

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. 242, 1712 H street. The Prince of Wales, afterward King Edward VII, 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.

No. 244, 1723 I street. Charles Good-year, inventor of vulcanized rubber, lived in this house.

No. 247, 17th and C streets. Continental Memorial Hall, headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

No. 248, The Pan-American Union, composed of twenty-one republics of North and South America, having for its objects "Peace, Friendship and Commerce." Andrew Carnegie contributed \$750,000 toward the erection of the building.

No. 249, 17th street, between B and C streets. Residence of Gen. Van Ness, who married the daughter of Davy Burns, original proprietor of the grounds now occupied by the White House, Treasury and State, War and Navy Departments.

No. 250, Southeast corner of Maryland avenue and 12th street southwest. Robert Brent, first mayor of Washington, serving from 1802 to 1812, lived and died in this house.

No. 251, 1732 Pennsylvania avenue. Site of the house in which Gen. Winfield Scott resided.

No. 252, 1736 J street. The last residence of Jefferson Davis in Washington.

No. 253, Northeast corner of New Hampshire avenue and Corcoran street. Rear Admiral William T. Sampson lived and died in this house.

No. 254, Northwest corner of Connecticut avenue and N street. James Bryce, British ambassador and author of "The American Commonwealth," resided here.

No. 255, Southeast corner of N and 15th streets. Church of the Covenant. President Harrison attended service here.

No. 256, 1810 N street. Theodore Roosevelt resided in this house while assistant secretary of the navy.

No. 257, Northeast corner of 15th and I streets. Harriet Lane Johnston, niece of President Buchanan, lived in this house.

No. 258, 1826 I street northwest. Rear Admiral Schley lived in this house.

No. 259, Southeast corner of 15th and 18th streets. Edward Everett resided in this house.

No. 260, 1801 H street northwest. Chief Justice John Marshall and Richard Wallace, mayor of Washington, lived in this house.

No. 260, 1801 J street northwest. Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller lived in this house. It was the residence of William Thomas Carroll for over seven years.

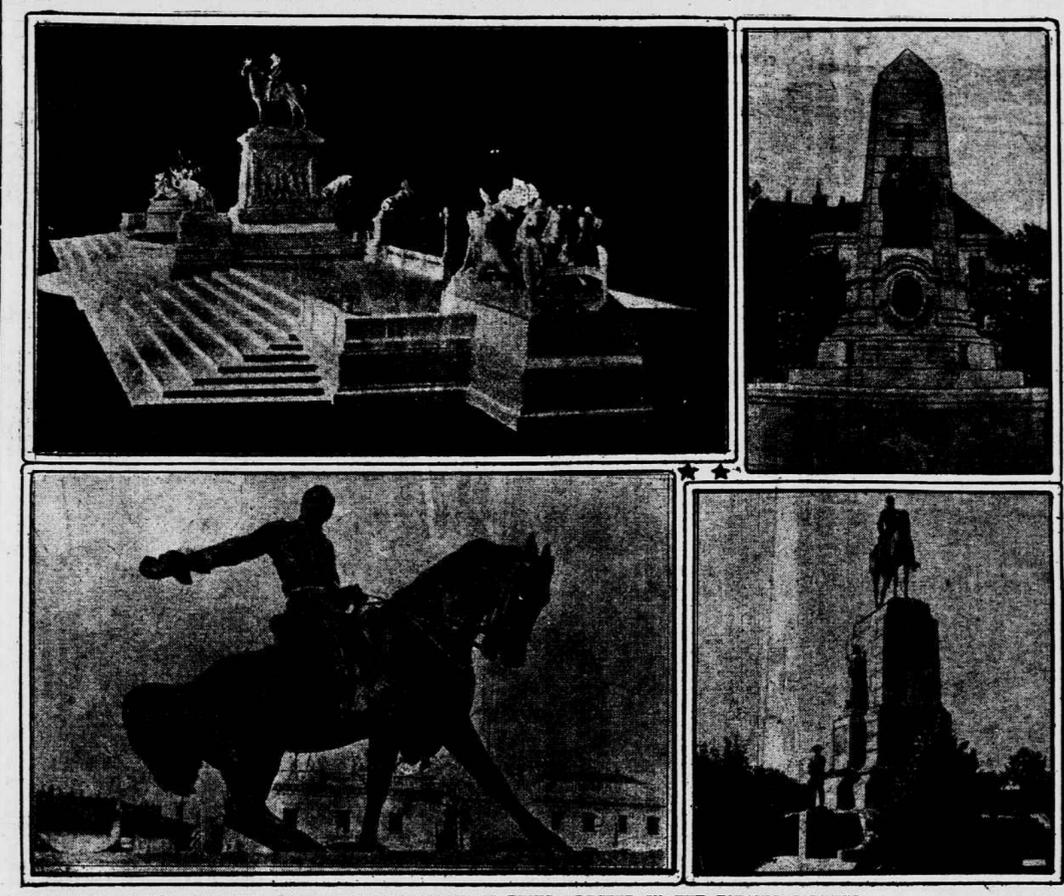
No. 261, New York avenue and 15th street. Octagon House (now the headquarters of the American Institute of Architects). President Madison resided here after the burning of the White House by the British in 1814.

No. 262, Southeast corner of H and 15th streets. The home of the Veterans Volunteer Fireman's Association and assigned by act of Congress to the Association of Oldest Inhabitants.

No. 264, Northwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 15th street. Residence of President Madison and site of the burning of the White House after the war of 1812.

No. 265, Kalorama, near corner of S

FAMOUS TRIBUTES IN MARBLE AND BRONZE TO UNION COMMANDERS ERECTED IN NATIONAL CAPITAL SINCE 1902 ENCAMPMENT HERE.



UPPER LEFT: MODEL OF THE GRANT MEMORIAL WHICH IS BEING ERECTED IN THE BOTANIC GARDENS. UPPER RIGHT: STEPHENSON GRAND ARMY MONUMENT. LOWER LEFT: SHERIDAN STATUE. LOWER RIGHT: SHERMAN STATUE.

OLD CAPITOL USED AS PRISON DURING THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD

Served as Place of Detention for Many Noted Persons Suspected of Disloyalty to Government.

Though there were numerous buildings in Washington during the civil war which were pressed into service as military prisons, there was only one strictly military prison in this territory. In many instances those suspected of disloyalty to the Union while war was in progress were confined to their own homes, though these became so numerous at one time that it was necessary to get one large building, where the captives could be confined with the proper military guard.

Then it was that the "Old Capitol," now standing, but in a more improved state, was selected. This building, located just without the bounds of the Capitol grounds, at 1st and A streets northeast, dates back to the days of the second war with Great Britain.

It was constructed by the corporation for the especial purpose of housing the Congress until the Capitol, which had been destroyed by fire, could be rebuilt, and was a part of the plan to keep the capital of the nation in Washington. Congress held its sessions in it before the Capitol was repaired.

Serves Variety of Purposes.

Then the building served various purposes. It was a hotel several times during its career, then it was a dancing school, and many of those prominent in society in the days just previous to the civil war who learned their first dancing steps there, also were confined there as military prisoners when they were suspected of disloyalty to the Union. At one time St. Patrick's church maintained a school there.

As a military prison the building was "impressed" into service in July, 1861, as a place of confinement for prisoners of war. It was used for the purpose of being actively disloyal to the government.

Recalls Occupation of Franklin Square

T. E. Sewell Tells of Activities of 27th New York Volunteers.

Reminiscences of how Franklin Square was occupied by the 27th New York Volunteers in 1861 are given by T. E. Sewell, as follows:

"About the 8th of July the regiment reached Washington from its camp at Elmira, N. Y., more than a thousand strong, under the command of Col. Henry W. Slocum, West Point graduate and an ideal soldier, who rapidly won distinction; Joseph J. Bartlett being lieutenant colonel, who also attained the rank of major general in the war.

The regiment was quartered in Arlington. The regiment was quartered at once to Camp Franklin, as it was called, and occupied the small buildings which lined also the narrow camp street across the square, the officers being quartered in buildings a little more pretentious, and arranged along the north line. The square then was without other improvement than a bordering row of trees which were some years old and protection from sun and rain to the camp guards. The lines extended across the square and K streets to include the Lincoln building and the diagonally opposite corner toward the cook and mess houses were situated.

Points of Historic Interest East of U. S. Capitol.

No. 281, 3 B street southeast. In this house, built by Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, President Arthur lived during the early part of his administration.

No. 282, 201 Franklin street southeast. In this building the United States Supreme Court met after the burning of the Capitol in 1814.

No. 283, Southeast corner of East Capitol and 1st streets. On this site stood Long's Hotel, where the first inauguration of President Madison, in honor of President Madison.

No. 284, Northwest corner of New Jersey avenue and C streets southeast. Copied from the records of the White House, where Washington stopped when he came to the "Federal City," here also Thomas Jefferson resided in 1800.

No. 285, Southeast corner of 1st and A streets southeast. Site of building occupied as headquarters by Gen. Ross and Admiral Cockburn August 24, 1814.

No. 286, Southeast corner of 1st and

Public Buildings and Grounds.

Army Medical Museum, 7th and B streets southwest—9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Bureau of engraving and printing, 14th and B streets southwest—9 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.

Bureau of fisheries, 6th and B streets southwest—9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

City Hall (courthouse), Judiciary Square.

City post office—Massachusetts avenue and North Capitol street.

Corcoran Gallery of Art, 17th street and New York avenue northwest—Open Sundays, 1:30 p. m. to 4 p. m.; Mondays, 12 noon to 4 p. m.; Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; holidays, except Christmas day, 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. Admission free Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Sundays and all public holidays; other days, 25 cents admission.

Department of Agriculture, Agricultural building, 2nd and D streets northwest—9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Department of the Interior and United States patent office, 9th and F streets northwest—9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Executive Mansion (White House), Pennsylvania avenue opposite Lafayette Square—10 a. m. to 2 p. m. (east room only).

General land office, 8th and F streets northwest.

Government printing office, North Capitol and G streets—10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Hygienic laboratory, 35th and D streets northwest—9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Library of Congress, 1st and B streets southeast—9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sundays, 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Municipal building, 14th street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest—9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

National Botanic Gardens.

Naval Observatory, 23d and E streets northwest—9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Navy yard, foot of 8th street southwest.

Office building, House of Representatives, New Jersey avenue and B street southeast.

Office building, United States Senate, Delaware avenue and B street northwest.

Pan-American Union, 17th and B streets northwest—9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Post Office Department and city post office, Pennsylvania avenue and 12th street northwest—9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., including holidays; Sundays, 1:30 to 4:30 p. m.

Recreation building, Pennsylvania avenue and 15th street northwest—9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Rhododendron Monument (555 1/2 feet in height), south of White House—8:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

VICINITY OF WASHINGTON.

Arlington national cemetery. Bureau of standards—Foot of 2 p. m. Cathedral grounds, Wisconsin avenue—8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Fort Mifflin—City post office, Mount Vernon (the home and tomb of George Washington)—11 a. m. to 4 p. m.

National Zoological Park—Open all day.

Naval Observatory—9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Robert H. Taylor—National Park, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

United States Soldiers' Home—9 a. m. to sunset.

Statues in Washington.

Washington—Washington Circle, Pennsylvania avenue and 23d street. (Clark Mills)

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

Lafayette—Lafayette Square, southeast corner. On the pedestal are Rochambeau and Dupont of the army and De Grasse and D'Estaing of the navy. (A. Falgout and A. Mercier.)

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 Robt Smith.)

Gen. Scott—Soldiers' Home grounds. (Lunt Thompson.)

Gen. Scott—Scott Circle, Massachusetts avenue and 16th street. (H. K. Brown.)

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

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

Gen. McPherson—McPherson Square, Vermont avenue and 15th street. (L. L. Bell.)

Gen. Thomas—Thomas Circle, Massachusetts avenue and 14th street. (J. Q. A. Ward.)

Martin Luther—Thomas Circle, Vermont avenue and 14th street.

Gen. Sherman—Lincoln Park, East Capitol and 11th streets northeast. (Thomas Ball.)

Abraham Lincoln—John Marshall place and 11th street and Pennsylvania avenue. (Lunt Thompson.)

Albert Pike—3d and D streets. (G. Trentanovi.)

Gen. Grant—Site and pediment, Botanic Garden, 1st street and Pennsylvania avenue. (Emancipation statue—Lincoln Park, East Capitol and 11th streets northeast. (Thomas Ball.)

John Marshall—West front of Capitol. (W. W. Story.)

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Points of Historic Interest in the Vicinity of Washington.

No. 291, Fort Myer: One of the largest military posts of the U. S. army. There is usually a regiment of cavalry and several companies of coast artillery stationed here. Southwest from Arlington is the wireless telegraph station of the U. S. 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.

No. 292, 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 Lewis of the army, and Fort, West, Ross, Sampson, and Schley of the navy are buried in this cemetery. In 1910 the bones of L'Enfant, who was buried from the Diggs farm to Arlington. The remains of the sailors, officers, and marines recovered from the wreck of the Maine in 1898 are buried here.

No. 293, Alexandria: Seven miles south of Washington. In this quaint town, originally called "Cathartes," founded in 1748, is the house from which Braddock started on his march in 1755. Christ Church, where Washington, and later Lee, attended service. The Masonic lodge where Washington presided over his worshipful master's containing important Masonic relics; containing the building where Ellsworth was shot in 1841.

No. 294, Mount Vernon: On the west bank of the Potomac river, sixteen miles south of Washington. The last home of President Washington, and his burial place.

No. 295, Woodlawn: On the road from Mount Vernon, four miles from Belvoir. The home of Nellie Custis, Washington's adopted daughter, who presented it to her and her husband Lawrence Lewis. It is in good condition, and is a beautiful specimen of colonial architecture.

No. 296, Woodlawn: On the road from 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.

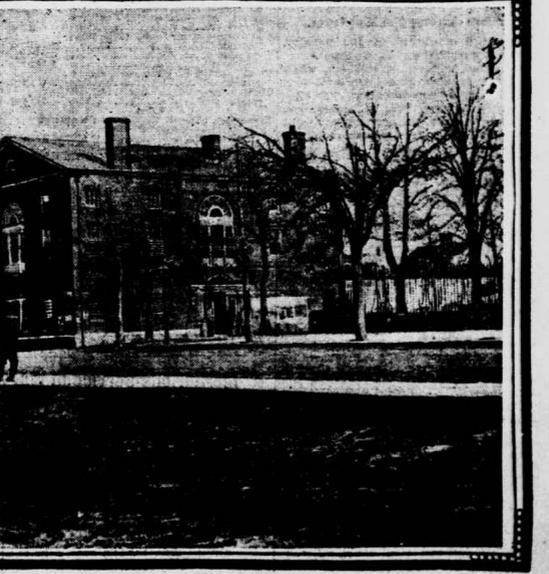
No. 297, Gunston Hall: On the west bank of the Potomac river, below Mount Vernon. The home and burial place of George Mason, author of the bill of rights and the constitution of Virginia.

No. 298, Anacostia, Nichols avenue. The Government Hospital for the Insane, known as St. Elizabeth's because located on a tract of land of that name. Insane persons of the army and navy and the U. S. marine corps are treated here. On a hill nearby in the house where Frederick Douglass spent the last years of his life.

No. 299, Washington, on the east side of the Potomac: This fort, the plans of which were made by L'Enfant, was evacuated by its commander after being shelled and made untenable by the British in 1814. It is now a government fort.

No. 300, Marshall Hall: On the east bank of the Potomac river, opposite Mount Vernon. The home of Thomas Hanson Marshall, who served in Washington during the war of the revolution. It is said that Capt. John Smith visited this place in 1607, and

OLD CAPITOL PRISON AND "BRICK CAPITOL," WHERE PRESIDENT MONROE WAS INAUGURATED.



BUILDING LOCATED AT SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 1ST AND A STREETS NORTHEAST USED AS PRISON IN CIVIL WAR; BUILT IN 1860 AS TABERNACLE; USED AS CAPITOL IN 1861; INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT MONROE TOOK PLACE THERE IN 1817; JOHN C. CALHOUN DIED THERE IN 1850.