfth New York Volunteers, commanded by Gen. Daniel Butterfield, camped in 1861.

No. 66. 1325 H Street.—On this site was the home of Mrs. Hamilton, widow of Gen. Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury.

- No. 67. New York Avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets.**—New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, where Presidents John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, William Henry Harrison, Millard Fillmore, James Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, and Associate Justice Harlan attended service.
- No. 68. 1308 New York Avenue.**—Edgar Allan Poe lived in a house formerly on this site.
- No. 69. 1321 F Street.**—Henry R. Schoolcraft, the ethnologist, lived in a house on this site.
- No. 70. 1333–1335 F Street.**—On this site was the home of James Madison, and of John Quincy Adams when Secretary of State.
- No. 71. 1336–1338 F Street.**—Aaron Burr lived in a house on this site.
- No. 72. Northwest corner Pennsylvania Avenue and Fourteenth Street.**—Site of the old Willard Hotel, where Presidents Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore, and James Buchanan resided, and where Abraham Lincoln was a guest prior to his inauguration in 1861. Charles Dickens stopped here in 1842. The peace convention of 1861 forms a part of the history of this place. Vice President Marshall and Calvin Coolidge, when Vice President, resided in the present hotel, as did Vice President Charles G. Dawes.
- No. 73. National Press Building, Fourteenth and F Streets. Site of the Ebbitt House and a part of Newspaper Row.**—William McKinley, while a Member of Congress, resided in the old Ebbitt House. Here also lived such eminent sailors and soldiers as Rogers, Farragut, Worden, Canby, Thomas, Porter, Winslow, Boggs, Case, Drayton, and others. The corner stone of the present building was laid by President Coolidge.

- No. 74. 609 Fourteenth Street.**—Jefferson Davis resided in a house on this site.
- No. 75. Northeast Corner of G and Fourteenth Streets.**—Site of Foundry (M. E.) Church, where President Hayes attended. Erected as a thanks offering by Henry Foxall, whose foundry escaped destruction by the British in August, 1814.
- No. 76. 1410 G Street (Ames Building).**—Vice President John C. Breckenridge resided in a house on this site.
- No. 77. 1503 Vermont Avenue.**—Norman J. Colman, first Secretary of Agriculture, lived in this house.
- No. 78. Grace Reformed Church, Fifteenth and O Streets.**—President Roosevelt attended services in this church.
- No. 79. 1413 Massachusetts Avenue.**—Thomas F. Bayard, Senator from Delaware, Secretary of State and first Ambassador to Great Britain, and Senator Shelby M. Cullom lived in this house.
- No. 80. 1445 Massachusetts Avenue.**—Spencer F. Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, naturalist, and first Fish Commissioner, lived in this house.
- No. 81. Southwest corner of Fifteenth and I Streets.**—The McLean residence. Hamilton Fish, of New York, when Secretary of State, resided on this site.
- No. 82. 1415 I Street.**—Chief Justice Waite resided in this house.—Remodeled.
- No. 83. Northwest corner, Fifteenth and H Streets.**—Site of the residence of Gen. George B. McClellan when he was restored to the command of the Army of the Potomac by Lincoln in 1862. Later the site of the Shoreham hotel where Thomas B. Reed



St. John's Episcopal Church (95)



House of Commodore Decatur (No. 99)

lived when Speaker of the House of Representatives. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, upon his return as consul general to Cuba, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, made an address from the balcony of the old Shoreham.

No. 84. 2023 G Street, George Washington University, founded as Columbian College in 1821.—An important and well-equipped institution for education.

No. 85. Northwest corner of Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.—On this site was the old Bank of the United States.

No. 86. North Front Treasury Department.—The State Department occupied a building on this site from January, 1820, till October, 1866.

No. 87. Treasury Department.—The first inaugural ball of President Grant (1869) was held in the north front of this building.

No. 88. Southeast corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth Street.—On this site was Mrs. Suter's boarding house, where Admiral Cockburn stopped at the time of his capture of Washington.

No. 89. Center of south side of Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House.—Site of reviewing stand before which passed the armies of the United States in May, 1865, and the inaugural parades.

No. 90. Northeast corner of Executive Avenue and Madison Place.—The site of the headquarters of the Department of Washington during 1863.

No. 91. Madison Place—Belasco Theater.—Site of residence of Secretary of State Seward, in which his life was attempted April 14, 1865. Later home of James G. Blaine. (Memorial tablet on building.)

No. 92. 21 Madison Place.—This house was built by Benjamin Ogle Tayloe, and later was the home of Senator Don Cameron. It was the residence of Vice President Hobart, and later, during the McKinley administration, when occupied by Senator Hanna, was called the "Little White House."

No. 93. H Street and Madison Place—Cosmos Club.—Home of Dolly Madison, widow of the President; later home of Admiral Wilkes; also headquarters of Gen. George B. McClellan during the Civil War.

No. 94. Veterans' Bureau, Vermont Avenue, H and I Streets, site of Arlington Hotel.—Among prominent foreign guests stopping here were Dom Pedro, President Diaz, King Kalakana, Li Hung Chang. Sites of residences of William L. Marcy, Lewis Cass, Charles Sumner, and Reverdy Johnson.

No. 95. St. John's Church, corner of Sixteenth and H Streets.—Familiarly known as the "Presidents' Church," because Presidents Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Fillmore, Buchanan, and Arthur attended service here. It was erected in 1816.

No. 96. Hay-Adams house, northwest corner Sixteenth and H Streets; in the former house on this site John Hay, poet, and biographer of Lincoln, lived while Secretary of State.

No. 97. 1607 H Street.—John Slidell, Senator from Louisiana, and later Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, and Daniel Lamont, Secretary of War, resided in a house on this site.

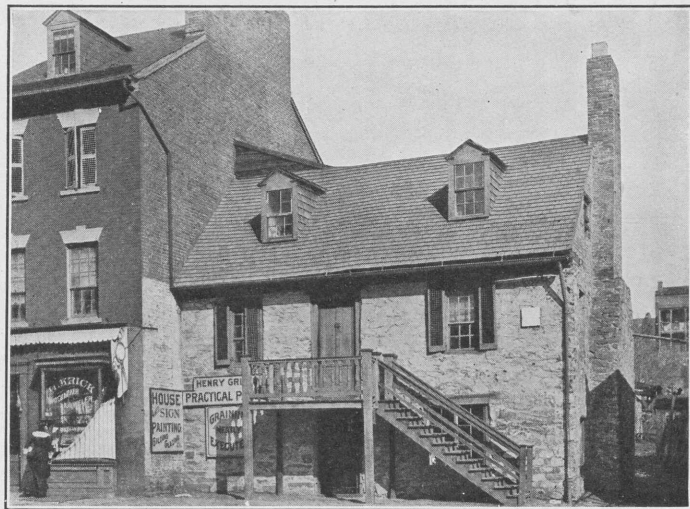
No. 98. Northeast corner of Connecticut Avenue and H Street.—United States Chamber of Commerce, on the site of the mansion of William W. Corcoran, the banker and philanthropist. Previously Daniel Webster had a residence here.

- No. 99. Southwest corner of Jackson Place and H Street.**—Commodore Decatur built this house and died here after the duel in 1820; later it was occupied by Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren, Edward Livingston, George M. Dallas, Judah P. Benjamin, and E. F. Beale. Here General and Mrs. Grant were often General Beale's guests. (Memorial tablet on house.)
- No. 100. 22 Jackson Place (next to Decatur House).**—Temporary residence of President Roosevelt during the remodeling of the White House in 1902.
- No. 101. 14 Jackson Place.**—Vice President Schuyler Colfax resided in this house.
- No. 102. 1651 Executive Avenue.**—This house was the home of Francis Preston Blair, who devised it to his son, Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General in 1861–1864. Secretary Bancroft lived here, and later Secretary Ewing, when his daughter married General Sherman. Here also the command of the Union Armies was offered to General Lee.
- No. 103. 1653 Pennsylvania Avenue.**—Andrew Johnson, while Vice President of the United States, resided in this house.
- No. 104. 1601 K Street.**—Admiral George Dewey (Vermont) lived and died in this house.
- No. 105. 1603 K Street.**—In this house William H. Taft lived while Secretary of War, and here he received the news of his nomination to the Presidency.
- No. 106. 1401 Sixteenth Street.**—In this house Vice President James S. Sherman lived.
- No. 107. Southeast corner of Sixteenth and P Street.**—The Carnegie Institution of Washington, founded for the encouragement of investigation, research, and discovery, and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind.

- No. 108. Northeast corner of Rhode Island Avenue and Seventeenth Street.**—Gen. Philip H. Sheridan resided in this house before it was remodeled.
- No. 109. 1701 K Street.**—Charles W. Fairbanks resided in this house when Vice President.
- No. 110. Northwest corner of Seventeenth and I Streets.**—On this site was the residence of Gen. Alexander Macomb, who was general in chief of the United States Army from 1828 till 1841.
- No. 111. Farragut Square.**—On this site Magruder's and Griffin's batteries were encamped during March, 1861.
- No. 111a. Northwest corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventeenth Street.**—On this site was the headquarters of General Mansfield during the Civil War. Passes were issued here to cross the Long Bridge and through the Federal lines.
- No. 112. 1710 H Street.**—The Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII), on October 5, 1860, was a guest in a house on this site, then occupied by Lord Lyons, Minister from Great Britain; also site of the house in which Admiral Porter resided and where the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was organized on April 19, 1890.
- No. 113. 1728 I Street.**—Charles Goodyear, inventor of the process of vulcanizing rubber, lived in this house.
- No. 114. Houses numbered 2618, 2620 K Street (Peter Mansion).**—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Peter resided in No. 2620. Mrs. Peter (Martha Parke Custis) was the granddaughter of Mrs. Washington, and General Washington was a guest here. Both houses were the residences of the British Ministers Merry, Jackson, and Erskine. Tom Moore, the poet, visited Mr. and Mrs. Merry. (See tablet.)

- No. 115. 616 Seventeenth Street.**—On this site Gen. Winfield Scott had his headquarters in 1861.
- No. 116. Southwest corner of F and Seventeenth Streets.**—Gen. U. S. Grant had his headquarters here in 1865.
- No. 117. Seventeenth and C Streets.**—Memorial Continental Hall, headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution.
- No. 118. Seventeenth Street, between Constitution Avenue and C Street.**—Pan American Union; site of residence of General Van Ness, who married the daughter of David Burnes, original proprietor of the grounds now occupied by the White House, Treasury, and State, War and Navy Departments.
- No. 119. 1732 Pennsylvania Avenue.**—Site of the house in which Gen. Winfield Scott resided.
- No. 120. 1736 I Street.**—The last residence of Jefferson Davis in Washington.
- No. 121. Northeast corner of New Hampshire Avenue and Corcoran Street.**—Real Admiral William T. Sampson lived and died in this house.
- No. 122. Northwest corner of Connecticut Avenue and N Street.**—Former site of the British Embassy, where James Bryce, author of the American Commonwealth, resided.
- No. 123. Southeast corner of N and Eighteenth Streets.**—Church of the Covenant. President Harrison attended service in this church.
- No. 124. 1810 N Street.**—Theodore Roosevelt resided in this house while Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
- No. 125. 1826 I Street NW.**—Rear Admiral Schley lived in this house.
- No. 126. 1801 F Street NW.**—Chief Justice John Marshall is said to have resided here. Justice Story and Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller lived in this house.

- No. 127. New York Avenue and Eighteenth Street, Octagon House (now the headquarters of the American Institute of Architects).**—President Madison resided here after the burning of the White House by the British in 1814. Treaty of Ghent ratified.
- No. 128. 2000 G Street.**—Maj. Archibald W. Butt, United States Army, personal aide to Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, resided in this house. Major Butt was lost on the *Titanic*.
- No. 129. Southeast corner of H and Nineteenth Streets.**—The home of the Veteran Volunteer Fireman's Association and assigned by act of Congress to the Association of Oldest Inhabitants.
- No. 130. Northwest corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Nineteenth Street.**—Residence of President Madison during restoration of the White House during the War of 1812. At one time also occupied by Vice President Elbridge Gerry.
- No. 131. 2107 Pennsylvania Avenue.**—Gen. Samuel Houston, Governor of Tennessee, United States Senator, and first President of Texas, resided in this house.
- No. 132. 1215 Nineteenth Street.**—Theodore Roosevelt resided in this house while civil service commissioner.
- No. 133. 2300 S Street.**—Residence of Herbert Hoover while he was Secretary of Commerce and until his inauguration as President.
- No. 134. 2340 S Street.**—Residence of the late Woodrow Wilson upon his retirement as President and at the time of his death. Mrs. Wilson continues to reside here.



Early type of Georgetown residence (139)

No. 135. Q Street between Twenty-seventh and Twenty - eighth Streets.—Residence of Joseph Nourse, the first Registrar of the Treasury. Became the residence of Charles Carroll, of Bellevue, who gave it the name of Bellevue. Dolly Madison is said to have tarried here on her flight at the time of the British invasion in 1814. Acquired by the Colonial Dames of America and renamed Dumbarton House.

No. 136. Museum of Hygiene, corner of Twenty-third and E Streets.—In this building, formerly the United States Naval Observatory, are placed on exhibition appliances used in the Navy for the preservation and protection of human life.

No. 137. 2007 I Street.—Residence of Mrs. John H. Eaton, "Peggy O'Neale," who was the cause of a social disturbance in the Jackson Cabinet.

No. 138. Northeast corner of Twenty-first and I Streets.—Lafayette was a guest in the Franklin Hotel, which stood on this site, in 1825. Andrew Jackson and other prominent Americans were also guests.

No. 139. 3049 M Street.—An early type of Georgetown residence.

No. 140. Southeast corner of Potomac and O Streets, St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church.

No. 141. O and Potomac Streets, St. John's Churchyard—Beall Boulder.—Dedicated to Ninian Beall, patentee of "Rock of Dumbarton," the site of Georgetown, a member of the Maryland House of Burgesses and a distinguished Indian fighter, who was voted an "act of gratuity" by the Maryland Assembly in 1699. Erected by the Society of Colonial Wars, 1910.

No. 142. Tudor Place.—This house, designed by William Thornton, was built about 1805 by Thomas Peter, who married a daughter of John Parke Custis, from whom came many heirlooms of the Washington family. Lafayette and other distinguished guests have been entertained here. It is said to have been the last place visited in Washington by Robert E. Lee.

No. 143. North side of M Street, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth.—Site of Bank of Columbia, first bank (established in 1793) within the limits of the District of Columbia.

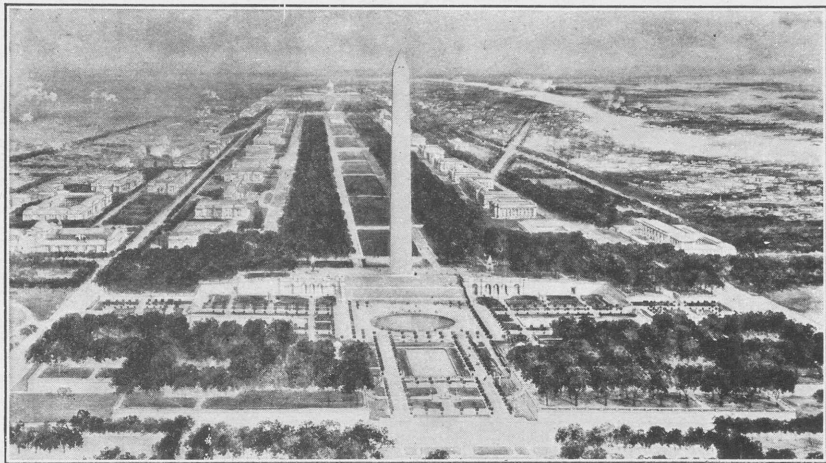
No. 144. 3221 M Street.—Residence of Dr. William Thornton, the architect of the United States Capitol.

No. 145. Corner of Prospect Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.—Col. Benjamin Stoddert who, under President Adams, was first Secretary of the Navy, resided in the mansion, which has been enlarged into an apartment house, on this site.

No. 146. M Street entrance to Key Bridge.—Francis Scott Key, author of The Star-Spangled Banner, resided in a house to the west of this bridge.

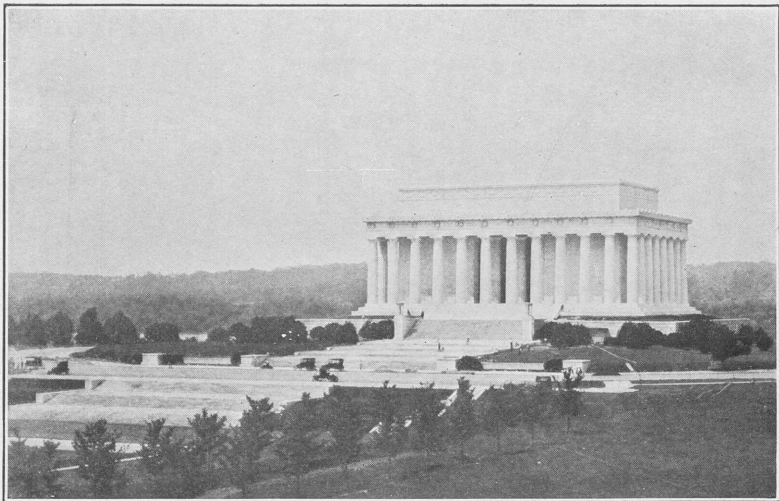
No. 147. Southwest corner of Thirty-sixth Street and Prospect Avenue.—Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, authoress, resided and died in this house.

No. 148. Corner of Thirty-sixth and P Streets, Georgetown University.—This institution, founded in 1789, is the oldest and largest Jesuit institution of learning in this country, has a museum of historic objects and the first astronomical observatory erected in the District of Columbia.



Proposed development of the Mall—View from Lincoln Memorial to Capitol (149)

- No. 149. The Mall.**—A memorial to Andrew Jackson Downing (1815–1852), a landscape gardener, who laid out the parks between the Capitol and the Potomac River, the White House Park, and Lafayette Square. He was the author of standard books on Pomology.
- No. 150. Braddock's Rock.**—An immense boulder, originally called Quay of Quays, is located on the Navy Hospital grounds near Twenty-third and B Streets. Afterwards called Braddock's Rock because of a tradition that Braddock landed there on the expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1755.
- No. 151. The Lincoln Memorial.**—The building was designed by Bacon, and the statue by French.
- No. 152. Sixteenth and M Streets.**—National Geographic Society, organized 1888, for the diffusion of geographic knowledge.
- No. 153. 1022 Vermont Avenue.**—James Wilson, for 16 years Secretary of Agriculture, at one time lived in this house.
- No. 154. 2107 Pennsylvania Avenue.**—First Navy office, 1800 (Benjamin Stoddart, Secretary of the Navy), was in this house.
- No. 155. 1407 Massachusetts Avenue.**—Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee (New York), first Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Washington, lived and died in this house.
- No. 156. The Portland, Thomas Circle.**—J. Sterling Morton (New York), originator of Arbor Day and Secretary of Agriculture, resided here.
- No. 157. 1426 K Street.**—John G. Carlisle, Speaker of the House of Representatives, United States Senator, and Secretary of the Treasury, lived in this house.
- No. 158. 2106 Pennsylvania Avenue.**—Dr. William B. Magruder, mayor of Washington in 1856–57, lived and died in this house.



The Lincoln Memorial (151)

No. 159. Northeast corner of Eighteenth and Q Streets.—In this house lived and died John Lee Carroll, former Governor of Maryland.

No. 160. 1627 Massachusetts Avenue.—Senator Zebulon B. Vance (North Carolina) lived in this house.

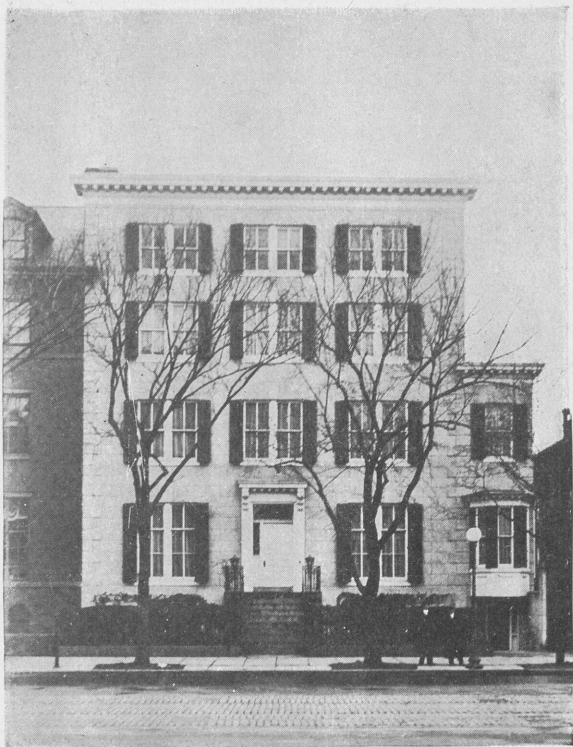
No. 161. East side of Wisconsin Avenue, south of M Street, near site of Grace P. E. Church.—Here stood Suter's tavern, where on March 30, 1791, the owners of the land comprised within the original city of Washington met George Washington and ceded the Federal Territory. Here also met the commissioners, Gen. Thomas Johnson, Dr. David Stuart, and Daniel Carroll, September 9, 1791, and agreed that the territory selected should be named the "City of Washington."

No. 162. 2100 Sixteenth Street.—Justice Charles E. Hughes lived in this house when nominated for the Presidency.

No. 163. Seventeenth Street, between D and E Streets.—Home of the National American Red Cross Society, erected "In memory of the heroic women of the Civil War."

No. 164. Northeast corner of Thirtieth and M Streets.—The Old Union Hotel, also known as "Union Tavern." Notable guests here have included Louis Phillipe, Count Volney, Baron Humboldt, Fulton (the inventor), Talleyrand, Jerome Bonaparte, Washington Irving, Gen. St. Clair, Lorenzo Dow, Francis Scott Key, John Randolph, and others. It was a favorite stopping place for Congressmen in the early twenties.

No. 165. 926 G Street SW.—Alexander R. Shepherd, governor of the District of Columbia, was probably born in this house.

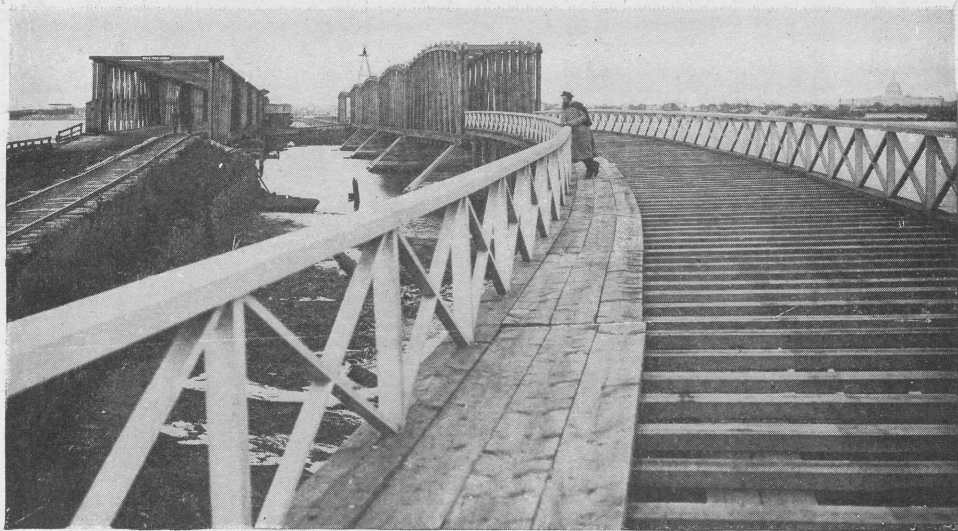


The house of Francis Preston Blair (No. 102)



The house in which Jefferson Davis lived (No. 120)

- No. 166. 1606 Twentieth Street.**—In this house, previously the home of Commander T. B. M. Mason, United States Navy, the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the Revolution was organized December 3, 1889.
- No. 167. 1620 P Street.**—Simon Newcomb, America's greatest astronomer lived and died in this house.
- No. 168. 2017 I Street.**—James Monroe lived in this house when elected President. Here also lived Cleveland Abbe, the famous meteorologist, who inaugurated daily weather reports. The Arts Club of Washington.
- No. 169. South of the White House Grounds.**—Memorial fountain erected in memory of Maj. Archibald W. Butt and Francis D. Millet, artist, who lost their lives on the *Titanic*.
- No. 170. 1746 S Street.**—Senator Roger Q. Mills resided in this house.
- No. 171. 1315 Rhode Island Avenue.**—Augustus H. Garland, Attorney General of the United States, resided in this house.
- No. 172. 1412 Massachusetts Avenue.**—Lucius Q. C. Lamar, United States Senator, Secretary of the Interior, and Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, resided in this house.
- No. 173. 1717 Rhode Island Avenue.**—Chief Justice E. D. White resided in this house.
- No. 174. 1700 Nineteenth Street.**—Senator John W. Daniel resided in this house.
- No. 175. 1322 Vermont Avenue.**—Confederate Memorial Home, where meet the United Confederate Veterans, the Daughters of the Confederacy, and the Southern Society.
- No. 176. Louise Home, Massachusetts Avenue and Fifteenth Street.**—Founded by the late William W. Corcoran as a home for Southern gentlewomen.



Long Bridge during the Civil War (No. 48)

- No. 177. 1202 D Street (where now is being constructed the Post Office Department).**—Washington Irving, in 1807 and 1811, stopped here, then the residence of John P. Van Ness.
- No. 178. Arlington Memorial Bridge.**—Connecting Potomac Park with Arlington National Cemetery.
- No. 179. Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Arlington National Cemetery.**—Dedicated by President Warren G. Harding, November 11, 1921.
- No. 180. 3 B Street SE (now occupied by House Office Annex).**—Where Gen. Benjamin F. Butler lived and where President Arthur made his home during the early days of his administration.
- No. 181. 206 Pennsylvania Avenue SE.**—In this building the United States Supreme Court met after the burning of the Capitol in 1814.
- No. 182. Southeast corner of East Capitol and First Streets.**—On this site stood Long's Hotel, where the inaugural ball was held in 1809 in honor of President Madison.
- No. 183. Northwest corner of New Jersey Avenue and C Street SE (now occupied by House Office Annex).**—On this site formerly stood the buildings erected by Thomas Law, where Washington stopped when he came to the "Federal City"; here also Thomas Jefferson resided in 1801. It was early the boarding house of Conrad and McMaun; later the Varnum, and finally, Congress Hall Hotel.
- No. 184. 131 B Street SE.**—William Jennings Bryan, while a Member of Congress, resided in this house, then the residence of Cotter T. Bride.
- No. 185. First Street between East Capitol and B Streets SE.**—Center of west front of the Library of Congress; at southeast corner, where A Street was formerly cut through, was "Carroll Row," occupied as headquarters by General Ross and Admiral Cockburn on August 24, 1814.

No. 186. Southeast corner of First and A Streets NE., "Old Brick Capitol."—Congress convened here during 1815 after the burning of the Capitol by the British in 1814. Here also the inauguration of President Monroe took place in 1817, and here John C. Calhoun died in 1850. During the Civil War it was used as a prison and called the "Old Capitol Prison." The Supreme Court Building, now being erected, is to the east of the site upon which the old building stood.

No. 187. G Street between Sixth and Seventh Streets SE. (Christ Church).—This church was organized in 1795. Presidents Jefferson, Madison, and John Quincy Adams were attendants at its services.

No. 188. Navy Yard, foot of Eighth Street SE.—In 1800 this navy yard was established, and is now also the site of the Naval Gun Factory, established in 1886. The commandant's house has been occupied by many distinguished officers, including Thomas Tingey, Isaac Hull, Hiram Paulding, John A. Dahlgren, and L. M. Goldsborough.

No. 189. Fort Myer, military post of the United States Army.—There is usually one regiment of Cavalry and one battalion of Field Artillery stationed here. Southwest from Arlington and Fort Myer is the wireless telegraph station of the United States Navy Department, the best equipped and most powerful station in the Western Hemisphere. It has three iron masts, 450 to 600 feet high, and daily receives time signals from the Eiffel Tower, Paris, and when fully equipped will, it is believed, reach all parts of the world. This post is used each summer as a Reserve Officers' Training Camp.

No. 190. Arlington Cemetery, on the Virginia hills, across the Potomac.—A national cemetery where are buried soldiers of both armies who died in the Civil

War. Famous officers, as Sheridan, Crook, Wright, Meigs, Wheeler, and Lawton, of the Army, and Porter, Greer, Roe, Sampson, and Schley of the Navy, are buried in this cemetery. In 1910 the body of L'Enfant was transferred from the Digges Farm to Arlington. The remains of the sailors, officers, and marines recovered from the wreck of the *Maine* in 1912 are buried here. The house was built in 1802 and was the home of George Washington Parke Custis, the adopted son of General Washington, whose daughter married Gen. Robert E. Lee, and where they lived for many years before the Civil War. Here also is the Confederate Memorial Monument and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

No. 191. Alexandria, Va., 7 miles south of Washington.—In this quaint town (originally called Bellhaven), founded in 1748, is the house from which Braddock started on his march in 1755; Christ Church, begun 1765, finished 1773, where George Washington occupied pew 59, and Gen. Robert E. Lee, pew 46; oldest tombstone in graveyard bears date of 1771. Also the Masonic Lodge, where Washington presided as worshipful master, containing important Masonic relics; and the building in which Colonel Ellsworth was shot in 1861. Here also is the Masonic Memorial to Washington, on Shooter's Hill.

No. 192. Mount Vernon, on the west bank of the Potomac River, 16 miles south of Washington.—The last home of President Washington, and his burial place. A memorial highway from Washington to Mount Vernon now leads to the grounds.

No. 193. Woodlawn, on the road from Mount Vernon, 4 miles from Belvoir.—The home of Nellie Custis, Washington's adopted daughter, who presented it to her and her husband, Lawrence Lewis.

No. 194. Belvoir, or the White House, on the west bank of the Potomac River, below Mount Vernon.—The home of William Fairfax, where George Washington met Lord Fairfax, who gave him his first employment as a surveyor. Now the estate of the late Oscar W. Underwood.

No. 195. Gunston Hall, on the west bank of the Potomac River, below Mount Vernon.—The home and burial place of George Mason, author of the Bill of Rights and the Constitution of Virginia.

No. 196. Anacostia, Nichols Avenue.—The Government Hospital for the Insane, known as St. Elizabeths because located on a tract of land of that name. Insane persons of the Army and Navy and the United States Marine Corps are treated here. On a hill near by is the house where Frederick Douglass spent the last years of his life. In this suburb also resided John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," when soliciting the post of consul to Tunis.

No. 197. Fort Dupont Park, Alabama Avenue and Ridge Road.—One of the Civil War forts recently purchased by the Government in order to preserve it for a park. At Fort Stanton, another fort recently acquired, the masonry, magazine, and tunnel are still visible.

No. 198. Fort Washington, on the east side of the Potomac.—This fort, the plans of which were made by L'Enfant, was abandoned by its commander after being shelled and made untenable by the British in 1814. It is now a Government fort.

No. 199. Marshall Hall, on the east bank of the Potomac River, opposite Mount Vernon.—The home of Thomas Hanson Marshall, who served under Washington during the War of the Revolution. It is said that Capt. John Smith visited this place in 1608, and that here was the last home of the Indian Chief Powhatan.

- No. 200. Chesapeake & Ohio Canal.**—This waterway, which extends from Washington to Cumberland, Md., was opened with imposing ceremonies by John Quincy Adams July 4, 1828.
- No. 201. Chain Bridge.**—On the Virginia side, near the end of this bridge, is the place where the duel took place between Henry Clay and John Randolph, April 8, 1826.
- No. 202. Little Falls of the Potomac.**—Below the rapids, near the ruins of Ead's Mill, was the final outlet of the canal established by General Washington. The outlet locks may be plainly seen, although in a state of ruin.
- No. 203. Cabin John Bridge, in Maryland, 7 miles from Georgetown.**—This bridge, 420 feet in length, has an arch, the span of which is 220 feet, and when built was the longest stone arch in existence. It was erected by Montgomery C. Meigs, of the United States Engineer Corps, while Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War.
- No. 204. Great Falls of the Potomac.**—Here are the ruins of the old Potomac Canal, projected by General Washington. Several of the old lock pits, in a fair state of preservation, may be seen.
- No. 205. American University, at the intersection of Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues.**—A post-graduate university conducted under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
- No. 206. Academy of the Holy Cross, Upton Street near Connecticut Avenue NW., on the Chevy Chase car line.**—A Catholic institution for the education of young women under the care of the Sisters of the Holy Cross.
- No. 207. Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution, Upton Street near Connecticut Avenue NW., on Chevy Chase car line.**—Devoted to investi-

gation of questions relating to the formation of rocks and minerals under the abnormal pressures and temperatures existing in the interior of the earth.

No. 208. Rock Creek Park.—Log cabin (formerly on Meridian Hill, Sixteenth Street N.W., between Belmont and Crescent Streets) which was occupied by Joaquin Miller, the "Poet of the Sierras," when a resident of Washington.

No. 209. Belt Road and Chevy Chase Circle—Belt Boulder.—Commemorative of Joseph Belt, patentee of "Chevy Chace," member of the Maryland House of Burgesses, and colonel of militia during the French and Indian War. Erected by the Society of Colonial Wars, 1911.

No. 210. United States Naval Observatory, on the heights, north of Georgetown.—In this observatory the astronomical computations for the United States Navy are made. It was with the 26-inch equatorial telescope of this observatory that Asaph Hall made his discovery of the moons of Mars.

No. 211. Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul, Wisconsin Avenue, between Massachusetts Avenue and Woodley Lane.—Here stands the Peace Cross, erected in 1898 in commemoration of the restoration of peace between Spain and the United States. Woodrow Wilson is buried here. The National Cathedral School for Girls (Phoebe A. Hearst Building) and the National Cathedral School for Boys (Lane Johnston Building) are on the Cathedral close. The remains of Bishop Claggett, the first bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church to be consecrated in the United States, and of Bishop Satterlee, the first bishop of Washington and founder of the cathedral, are also buried here. Admiral Dewey is buried at this cathedral.

No. 212. Braddock's Boulder, on the grounds of Washington Cathedral on Wisconsin Avenue.—Memorial erected in 1907 by the Society of Colonial

Wars to commemorate the march of the colonial forces under General Braddock past this spot on their way to Fort Duquesne to protect the frontier against the French and Indians.

No. 213. Oak Hill Cemetery, on the heights, northeast of Georgetown.—Here rest the remains of John Howard Payne, William W. Corcoran, Edwin M. Stanton, James G. Blaine, Spencer F. Baird, Lorenzo Dow, Bishop William Pinkney, Joseph Henry, George Brown Goode, Arthur P. Gorman, and other distinguished Americans.

No. 214. Bureau of Standards, Pierce Mill Road, on the Chevy Chase car line.—In this building are the standards adopted or recognized by the Government and employed to verify those used in scientific investigations, engineering, manufacturing, commerce, and in educational institutions.

No. 215. Piney Branch Parkway, north side near Eighteenth Street.—Site of a stone quarry worked by the aboriginal Indians. Remains of their work are still to be found in this vicinity.

No. 216. Fort Stevens Park, Thirteenth and Rittenhouse Streets.—The only battle field in the District of Columbia during the Civil War. Here the advance of the Confederate forces was stayed and here Lincoln stood under fire during the attack. This site was marked by a memorial boulder in 1912.

No. 217. Battle Ground National Cemetery, Georgia Avenue, beyond Brightwood.—Here are buried the remains of some of the soldiers killed in the defense of Washington, when Early made his attack on the Capital on July 11 and 12, 1864.

No. 218. Walter Reed Army General Hospital, Georgia Avenue and Butternut Street, beyond Brightwood.—Named in honor of Dr. Walter Reed, United States Army, who risked his life in demonstrating that

yellow fever germs were communicated to man through the medium of mosquitoes. In the grounds is the "Sharpshooter's Tree," used as a signal station by Confederate soldiers during General Early's attack on Washington in 1864; also it was occupied by sharpshooters.

No. 219. Silver Spring, beyond Brightwood.—Here was the home of Francis Preston Blair, who was editor of the *Globe*, the official organ during the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren.

No. 220. Soldiers' Home, on the hills 3 miles north of the Capitol.—Here comfortable quarters are provided for men who have served for 20 years in the United States Army or who have been disabled by wounds or disease. The Presidents' Cottage was the summer home of Lincoln and other Presidents. In the Home cemetery is the tomb of Gen. John A. Logan.

No. 221. Rock Creek Cemetery, northeast of the Soldiers' Home.—Celebrated men, as Mayor Peter Force and Governor Shepherd, are buried here. It contains the beautiful bronze memorial to Mrs. Henry Adams, designed by St. Gaudens. Here also is St. Paul's, founded in 1719, rebuilt in 1775, and remodeled in 1868, the oldest parish church in the District of Columbia.

No. 222. The Catholic University, Michigan Avenue and Harewood Road, near Brookland.—This institution, founded in 1889, has for its purpose the higher education of college graduates and is especially strong in its divinity faculty. Here is a chapel said to be one of the finest in America.

No. 223. Trinity College, Michigan Avenue and near the Soldiers' Home NE.—A Catholic institution for the higher education of women.

No. 224. Franciscan Monastery, Brookland NE.
(about a mile beyond the Catholic University).—

Here is the church of Mount Saint Sepulcher and the Monastery, beneath which are reproductions of sacred places such as those of Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and Catacombs of Rome.

No. 225. Howard University, Sixth Street between College and Lincoln Streets.—Named after Gen.

O. O. Howard, one of its early presidents. An institution of learning chartered in 1867 for the education of the young "without regard to sect or color" but patronized almost exclusively by the colored race.

No. 226. Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Florida Avenue and M Street NE.—This college, said to be

the only one in the world for the deaf, is located in a park called Kendall Green, in which is French's bronze group showing the elder Gallaudet teaching a deaf child.

No. 227. Bladensburg, Md., 4 miles northeast of Washington.—Here was fought the battle of Bla-

densburg. The Eastern Branch of the Potomac River was navigable to this point in 1814 for vessels of the largest class. Near Bladensburg is the famous dueling ground where Stephen Decatur was mortally wounded. William Wirt, Attorney General in 1817-1825, was born here. It was a stage station on the "Old Stage Road."

No. 228. Congressional Cemetery, Eighteenth and E Streets SE., first opened in 1804.—Originally planned

to contain the graves of Congressmen and officials who died in Washington. Here rests the remains of Elbridge Gerry, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Vice President; Tobias Lear, private secretary to George Washington; Philip P. Barbour, Justice of the Supreme Court; Gen. Jacob Brown, United States Army; William Wirt, Attorney Gen-

eral of the United States; Joseph Gales and William W. Seaton, editors of the National Intelligencer; George Watterston, first Librarian of Congress; and others who have been eminent in the history of this country.

No. 229. Falls Church, Va.—Here is a colonial church of which George Washington was a vestryman. During the Civil War it was used as a hospital for the sick and wounded of both armies. The Society of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots have restored the chancel of this church.

No. 230. Radio stations, Arlington, on the Virginia hills across the Potomac.—Here, on September 29, 1915, the wireless transmission of speech between Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, Calif., was satisfactorily accomplished. On October 21 wireless telephone messages sent out from Washington were received at the Eiffel Tower in Paris and at the same time were heard distinctly at the wireless station, Honolulu, Hawaii.

No. 231. Residence at 2131 R Street NW.—Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1918 to 1920, when Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

No. 232. Residence at 2009 Massachusetts Avenue NW.—Home of the late Speaker of the House of Representatives, Nicholas Longworth.



The Braddock Boulder (No. 212)

STATUES AND MEMORIALS

Washington.—Washington Circle, Pennsylvania Avenue and Twenty-third Street. (Clark Mills.)

Gen. Jackson.—Lafayette Square, opposite the White House. (Clark Mills.)

Lafayette.—Lafayette Square, southeast corner. On the pedestal are Rochambeau and Duportail, of the Army, and De Grasse and D'Estaing, of the Navy. (A. Falquiere and A. Mercie.)

Rochambeau.—Lafayette Square, southwest corner. (M. Hamar.)

Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko.—Lafayette Square, northeast corner. (Antonio Popiel.)

Gen. Sherman.—Sherman Plaza, south of the Treasury. (Carl Rohl Smith.)

Gen. Scott.—Soldiers' Home Grounds. (Launt Thompson.)

Gen. Scott.—Scott Circle, Massachusetts Avenue and Sixteenth Street. (H. K. Brown.)

Daniel Webster.—Scott Circle, west side. (G. Trentanovi.)

Hahnemann.—Scott Circle, east side. (C. H. Niehaus.)

Gen. McPherson.—McPherson Square, Vermont Avenue and Fifteenth Street. (L. L. Rebisso.)

Gen. Thomas.—Thomas Circle, Massachusetts Avenue and Fourteenth Street. (J. Q. A. Ward.)

- Martin Luther.**—Thomas Circle, Vermont Avenue and Fourteenth Street. A replica of the central figure of the Luther Memorial at Worms, Germany. The sculptor of the original memorial was "Rietchel."
- General McClellan.**—Connecticut Avenue and Columbia Road. (F. MacMonnies.)
- General Sheridan.**—Sheridan Circle, Massachusetts Avenue and Twenty-third Street. (Gutzon Borglum.)
- Dupont Memorial Fountain.**—Dupont Circle, Massachusetts Avenue and Nineteenth Street. (Daniel Chester French.)
- Admiral Farragut.**—Farragut Square, Connecticut Avenue and K Street. (Vinnie Ream Hoxie.)
- Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.**—Connecticut Avenue and M Street. (William Couper.)
- John Witherspoon.**—(A signer of the Declaration of Independence.) Connecticut Avenue and N Street. (William Couper.)
- General Logan.**—Iowa Circle, Thirteenth Street and Rhode Island Avenue. (F. Simmons.)
- General Hancock.**—Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Street. (Henry Ellicott.)
- Stephenson Grand Army Memorial.**—Seventh Street and Louisiana Avenue. (J. Massey Rhind.)
- General Rawlins.**—Pennsylvania Avenue and Ninth Street. (J. Bailey.)
- Benjamin Franklin.**—Pennsylvania Avenue and Tenth Street. (Jacques Jouvenal.)
- Count Pulaski.**—Pennsylvania Avenue and Thirteenth Street. (Casimir Chodzinski.)
- Alexander R. Shepherd.**—Pennsylvania Avenue and Fourteenth Street. (U. S. J. Dunbar.)
- Washington.**—Smithsonian Institution. (Greenough.)

- Joseph Henry.**—Smithsonian Grounds. (W. W. Story.)
- Dr. Samuel Gross.**—Smithsonian Grounds. (A. S. Calder.)
- Louis J. M. Daguerre.**—Smithsonian Grounds. (J. S. Hartley.)
- John Paul Jones.**—Foot of Seventeenth Street. (C. H. Nieuhaus.)
- John Barry.**—Franklin Square, Fourteenth Street between I and K Streets. (John J. Boyle.)
- Dr. Benjamin Rush.**—Naval Museum of Hygiene, Twenty-third and E Streets. (R. Hinton Perry.)
- Frederick the Great.**—War College Grounds. (T. Uphues.)
- Christopher Columbus.**—Union Station Plaza. (Lorado Taft.)
- John Marshall.**—West Front of Capitol. (W. W. Story.)
- Peace Monument.**—Pennsylvania Avenue and First Street. (F. Simmons.)
- President Garfield.**—Maryland Avenue and First Street SW. (J. Q. A. Ward.)
- General Grant.**—Botanic Gardens, First Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. (Henry M. Shrady.)
- Emancipation Statue.**—Lincoln Park, East Capitol and Eleventh Streets NE. (Thomas Ball.)
- Abraham Lincoln.**—John Marshall Place and D Street. (Lot Flannery.)
- Albert Pike.**—Third and D Streets. (G. Trentanovi.)
- General Greene.**—Maryland Avenue and Fourth Street NE. (H. K. Brown.)

Archbishop John Carroll.—Georgetown University Campus. (Jerome Connor.)

Lincoln Memorial.—Potomac Park at foot of Twenty-fourth Street. (Henry Baker.)

Von Steuben.—Lafayette Square. Northwest corner. (Albert Jaegers.)

Butt-Millet Fountain.—South of White House Grounds. (Daniel C. French, sculptor; Thomas Hastings, architect.)

James McMillan Fountain.—McMillan Park. (Herbert Adams, sculptor; Charles A. Platt, architect.)

Gallaudet.—Kendall Green. (Daniel C. French.)

LIST OF DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON

A.—DEFENSES SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC

Forts Runyon, Corcoran, and Ellsworth were the first forts constructed on the Virginia side of the Potomac. The last two were begun on May 23, 1861, Fort Runyon on May 24. These were followed by the erection of Forts Albany, Craig, Tillinghast, Cass, Woodbury (Whipple), De Kalb (Strong), Scott, and Richardson. As exigency required, other defenses were constructed. Among these were Forts Worth, Ward, Reynolds, Barnard, Lyon, Cass, C. F. Smith, Weed, O'Rorke, Willard, Farnsworth, McPherson (unfinished), Battery Rodgers, and batteries for field guns.

B.—DEFENSES NORTH OF THE POTOMAC

Eighteen forts and 4 batteries of heavy and 23 of light artillery were located between Fort Sumner on the Potomac above Georgetown and Fort Lincoln on the Anacostia near Bladensburg.

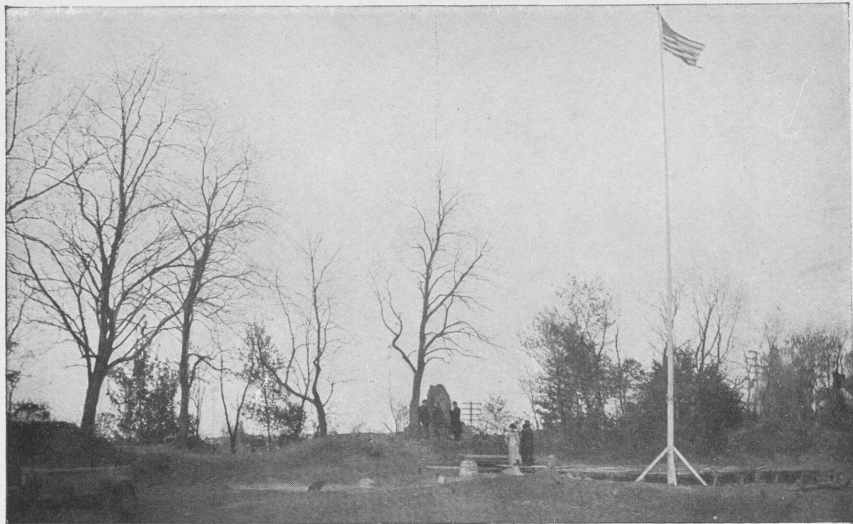
The first defense north of the Potomac was Battery Cameron near the distributing reservoir. In August, 1861, Fort Pennsylvania (Reno) was built. This was followed by the erection of Forts Gaines, Massachusetts (Stevens), Slocum, Totten, and Lincoln. These defenses were subsequently strengthened by the interpolation of Forts Sumner, Kirby, Cross, Mansfield, Simmons, Bayard, Kearney, De Russy, Slemmer, Bunker Hill, Saratoga, and Thayer, and a series of batteries including Alexander, Bailey, Benson, Russell, Kearney, Terrill, Smead, Kingsbury, and others. The forts principally engaged in action July 11-12, 1864, when General Early invested the Capital, were De Russy, Stevens, and Slocum.

C.—DEFENSES BETWEEN THE ANACOSTIA AND POTOMAC RIVERS

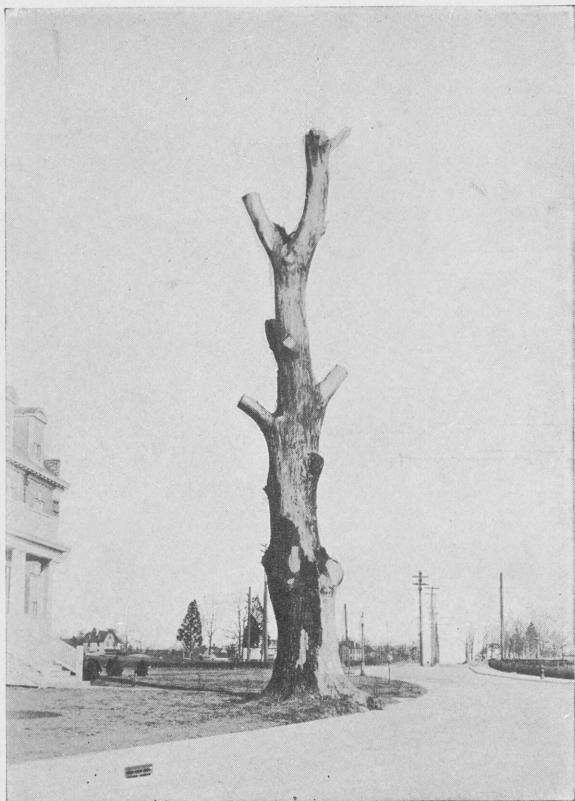
Fort Stanton, commanding the navy yard, was the first of these defenses and its erection was begun in September, 1861, followed immediately by the construction of Forts Greble, Carroll, Meigs, and Mahan. Later Forts Chaplin, Dupont, Davis, Baker, Ricketts, Wagner, and Snyder were built. Fort Foote, on the same side of the Potomac, was in Maryland, southeast of Alexandria and 4 miles south of Fort Greble.

D.—CHAIN BRIDGE DEFENSES

Chain Bridge, above Georgetown, was defended by Forts Ethan Allen and Marcy on the Virginia side, and by Batteries Martin, Scott, Vermont, and Kemble in the District of Columbia.



View of Fort Stevens (No. 216)



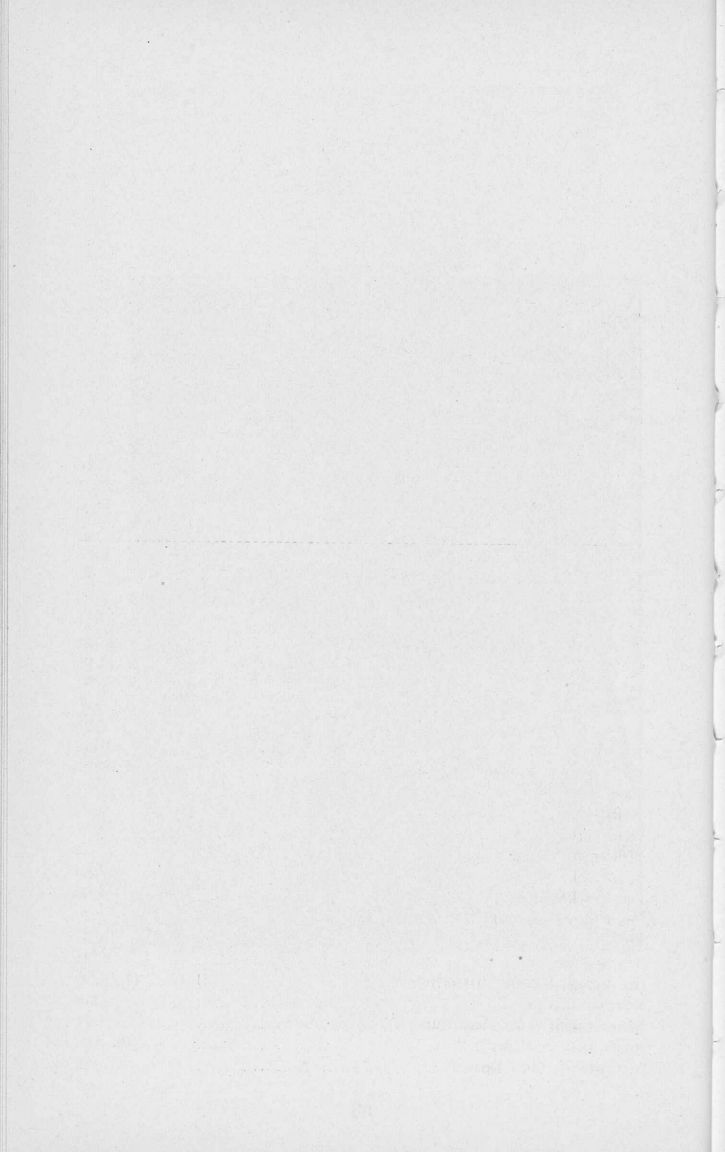
The famous sharpshooter's tree before it was removed (No. 218)



Memorials in the Congressional Cemetery (No. 228)



2131 R Street NW., Washington home of President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt from 1918 to 1920, when Assistant Secretary of the Navy



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