



# WASHINGTON

ILLUSTRATED

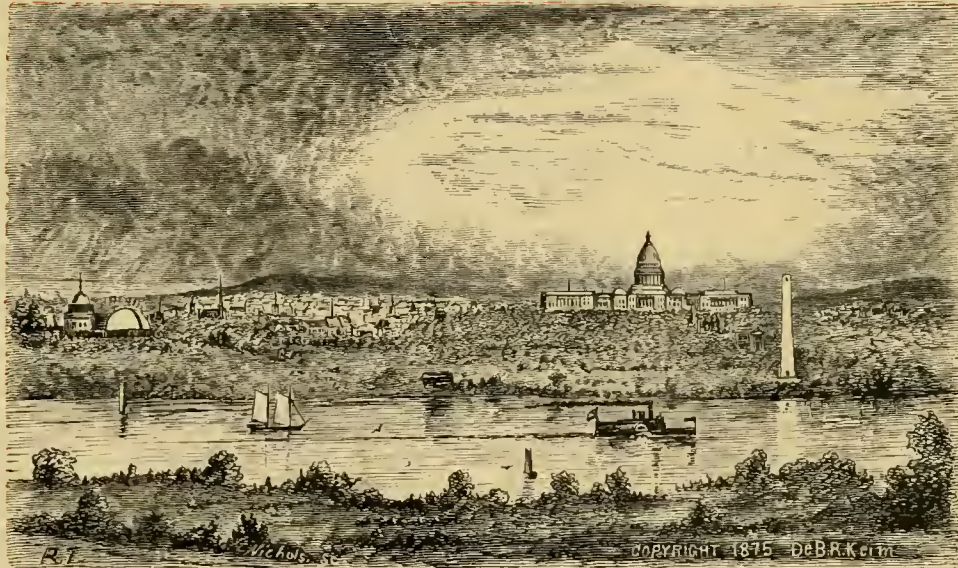
F 199  
.K298  
Copy 1











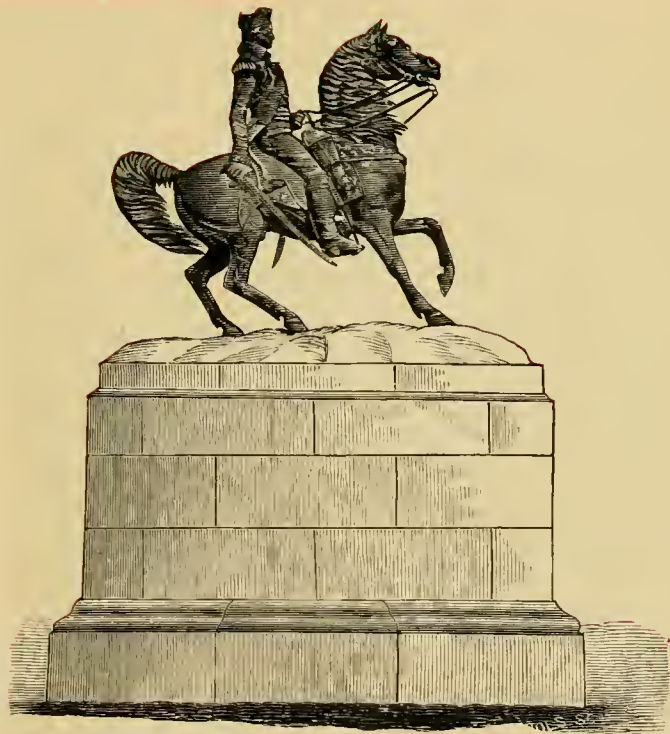
GENERAL VIEW OF WASHINGTON FROM ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.



THE equestrian *statue* of GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON, by Clark Mills, ordered by Congress 1853 cost \$50,000. Cast out of guns donated by Congress. It stands on Pennsylvania Avenue, about half-way between the Executive Mansion and Georgetown. The subject is represented at the crisis of the Battle of Princeton. The horse shrinks before the storm of conflict, while the rider preserves the equanimity of bearing native to his great character.

THE colossal *statue* of GEORGE WASHINGTON, by Horatio Greenough, ordered by Congress 1832, stands in the East Park of the Capitol. It was cut out of a block of Carrara marble weighing 12 tons, is 12 feet high, and cost \$44,000. In the figure the right hand points to heaven, and the left, advanced, holds a Roman short sword. Over the right arm and lower part of the body falls a mantle.





MILLS' STATUE OF WASHINGTON.



GREENOUGH'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON.



THE CITY OF WASHINGTON is 14 miles in circumference, and covers an area of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  square miles. Its broad streets and avenues comprise 2,554 acres, spacious government parks 541 acres, and building sites 3,016 acres. It was created a municipality in 1801. In 1871 that was superseded by a territorial form, with a governor and legislature. This proving expensive, was abolished in 1874, and a government of three Commissioners substituted. Congress has the supreme control, and for administrative purposes its authority is exercised by special statutory provisions. The city is divided into four quarters, formed by a north and south and east and west lines passing through the centre of the Capitol. The finest quarter of the city is the northwestern. Here are the Executive Mansion and all the executive buildings, the most beautiful squares, fashionable residences, and principal business establishments. The population of the city in 1880 was 147,307, Georgetown 12,578, Remainder of the District 17,753. Total; The District 177,638. In 1870 the city contained 109,199 inhabitants.





VIEW OF WASHINGTON FROM THE CAPITOL. (Northwestern Quarter.)



LARK MILLS' equestrian *statue* of GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON has a fine site in Lafayette Square, north of the Executive Mansion. It grew out of the admiration of the friends of the subject, who organized as the Jackson Monument Association, which raised \$12,000. In 1848-50 Congress contributed guns captured by the general, and in 1852 a money donation of \$20,000 was added. The total cost was \$50,000. The statue is heroic, weighs 15 tons, and was unveiled January 8, 1853, the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, the subject's greatest victory.

BROWN's equestrian *statue* of GENERAL NATHANIEL GREENE, of the Revolutionary Army, northeast of the Capitol, was erected by authority of Congress in 1877, in conformity with a resolution of 1786. Cost \$40,000; with pedestal \$50,000. Height of figure 13½ feet, weight 6,000 lbs. Height with its granite pedestal is 33½ feet.



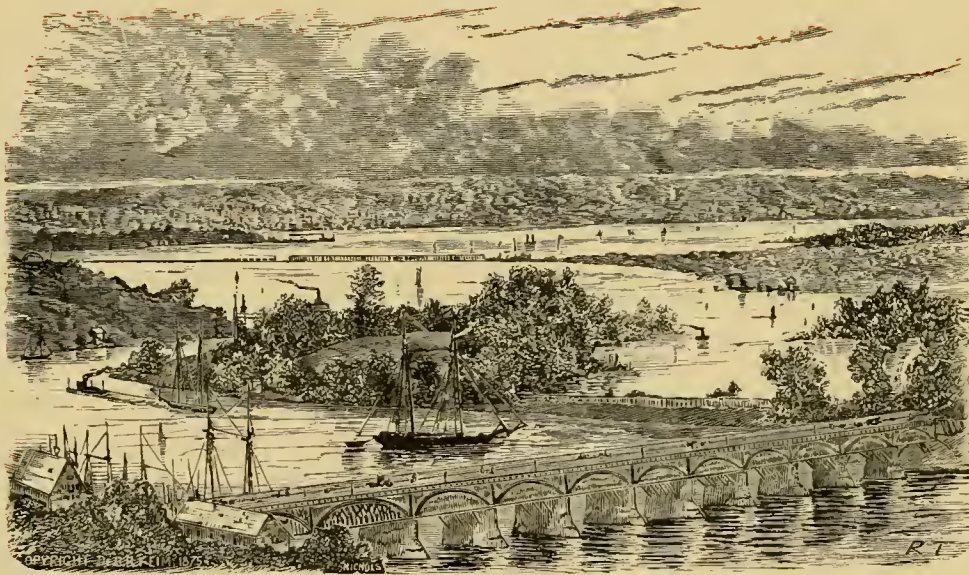
MILLS' STATUE OF JACKSON..



BROWN'S STATUE OF GREENE.



RELEASED from the gorges in the hills above Georgetown, THE POTOMAC River expands into a broad, lake-like stream. In front of Washington it is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles, and at its mouth is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide. The *main channel*, starting at Georgetown, runs between Analostan Island and Easby's Point, and thence along the Virginia shore to Long Bridge; thence to Giesboro Point, where it joins the waters of the *Anacostia*. The shoalest place below Washington at high water is 22 feet, and off the city the greatest *depth* is 18 feet. An *inner channel* extends along the Washington front from Arsenal Point to 17th Street West. To the Navy Yard in the Anacostia, the depth is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  feet. The *office of customs* for the District is at Georgetown, and the harbor lies between the town front, the Virginia shore, and Analostan Island. It is 800 ft. wide and 25 ft. deep.



THE POTOMAC RIVER IN FRONT OF WASHINGTON.





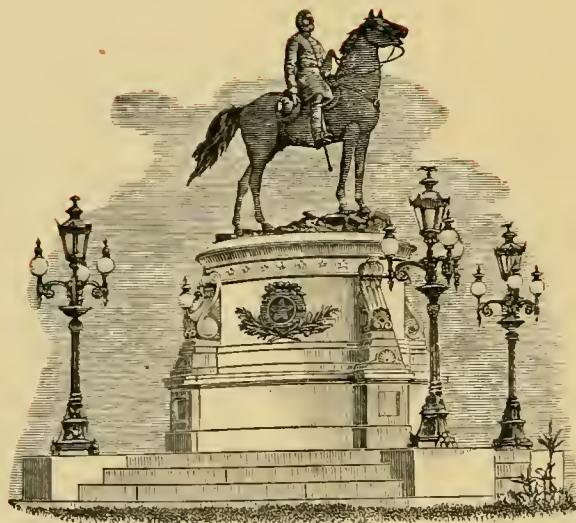
N 14th Street, at the intersection of Massachusetts and Vermont Avenues, the BRONZE *statue* of MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS, by J. Q. A. Ward, was erected in 1879 by the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, at a cost of \$40,000. The General is surveying the field of battle. The granite *pedestal* was erected by Congress at a cost of \$25,000; height of statue 16 feet; with pedestal, 32 feet.

ON Scott Square, due north of the President's House, is the bronze *statue* of LIEUTENANT GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT, by H. K. Brown, ordered by Congress 1867, erected in 1874; cast out of cannon captured by the General in Mexico. Total height 15 feet, cost \$20,000. The General is represented on a charger at rest, and surveying the field. The granite pedestal, 14 feet high, consists of but five blocks, and weighs  $320\frac{1}{3}$  tons.





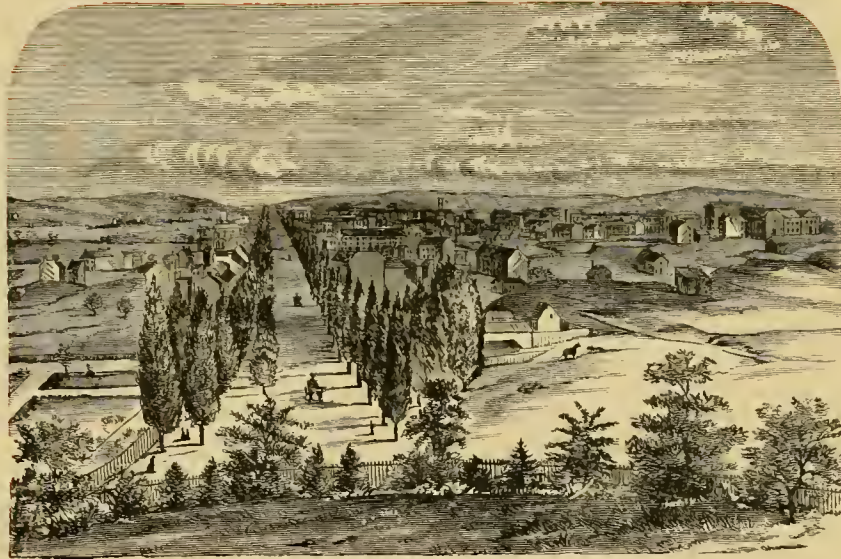
BROWN'S STATUE OF SCOTT.



WARD'S STATUE OF THOMAS.



IN the original *plans* of WASHINGTON, the controlling idea of the French Engineer, Peter Charles L'Enfant, was to combine beauty with utility. With that view the avenues diverging from certain central points afforded delightful prospects, and the streets crossing at right angles were for the accommodation of business. The plan, which was heartily approved by Washington and Jefferson, contemplated appropriate embellishment. The disgraceful and *neglected condition* of the city for nearly three-quarters of a century, therefore, was not due to any defects in the original plans. Congress erected great edifices for the accommodation of the public offices, and left the city itself a fitting symbol of their own absurd notions, and a disgrace to the American people. In 1870 a new era began, and to-day Washington is one of the most beautiful governing cities in the world. The engraving represents Washington fifty years after its occupation by the government.



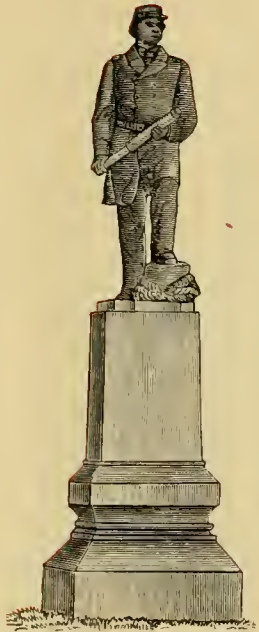
WASHINGTON IN 1845.



THE bronze *statue* of MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES B. MCPHERSON at the intersection of Vermont avenue and K street W., by Louis T. Robisso, erected in 1876, by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, cost \$23,500. The general is represented as viewing his army in action. The pedestal is of massive proportions.

THE bronze *statue* of DAVID G. FARRAGUT, first admiral of the United States Navy, by Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie, at the intersection of Connecticut avenue and 17th Street W., was erected by Congress in 1880, cost \$20,000. The admiral is *figured* as watching the movements of his fleets.

THE bronze *statue* of BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN A. RAWLINS, by J. Bailey, stands on New York Avenue, southwest of the Department of State. Was ordered by Congress and erected in 1873; cost \$10,000. He was adjutant general and chief of staff to General Grant, and his first Secretary of War.



REAM-HOXIE'S FARRAGUT.



ROBISSO'S STATUE OF McPHERSON.



BAILEY'S RAWLINS.



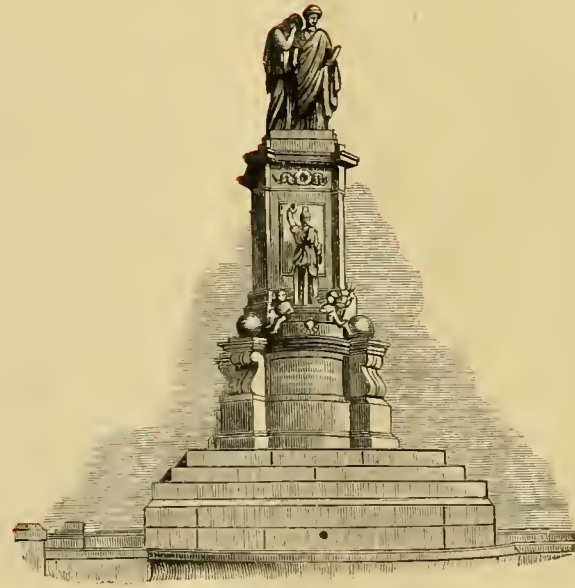
THE bronze *statue* of EMANCIPATION, by Thomas Ball, one mile east of the Capitol, was erected in 1876, at a cost of \$17,000, from funds subscribed by emancipated colored citizens of the United States. The first contribution, \$5.00, was made by Charlotte Scott, a freedwoman of Virginia, and was the first money earned after her freedom. under the proclamation of 1863. The Western Sanitary Commission had charge of the movement.

THE NAVAL MONUMENT, by Franklin Simmons, at the foot of Capitol Hill, was erected by subscriptions of the officers of Admiral Porter's fleet, after the fall of Fort Fisher, increased by sums received from distinguished gentlemen, and further by accretions of interest, at a cost of \$21,000. It is of Ravacchione Carrara marble, and was erected in 1877. *Congress* furnished \$20,000 for the figures of Victory and Peace, and the pedestal and fountain.





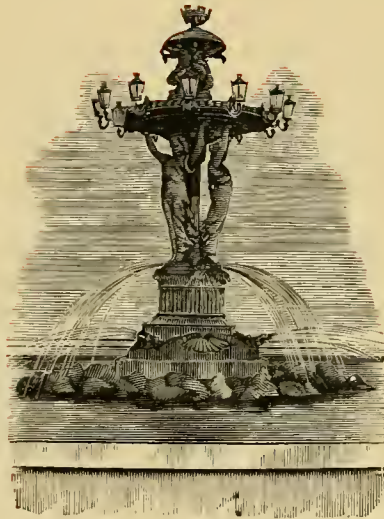
BALL'S STATUE OF EMANCIPATION.



SIMMONS' NAVAL MONUMENT.



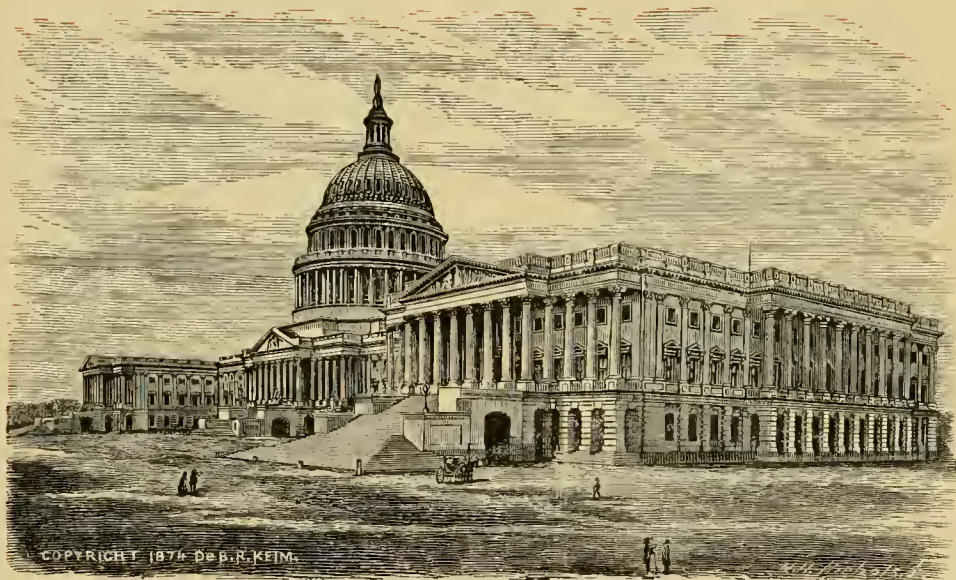
ANY FOUNTAINS add to the attractions of the Capitol. The finest is Bronze, by *Bartholdi*, a French sculptor, pupil of Ary Scheffer, exhibited at the United States Centennial Exposition, 1876, purchased by Congress 1877 for \$6,000. It *represents* Light and Water, the twin goddesses of cities. It is 25 feet high. The bowl is 14 feet in diameter. The water is thrown from turtles, dolphins and the crown which surmounts the work, in all nine outlets. The *fountain* is illuminated by 12 lamps, lighted by electricity. There are numerous *other fountains* in different parts of the city. That north of the Treasury consists of an immense granite vase, cut out of a solid block, and the *tassa* of which measures 12 feet in diameter. The other bronze and iron fountains are of smaller size, except that in Mount Vernon place, but greatly beautify the squares in which located.



THE BARTHOLDI FOUNTAIN.



PON the Western brow of the plateau upon which stands East Washington rear the mighty walls of the CAPITOL. It is the finest and largest structure of the kind in the world. It is 751 feet long and 324 feet wide, and covers  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres. It is of the Corinthian order. The *foundations* of the central portion were laid in 1793, and finished in 1827. The corner-stone of the *extensions* was laid in 1851. The *South extension* was occupied by the *House of Representatives* in 1857, and the *North* by the *Senate* in 1859. The central or old building *cost* \$3,000,000, and the North and South extensions \$8,000,000. The old portion is of Virginia freestone, painted white, and the extensions of Maryland marble. It is proposed to make the central building correspond with the wings on the North and South.



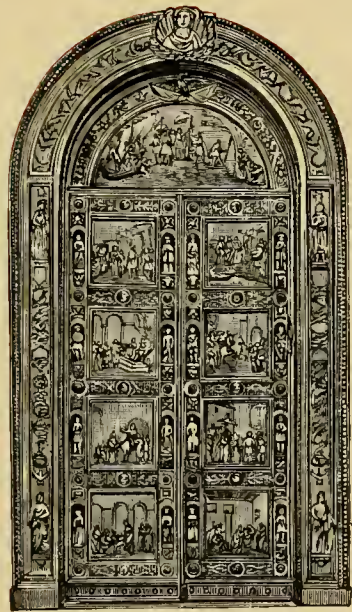
THE CAPITOL.



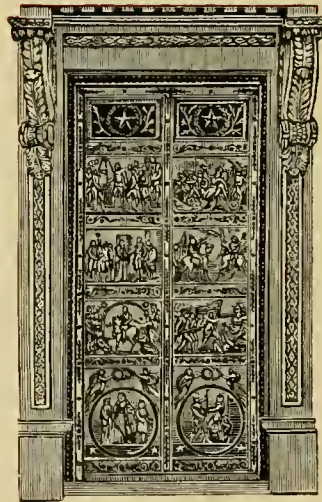
THE east main entrance to the Capitol is the BRONZE DOOR, designed by Randolph Rogers, 1858, and erected 1862. It is 19 feet high, weighs 20,000 pounds, and cost \$28,000. The panels represent: I. Columbus before the Council of Salamanca. II. Departure for the court. III. Audience before Ferdinand and Isabella. IV. Departure from Palos on his first voyage. V. (Transom) The landing on the island of Guanahani. VI. Encounter with the natives. VII. Triumphal entrée into Barcelona. VIII. In chains. IX. Death of Columbus. The statuettes represent the patrons and followers of Columbus; the heads, his historians.

THE SENATE BRONZE DOOR, by Thomas Crawford, 14½ feet high, weight 14,000 lbs., cost \$50,495, and erected in 1868, represents: I. Battle of Bunker Hill. II. Battle of Monmouth; rebuke of Lee. III. Battle of Yorktown. IV. Welcome of Washington at Trenton. V. Inauguration as first President. VI. Laying the corner-stone of the Capitol. The bottom panels represent War and Peace.





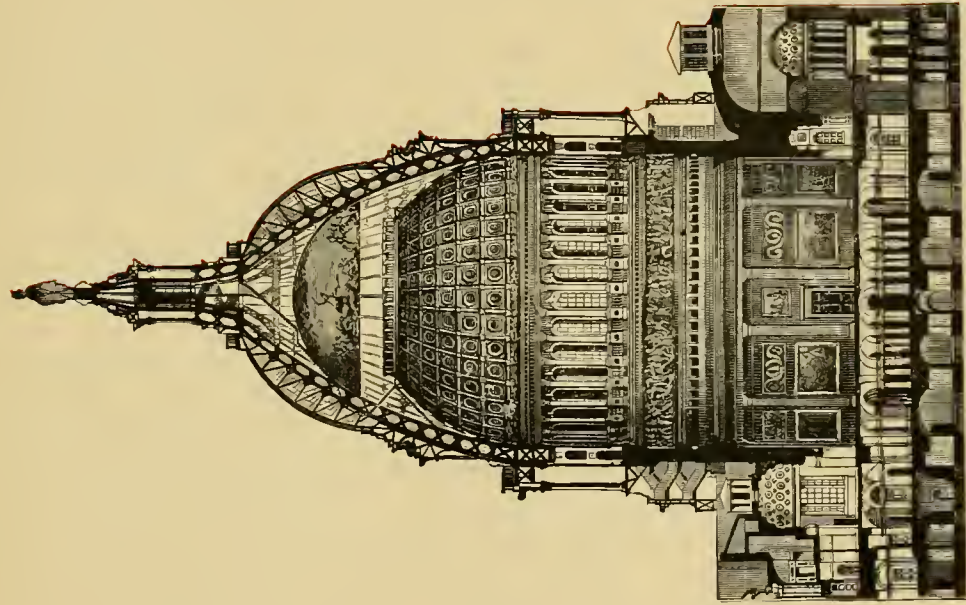
THE MAIN BRONZE DOOR.



THE SENATE BRONZE DOOR.



URMOUNTING the mighty pile of the Capitol is THE DOME, rearing its lofty summit 288 feet to the top of the lantern, and 307 feet to the plume of the statue of Freedom. The diameter is 135½ feet. It rests on an octagonal *base*. At a height of 93 feet it clears the main building. Here begins the immense *iron superstructure*, consisting of a *peristyle* 124 feet in diameter, composed of 36 iron columns, 27 feet high; above this is a balustrade and range of windows, and thence begins the domical covering. The *lantern* is 15 feet high. The *iron* consumed weighed 8,000,000 lbs., and cost, completed, \$1,000,000. In the *lantern* is a reflector, lighted to indicate night sessions of Congress. The *sub-structure* of the dome consists of 40 Doric columns resting on heavy foundations of masonry. Beneath this is the undercroft, where it was proposed to lay the remains of Washington.



THE CANOPY OF THE ROTUNDA.



IN THE Rotunda are EIGHT HISTORICAL paintings, representing Discovery, Exploration and Colonization of North America, and struggle for Independence.

COLUMBUS LANDING ON GUANAHANI, one of the Bahama Islands, October 12th, 1492, by John Vanderlyn, ordered 1842, cost \$10,000, represents the Admiral taking possession in the name of the King and Queen of Spain. The following are the principal characters introduced:

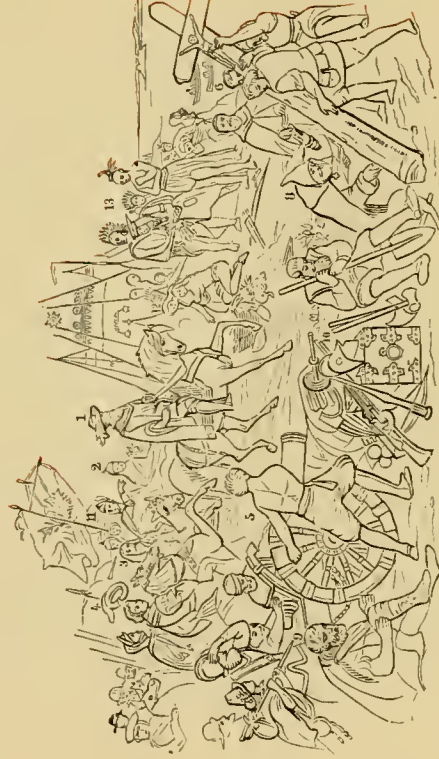
1. Columbus; 2. Martin Alonzo Pinzon; 3. Vincent Yannez Pinzon; 4. Rodrigo des Escobedo, notary of the armament; 5. Rodrigo Sanchez, inspector of the armament; 6. Mutineer in a suppliant attitude; 7. Alonzo de Ojeda; 8. Cabin boy kneeling; 9. Soldier, whose attention is partly diverted from the ceremony by the appearance of the awe-stricken natives in the forest; 10. Sailor, in an attitude of veneration for the Admiral; 11. Friar bearing crucifix. The vessels in distance are the Santa Maria, Pinta and Nina.

DE SOTO DISCOVERING THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, May, 1541, by W. H. Powell, was ordered in 1850, cost \$12,000. The conception of the subject is somewhat fanciful. The discoverers had endured great privations in their march from Florida, and, ragged and worn, took to the river in canoes, in hopes of escape from their sufferings. In the distance will be seen the Mississippi, filled with islands, and canoes laden with savages. The portraits, prominent characters and objects represented are:

1. De Soto; 2. Moorish servant; 3. Confessor; 4. Young Spanish cavalier; 5. Cannon dragged up by artillerymen; 6. Stalwart men planting the cross; 7. Ecclesiastic bearing a censer; 8. An aged priest blessing a cross; 9. A soldier dressing his wounded leg; 10. Camp chest, with arms helmets and other implements of war; 11. A group of standard bearers and helmeted men; 12. Two young Indian maidens; 13. Indian chiefs bearing pipes of peace.



VANDERLYN'S LANDING OF COLUMBUS.



POWELL'S DE SOTO DISCOVERING THE MISSISSIPPI.



**B**APTISM OF POCAHONTAS, 1613, by John G. Chapman, ordered 1836, cost \$10,000, represents an event familiar to the students of American history. The scene is at Jamestown, in Virginia, the first permanent white settlement on the American continent. John Rolfe, her future husband, stands by her side. The portraits are:

1. Pocahontas; 2. John Rolfe; 3. Alexander Whiteaker; 4. Sir Thomas Dale, Governor of Virginia; 5. Sister to Pocahontas; 6. Nantequaus, brother to Pocahontas; 7. Opechancanough; 8. Opachisco, uncle to Pocahontas; 9. Richard Wyffin; 10. Standard Bearer; 11. Mr. and Mrs. Forrest, the first gentlewoman who arrived in the colony; 12. Henry Spilman; 13. John and Ann Laydon the first persons who were married in the country; 14. The Page.

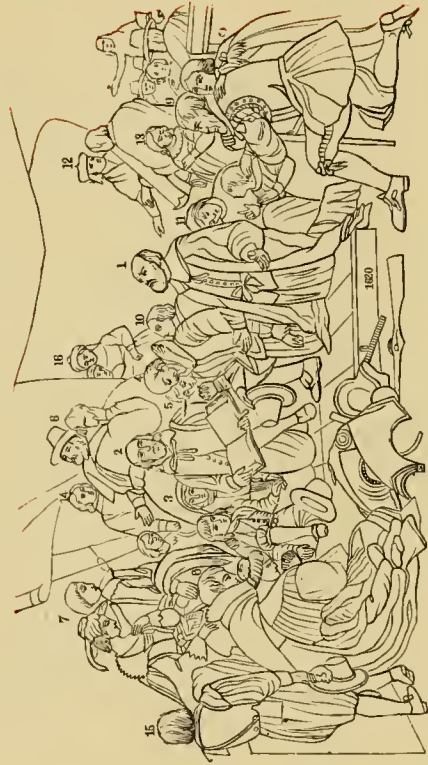
EMBARKATION OF THE PILGRIMS, from Delft-Haven, Holland, July 21, 1620, O. S., by Robert W. Weir, ordered 1836, cost \$10,000. This painting represents the Puritan fathers about to brave the dangers of the stormy Atlantic for an asylum in the wilds of America. The portraits are:

1. William Robinson, pastor of the congregation; 2. Elder William Brewster; 3. Mrs. Brewster and sick child; 4. Governor Carver; 5. William Bradford; 6. Mr. and Mrs. White; 7. Mr. and Mrs. Winslow; 8. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller; 9. Miles Standish and his wife Rose; 10. Mrs. Bradford, who fell overboard the day the vessel came to anchor; 11. Mrs. Carver and child; 12. Captain Reynolds and sailor; 13. Boy belonging to the Carver family; 14. Boy in charge of Mrs. Winslow; 15. Boy belonging to Mrs. Winslow's family; 16. Nurse and child.





CHAPMAN'S BAPTISM OF ICOCHONTAS.



WEIR'S EMBARKATION OF THE PILGRIMS.



IGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, Philadelphia, July 4, 1776, the first of four paintings ordered by Congress, 1817, by John Trumbull, cost \$8,000 each. The figures are portraits by the artist, an officer of the Revolution; and the arrangement by Jefferson, the author of the document, :

1. Geo. Wythe, Va.; 2. Wm. Whipple, and 3. Josiah Bartlett, N. H.; 4. Benjamin Harrison, Va.; 5. Thos. Lynch, S. C.; 6. Richard H. Lee, Va.; 7. S. Adams, Mass.; 8. Geo. Clinton, N. Y.; 9. Wm. Paca, and 10. Sam. Chase, M.  
11. Lewis Morris, and 12. W. Floyd, N. Y.; 13. Arthur Middleton, and 14. Thos. Heyward, S. C.; 15. Chas. Carroll, Md.; 16. Geo. Walton, Ga.; 17. Robt. Morris, 18. Thos. Willing, and 19. Benjamin Rush, Penn.; 20. Elbridge Gerry, and 21. Robt. Treat Paine, Mass.; 22. Abraham Clark, N. J.; 23. Stephen Hopkins, and 24. Wm. Ellery, R. I.; 25. Geo. Clymer, Penn.; 26. Wm. Hooper, and 27. Jos. Hewes, N. C.; 28. Jas. Wilson, Penn.; 29. Francis Hopkinson, N. J.; 30. J. Adams, Mass.; 31. Roger Sherman, Conn.; 32. Robt. L. Livingston, N. Y.; 33. Thos. Jefferson, Va.; 34. Benjamin Franklin, Penn.; 35. Richard Stockton, N. J.; 36. Francis Lewis, N. Y.; 37. John Witherspoon, N. J.; 38. Saml. Huntington, 39. Wm. Williams, and 40. Oliver Wolcott, Conn.; 41. John Hancock, Mass.; 42. Chas. Thompson, Penn.; 43. Geo. Reed, Del.; 44. J. Dickinson, Penn.; 45. Edw. Rutledge, S. C.; 46. Thos. McKean, Del.; and 47. Philip Livingston, N. Y.

BURGOYNE'S SURRENDER AT SARATOGA, N. Y., October, 1777. The captured Commander of the British forces tenders his sword to the American General, Gates, which is declined. The portraits are :

1. Maj. Lithgow, Mass.; 2. Col. Cilly, and 3. Gen. Starke, N. H.; 4. Capt. Seymour, Conn., Sheldon's Horse; 5. Maj. Hull, and 6. Col. Groaton, Mass.; 7. Maj. Dearborn, and 8. Col. Scammell, N. H.; 9. Col. Lewis, N. Y., Quartermaster-Gen.; 10. Maj. Gen. Phillips, British army; 11. Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne, Commander British forces; 12. Gen. Baron Reidesel, British army (German); 13. Col. Wilkinson, Dep. Adj. Gen., American army; 14. Gen. Gates, Commander American forces; 15. Col. Prescott, Massachusetts Volunteers; 16. Col. Morgan, Virginia Riflemen; 17. Brig. Gen. Rufus Putnam, and 18. Lieut. Colonel Brooks, Mass.; 19. Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, R. I., Chaplain; 20. Maj. Robert Troup, N. Y., Aid-de-Camp; 21. Maj. Haskell, Mass.; 22. Maj. (after Gen.) Armstrong, Aid-de-Camp; 23. Maj. Gen. Philip Schuyler, N. Y.; 24. Brig. Gen. Glover, Mass.; 25. Brig. Gen. Whipple, N. H. Militia; 26. Maj. Clarkson, N. Y., Aid-de-Camp; and 27. Maj. Stevens, Mass., Commanding Artillery.



TRUMBULL'S SIGNING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.



TRUMBULL'S BURGOTNE'S SURRENDER.



SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS AT YORKTOWN, VA., October, 1781.

Washington designated General Lincoln to receive the surrender of the British general in retaliation for that officer's treatment at Charleston. The following are the portraits :

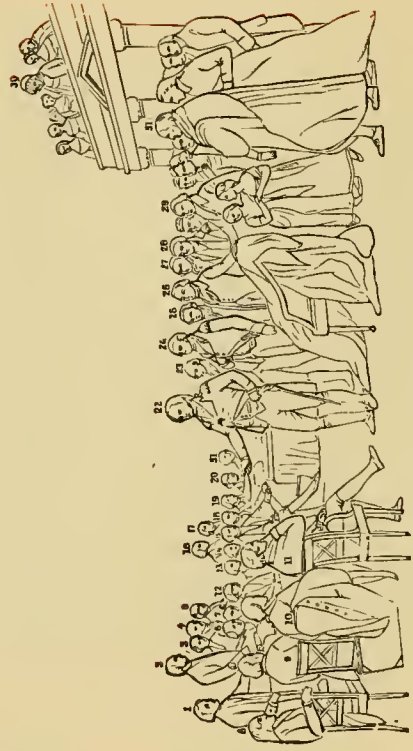
1. Count Deuxponts ; 2. Duke de Laval Montmorency, and 3. Count Custine, Cols. French Infantry ; 4. Duke de Lauzun, Col. French Cavalry ; 5. Gen. Choizy ; 6. Viscount Viomeuil ; 7. Marquis de St. Simon ; 8. Count Fersen, and 9. Count Dumas, A-d-C. to Count Rochambeau ; 10. Marquis Chastellux ; 11. Baron Viomeuil ; 12. Count de Barre, and 13. Count de Grasse, Admirals French Navy ; 14. Count Rochambeau, Gen.-in-Chief French forces ; 15. Gen. Lincoln, American Army ; 16. Col. Stevens, American Artillery ; 17. Gen. Washington, Commander-in-Chief American forces ; 18. Thomas Nelson, Gov. Va. ; 19. Marquis Lafayette ; 20. Baron Steuben ; 21. Col. Cobb, A-d-C to Gen. Washington ; 22. Col. Trumbull, the artist, Sec'y. to Washington ; 23. Maj.-Gen. Clinton, N. Y. ; 24. Gen. Gist, Md. ; 25. Gen. Wayne, Penn., Gen. Hand, Penn., Adjutant General ; 27. Gen. Peter Muhlenberg, Penn. ; 28. Maj.-Gen. Knox, Commander Artillery ; 29. Lieut. Col. Huntingdon, aid to Gen. Lincoln ; 30. Col. Timothy Pickering, Quartermaster General ; 31. Col. Alexander Hamilton, commanding Light Infantry ; 32. Col. Laurens, S. C. ; 33. Col. Walter Stuart, Penn. ; and 34. Col. Nicholas Fish, N. Y.

RESIGNATION OF GEORGE WASHINGTON as commander-in-chief of the Continental armies, to the President of Congress, at Annapolis, Md., December 23, 1783. On this occasion he delivered his farewell address. The portraits are :

1. Thos. Mifflin, Penn., President Congress ; 2. Chas. Thompson, Penn. ; 3. Elbridge Gerry, Mass. ; 4. Hugh Williamson, N. C. ; 5. Sam'l. Osgood, Mass. ; 6. Edw. McComb, Del. ; 7. Geo. Partridge, Mass. ; 8. Edw. Lloyd, Md. ; 9. R. D. Spaight, N. C. ; 10. Benj. Hawkins, N. C. ; 11. A. Foster, N. H. ; 12. Thomas Jefferson, and 13. Arthur Lee, Va. ; 14. David Howell, R. I. ; 15. James Monroe, Va. ; 16. Jacob Reed, S. C., all members Congress ; 17. Jas. Madison, Va., spectator ; 18. William Ellery, R. I. ; 19. Jeremiah Townley Chase, Md. ; 20. S. Hardy, Va. ; and 21. Charles Morris, Penn., members of Congress ; 22. General Washington, Va. ; 23. Col. Walker, and 24. Col. Humphreys, Aids-de-Camp ; 25 and 26. Gens. Smallwood and Williams, and 27 and 28. Cols. Smith and Howard, Md. ; 29. Charles Carroll and two daughters, Md. ; 30. Mrs. Washington and her three grand-children, and 31. Daniel Jenifer, St. Thomas, Md., spectators.



TRUMBULL'S SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS.



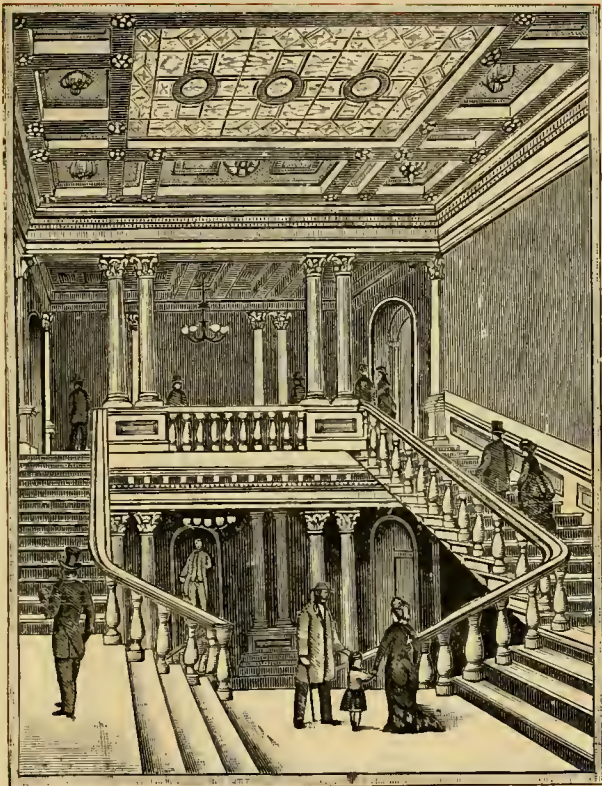
TRUMBULL'S RESIGNATION OF WASHINGTON.



AMONG the most attractive features of the Capitol are the four GRAND STAIRCASES. The *East staircases* in the Senate and House wings are of highly polished Brown Tennessee, and the *West* of white marble. In design and dimensions the four are alike. The iron frame overhead comprises a *skylight* of beautifully stained glass, surrounded by a rich trellis-work, resting on a heavy cornice of marble. *Statuary* and *paintings* add to their imposing character.

OVER the Rotunda, which is 96 feet in diameter, at a height of 180 feet, is the CANOPY, upon which in fresco is represented an *apotheosis of Washington* with Freedom on his right and Victory on his left, and thirteen female figures, typical of the thirteen original States of the Union, and six *emblematical groups* on the outer zone. It is 65½ ft. in diameter, ordered by Congress, in 1864, executed by Constantino Brumidi, and cost \$50,000.

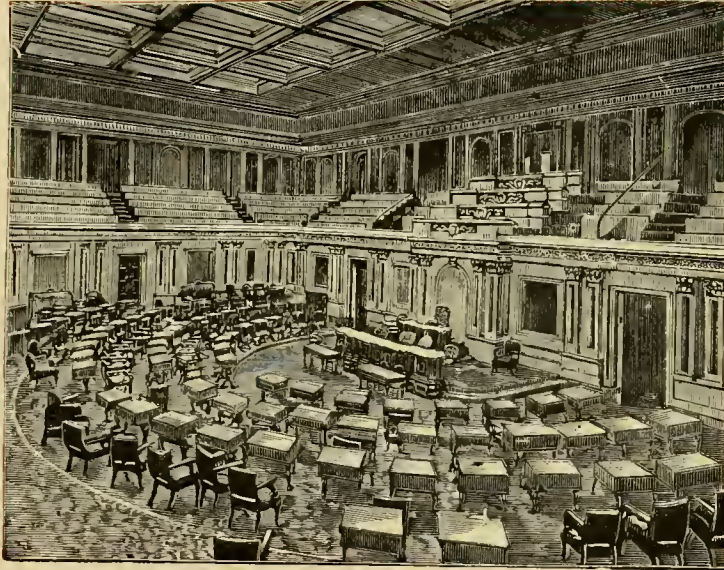




THE DOME OF THE CAPITOL.



IN the centre of the north wing of the Capitol is the SENATE CHAMBER. It is 113 $\frac{1}{4}$  feet long, 80 feet wide and 36 feet high. Exclusive of the cloak rooms and lobby, it is 83 feet by 51 feet. There are mahogany *desks* and *seats* on the floor for two Senators from each state. The *galleries* over the cloak rooms and lobby will seat 1,200 persons. The *Reporter's gallery* is over the *President's seat*, which occupies a raised platform, and in front are the desks of the officers of the Senate. The *ceiling* is of immense iron girders, forming panels, and richly finished in bronze and gilt. In the *panels* are decorated glass. The *lighting* by day and night is by means of these lights, the gas jets being in the loft, and not visible from below. The *doors* are bird's eye maple, with bronze ornaments.

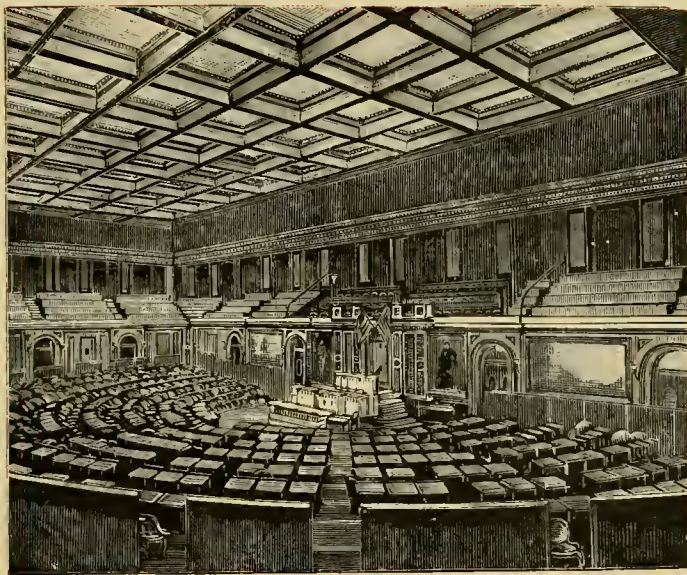


THE SENATE CHAMBER.



UNQUESTIONABLY one of the finest legislative apartments in the world is the HALL OF THE REPRESENTATIVES. It is 115 feet long, 67 feet wide, and 36 feet from floor to ceiling, and including the retiring and cloak rooms, it is 139 feet by 93 feet. The *desks* occupied by the Representatives of the people are arranged in concentric semi-circles, the aisles radiating from the raised *marble dais* occupied by the *Speaker* and officers of the House. The *mace or insignia of authority*, when the House is in session, stands on the marble pedestal on the right of the Speaker's chair. The *galleries*, which will seat 2500 persons, range around the four sides of the Hall, over the cloak rooms and lobby. The *ceiling* is of iron, paneled and highly enriched with gilt mouldings, and supported on a decorated cornice. The *panels* are filled with glass ornamented with appropriate designs; these afford light by night and day.





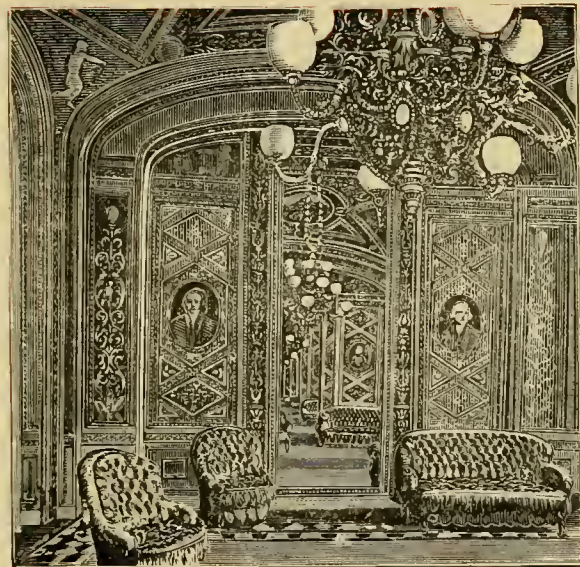
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.



FOR the becoming accommodation of the President upon occasions of visiting the Capitol, an apartment has been set apart for his exclusive use in the Senate wing, and is known as THE PRESIDENT'S ROOM. It is richly decorated in frescoes encaustic and gilt by Brumidi. On the walls are *medallions* containing portraits of Washington and his first cabinet. In the groined arches overhead are frescoes of Columbus, Vespuccius, Brewster and Franklin, typifying Discovery, Exploration, Religion and History.

THE COMMITTEE ROOMS of the Capitol are also elegant in design and decoration. That of the Senate committee on MILITARY AFFAIRS, represented in the engraving, is illustrative of the whole. In the arches overhead are five historical subjects in fresco by Brumidi—Boston Massacre, Lexington, Death of Wooster, Washington at Valley Forge, and Storming of Stony Point by Wayne.





THE PRESIDENT'S ROOM. (Capitol.)



A COMMITTEE ROOM. (Capitol.)



URMOUNTING the Lantern of the Dome of the Capitol is the *statue of FREEDOM* in bronze by Thomas Crawford. It is  $19\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, weighs  $6\frac{3}{4}$  tons, was cast at Bladensburg, near Washington, and cost \$23,796. At *noon*, December 12, 1863, amid the booming of heavy guns from the forts constituting the defences of the threatened Capital of the nation, it was placed in position.

THE NATIONAL STATUARY HALL, set apart for two statues from each state, contains the following contributions, in the order of donation: Rhode Island, 1871, Nathaniel Greene, by Brown, and Roger Williams, by Simmons; Connecticut, 1872, Jonathan Trumbull, by Ives, and Roger Sherman, by Ives; New York, 1873, George Clinton, by Brown, Robert R. Livingstone, by Palmer; Massachusetts, 1876, John Winthrop, by Greenough, Samuel Adams, by Anne Whitney; Vermont, 1876, Ethan Allen, by Mead, Jacob Collamer, by Powers; Maine, 1880, William King, by Simmons.



GREENE.

WILLIAMS.

SHERMAN.

TRUMBULL.

CLINTON.

LIVINGSTON.

WINTHROP.

ADAMS.

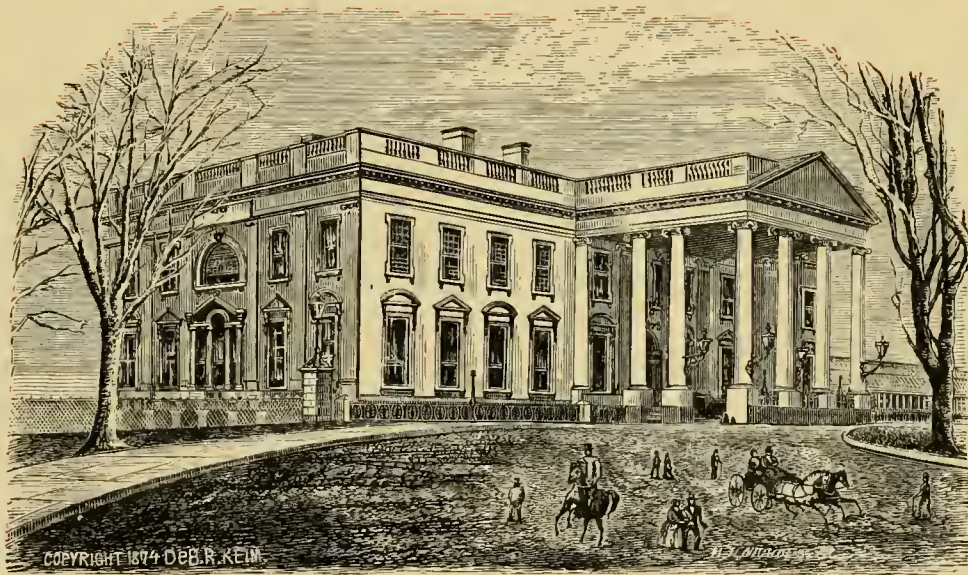
ALLEN.

KING.



THE *official residence* of the President of the United States, popularly known as the EXECUTIVE MANSION or "White House," from its color, stands  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of the Capitol. It was *commenced* in 1792, under the superintendence of and from designs by James Hoban, of South Carolina. It is *built* of freestone from the government quarries at Aquia creek, on the Potomac, forty miles below Washington. It is 170 feet long by 86 feet wide, two stories high, with a basement, and surmounted by a balustrade; cost to date \$1,700,000. On the north is a *grand portico*, supported on 8 Ionic columns. On the south is a semi-circular *colonnade* of 6 columns. The western half of the building is used by the President's family. The *first President* to occupy the building was John Adams, in November, 1800, upon the removal of the public offices from Philadelphia to the permanent seat of government.





THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

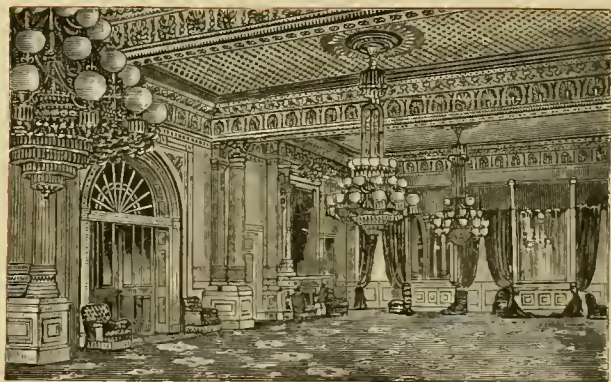


THE EAST ROOM, so designated on account of its position in the building, was originally designed as a banquet hall, and so used as late as the year 1837. It is finished after the pure Greek style of decoration. It is 80 feet long, and 40 feet wide, and 22 feet in height. The ceilings are elaborately and artistically finished, in oil, and the walls in embossed paper of a French-gray tint. The dado columns, cornice and mantels are wood, finished in white and gilt. The great mirrors, richly-upholstered furniture and hangings, are of the richest material and design; and immense chandeliers add to the attractions of the room. This room is the principal one of the suite thrown open upon occasions of general receptions. When lighted and thronged with officials of high rank, and ladies and gentlemen of culture and fashion, the effect is one long to be remembered.





THE EXECUTIVE MANSION. (South Front.)

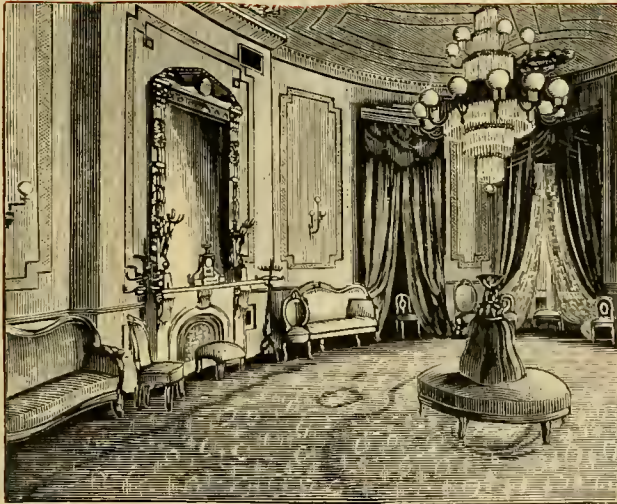


THE EAST ROOM.

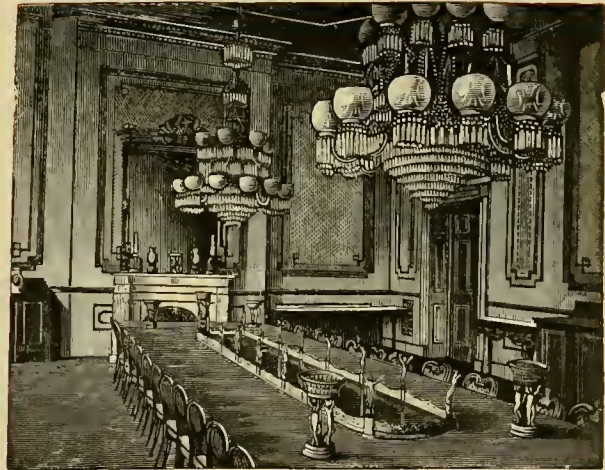


PASSING from the East through the *Green Room*, we enter the BLUE PARLOR. It is a tasteful apartment, oval in form, being 40 by 30 feet, and is finished in blue and gilt, and furnishings of blue damask. It is in this parlor that the President *receives* on occasions of public and private receptions. The wife of the President also here holds her *Drawing Rooms*, or afternoon receptions, on Saturdays. Guests enter by the Red or Private Parlor, and depart by the Green.

THE STATE DINING ROOM is a spacious apartment 40 by 30 feet. The dining table will seat thirty-six persons. Here the President gives his state dinners, usually every two weeks during the season of social gayety in winter, to the high officials of the Executive branch of the Government, the judges of the Supreme Court, and Senators and Representatives, by selection.



THE BLUE PARLOR.



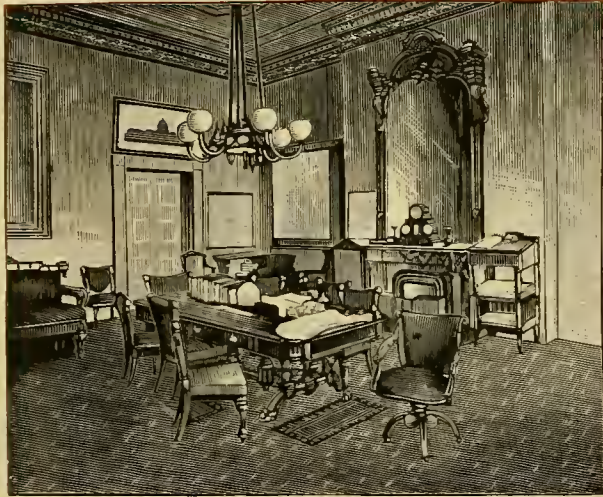
THE STATE DINING-ROOM.



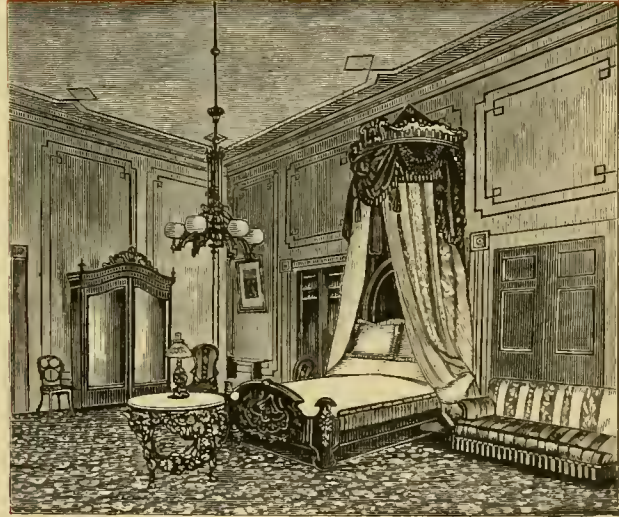
AT THE head of the official stairway is the CABINET ROOM or the office of the President. It is fitted up without ostentation. Here the *Cabinet* meets on every Tuesday and Friday at 12 o'clock noon to deliberate on such affairs of state as may be brought to their attention by the President, or as may come up in the routine of the various Executive Departments. The President sits at the end of the table away from the door, the Secretary of State on his right and of the Treasury on his left, and thus consecutively alternating, War, Navy, Postmaster-General and Attorney-General. The Secretary of the Interior sits opposite the President, at the other end of the table.

THE STATE BED CHAMBER is one of the principal chambers fitted up for guests. The President and family occupy a suite of apartments in the southeastern part of the building.





THE CABINET ROOM.



THE STATE BED-CHAMBER.



EXT to the Capitol, the STATE, WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENT is the largest public edifice in Washington. It is of Roman Doric, originally treated designed by A. B. Mullet, supervising architect of the Treasury, and including pavilions, projections and steps, measures 567 feet by 342 feet. The *building* proper is 471 feet by 253 feet. The greatest *height* from the terrace level is 128 feet. It is crowned by a lofty mansard roof. There are four *grand entrânces*, approached by massive flights of *steps*, the platforms of which are of single blocks of granite, weighing over 20 tons each. The interior finish is bronze, iron, marble and mahogany. The *South Pavilion* is occupied by the Department of State, the *East* by the Departments of War and Navy. The *North* is building. The structure will contain 200 rooms, and will cost \$5,000,000.





THE STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENT.



NE of the chief attractions of Washington is its broad AVENUES AND STREETS. There are 21 avenues and 107 streets, aggregating respectively 65 and 214 miles. They are beautifully laid out, with parking in the centre or sides, planted with choice trees, and paved after the latest improvements. *Pennsylvania Avenue*, the main thoroughfare of the city, is 130 to 150 feet wide. The fashionable and business quarter of the city is the north-west section.

THE OLD DISTRICT COURT HOUSE, formerly the municipal building, but partly finished, was commenced in 1820. It is of freestone.

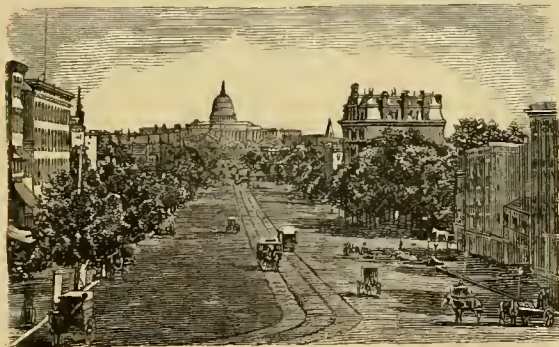
THE NAVY YARD is on the Anacostia, about a mile above its junction with the Potomac. The site was selected in 1799. Once large vessels of war were built here, but the shallowing of the river has ruined it for such purposes. It is now more a manufacturing depot.



FOUR-AND-ONE-HALF STREET.



THE DISTRICT COURT HOUSE.



PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.



THE NAVY YARD.



THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, central or old portion designed by Robert Mills, and the new by T. U. Walter, architects of the Capitol, was commenced respectively in 1836 and 1855. The general plan measures 468 feet by 264 feet, or, inclusive of porticoes and steps, 582 feet by 300 feet. It is pure Grecian Ionic, and consists of three stories, a basement and sub-basement. The entire building is surmounted by a balustrade. On the western facade is a colonnade 336 feet long formed of 30 Ionic columns of Virginia freestone. The north and south pavilions and western facade are of Maine granite, and contain some fine monolithic columns 31 feet high, and weighing 90 tons each. The platforms on the buttresses of the north, south and west steps, are single blocks weighing 100 tons. The building contains 195 rooms, exclusive of basement, and cost \$6,000,000.





THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.





IN THE peninsula, at the confluence of the Potomac and Anacostia rivers is the ARSENAL. During the Rebellion, 1861-65, it was a depot of ordnance supplies for the armies operating in Virginia. The *grounds* are beautifully laid out. The body of Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, was landed here, and, with the bodies of the other conspirators, was buried in one of the cells of the United States Penitentiary, which then stood at the north end of the grounds. When torn down in 1869, the bodies were removed.

THE OBSERVATORY, under the direction of the Navy Department, was founded in 1842, and to-day in work ranks among the first. The *Equatorial Telescope* is the largest refractor in the world, the object glass measuring 26 inches.

THE BOTANICAL GARDEN, commenced in 1850, contains one of the finest collections of rare exotics in the country.



THE ARSENAL.



THE OBSERVATORY.



THE BOTANICAL GARDENS.



N point of delicacy of finish, the POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT is regarded as the finest public edifice in Washington. It is of New York and Maryland marbles, and in *style* pure Corinthian. It was commenced in 1839, from plans by Robert Mills. In 1855 the north half was added, under the superintendence of M. C. Meigs, United States Engineer, assisted by Edward Clark, from designs by T. U. Walter. It *measures* 300 feet by 204 feet. It consists of a sub-basement basement, principal story and attic. The monolithic *columns* and *pilasters*, with their beautifully-wrought capitals, extend through the two stories, and support the architrave, frieze and cornice, crowned by a paneled acroteria. On the North front is a central projection of six columns. On the remaining fronts are attached columns of the order. In the centre of the building is an open court, faced with granite. The building cost \$1,700,000.



THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.



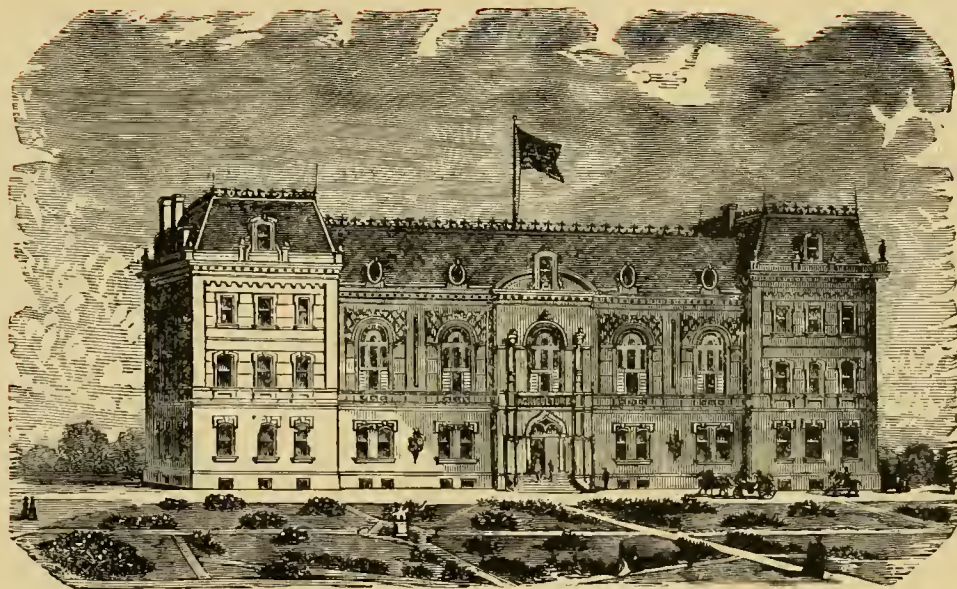
AT ROCK CREEK the water of the AQUEDUCT which supplies Washington is conveyed over that stream in two 48-inch pipes, which form an arch 200 feet span, and also sustain a roadway.

THE SEWERAGE system of the Capital is extensive and complete. The *Tiber creek sewer*, one of the largest in the world, consists of a brick arch from 24 to 30 feet span, and 15 feet high.

THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART was founded and endowed by W. W. Corcoran in 1869. The building is 104 feet by 124½ feet, is of the Renaissance, constructed of brick, with trimmings of Belleville Freestone, cost \$150,000.

THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB and *National Deaf Mute College* incorporated in 1857, is partly sustained by the government. The main *building* is of the pointed Gothic of the 14th Century, 216 feet by 76 feet, is of Connecticut brown stone, with courses of white Ohio sandstone.



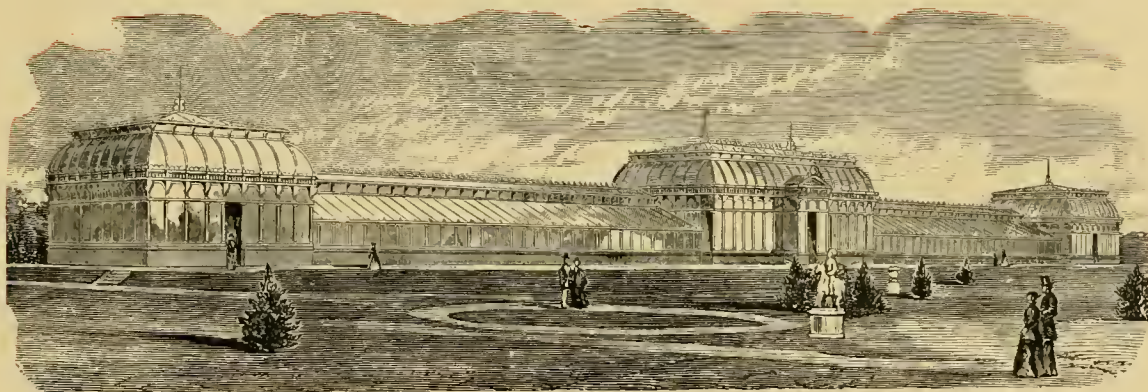


THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.



EST of the Department Building are the PLANT HOUSES, commenced in 1868, from designs by William Saunders. The main structure is 320 feet long, 30 feet wide. The *central pavilion* is 60 feet long, 32 feet wide and 30 feet high, devoted to palms, banana, and other larger tropical plants. The *pavilions* at either end are 30 feet square and 26 feet high, and are for semi-tropical plants. The *connecting ranges* are 100 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 17 feet high, for miscellaneous plants, chiefly of special economic value. To the south extends a *wing* 150 feet long.

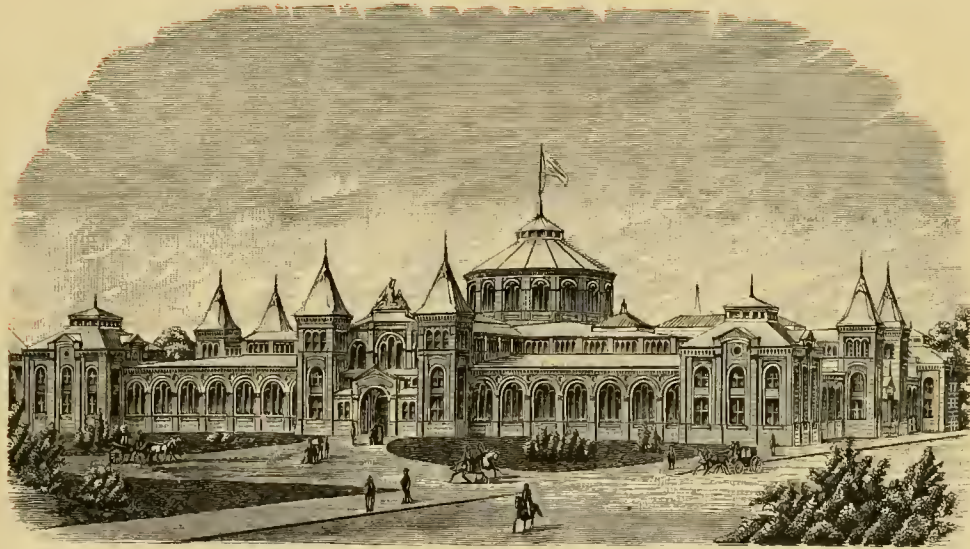
Other houses are located in parallel lines. The *grounds* belonging to the Agricultural Department are artistically laid out in lawn, walks and drives. The *trees* and *plants* in the *arborcium* are botanically arranged. The *experimental grounds* are also interesting. The object of these is to test varieties of small fruits and seeds, for distribution, if suitable.



THE PLANT HOUSES.



CONGRESS appreciating the necessities of the vast collection of ethnological and other valuable objects of interest and instruction possessed by the NATIONAL MUSEUM, in 1878, authorized the erection of a suitable building for their display. It is of the modernized Romanesque, 327 feet square, and covers 2.35 acres. The four *exterior walls* are 27 feet high, with pavilions at the corners. The *dome* in the centre is 67 feet in diameter, 77 feet high, and to top of lantern and finial 108 feet. The *building* is constructed of brick. In the cornices buff and blue brick are worked. The base course is of granite, and the four main entrances, window sills, etc., of gray Ohio freestone. The interior consists of a central rotunda, 4 naves 65 feet by 117 feet, and in the exterior angles halls 65 feet square, aggregating 80,300 square feet of exhibition space; also 4,000 square feet in the galleries, and 135 rooms for administrative purposes. Electric wires connect every part of the building.



THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.





GEORGETOWN, separated from Washington by Rock Creek, is at the head of navigation of the Potomac. The site is specially picturesque. Population 12,578.

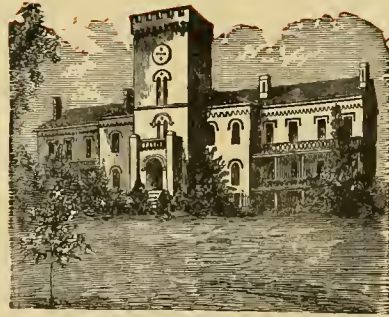
THE SOLDIERS' HOME, three miles North of the Capitol, is a favorite drive. The balance of \$300,000 (\$118,791), pillage money levied on the city of Mexico by General Scott, was appropriated by Congress to found this Military Asylum. The whole tract now comprises 500 acres. The buildings are very fine, and will accommodate 400 persons. It is for privates in the regular army, from whose pay a trifle is deducted monthly for its maintenance.

CABIN JOHN BRIDGE, which conveys the Washington aqueduct across the creek of that name, is the largest span of masonry in the world, being 220 feet span, 57½ feet rise, and 101 feet above the ravine.

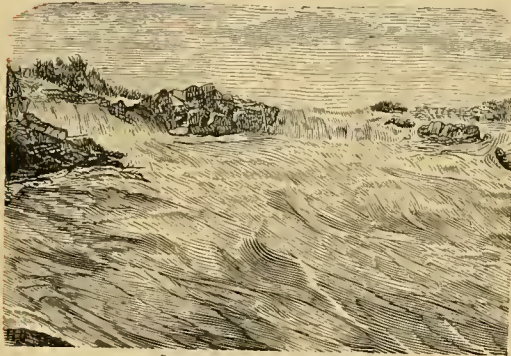
AT THE GREAT FALLS, thirteen miles from Georgetown, the Potomac breaks through the mountain in a channel 100 yards wide, and 80 feet descent in 1½ miles. The *Little Falls*, three miles above Georgetown, make a descent of 37 feet in ¾ mile. Below Georgetown the river suddenly widens.



GEORGETOWN.



SOLDIERS' HOME.



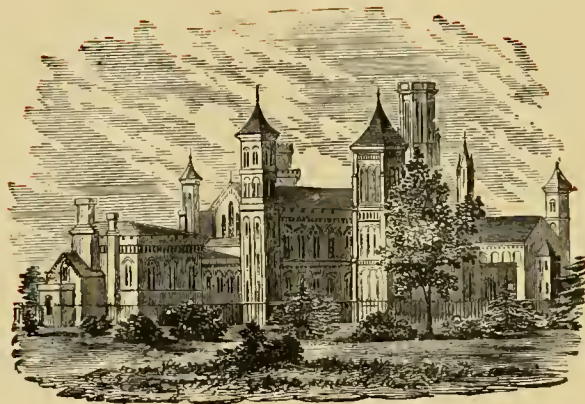
GREAT FALLS POTOMAC.



CABIN-JOHN BRIDGE.



AMES SMITHSON, an Englishman of noble descent, who died in 1828, left \$515,569 "to found at Washington, under the name of THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, an establishment for the *increase and diffusion of knowledge*." This was accepted by the United States in 1836. By the accretions of interest, the *fund* was raised to \$650,000, besides \$450,000 expended for a building. The expenses of the Institution are paid out of the income from the permanent fund. The *building* was designed by James Renwick, jr., is Norman, consisting of a main *centre building* two stories high and two *wings* one story, connected by intervening *ranges*, each having a *cloister* with open stone screen on the north, the whole constructed of red freestone from Seneca Creek, near Washington; is 447 feet long, 160 feet wide, and with *towers* of various styles and altitudes, the higher of the two northern towers being 145 feet.



THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.



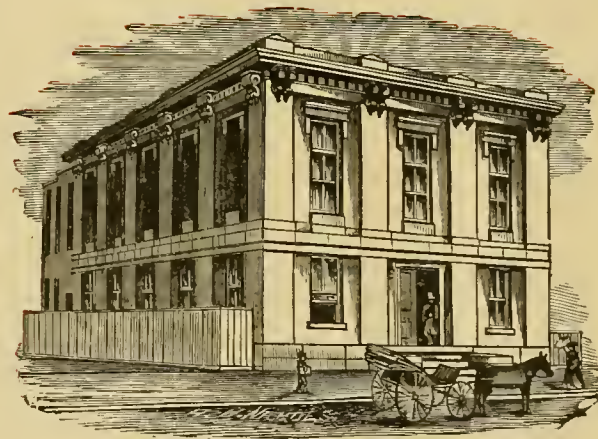
THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, erected 1878-80, is of the Romanesque style, designed by J. G. Hill, supervising architect of the Treasury, cost \$300,000, is *constructed* of pressed bricks with string courses of moulded bricks, and is fire-proof throughout. The *North facade*, facing the city, comprises a basement and three stories, surmounted by an artistic cornice, and broken by three pavilions, that on the northeast rising into a belfry tower 130 feet high. The *South facade* is broken by several chimneys of architectural design. The stack from the boiler room is 100 feet high. The *work* of Engraving, Printing, stamping and binding the United States Securities, Legal Tender and National Bank Notes, Internal Revenue stamps, checks, etc., used by the government is done here.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, the gift of Mr. Corcoran in 1864, was founded in 1824. It is a branch of the Columbian University.





THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.



THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.



VERY facility is afforded at the Capital for education. The art galleries, museums, universities, colleges, professional institutions, private and public schools, are of the highest order. Some of the public school buildings possess decided architectural merits. The *Franklin School*, brick, 148 feet by 79 feet, erected 1869, is said to be the most completely arranged public school building in the United States. It has been awarded prizes for design at several International and National Exhibitions. The *Jefferson School*, erected in 1872, is the largest, 172 feet by 88 feet, and will accommodate 1,200 pupils. The *High School* for colored scholars (Sumner Building), a fine structure, was erected in 1872, and has ten school rooms. Both races have liberal provisions for education. There are many other school edifices of fine architectural proportions in the city.

WASHINGTON has many fine *Church Edifices*. The engraving represents the ASCENSION Protestant Episcopal Church.



THE ASCENSION CHURCH.



THE FRANKLIN SCHOOL.



OUNT VERNON, the home and grave of George Washington, 15 miles below the city of Washington, is within convenient communication by steamer daily. The *mansion* is of wood, 96 feet long. In the *brick vault* is a marble sarcophagus containing the remains of Washington, and another those of his wife. The *Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union* own and have charge of the mansion and contiguous grounds, and have kept the place in perfect preservation.

THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT, designed by Robert Mills, originally contemplated a circular colonnaded building 250 feet in diameter, and 100 feet high, with a marble obelisk shaft 70 feet at the base, and 500 feet high. The Association having raised \$230,000, began work in 1848, and reached a height of 174 feet in 1854, when it was suspended for want of funds. In 1879 Congress appropriated funds to continue the work, but of simpler design.



TOMB OF WASHINGTON.



WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

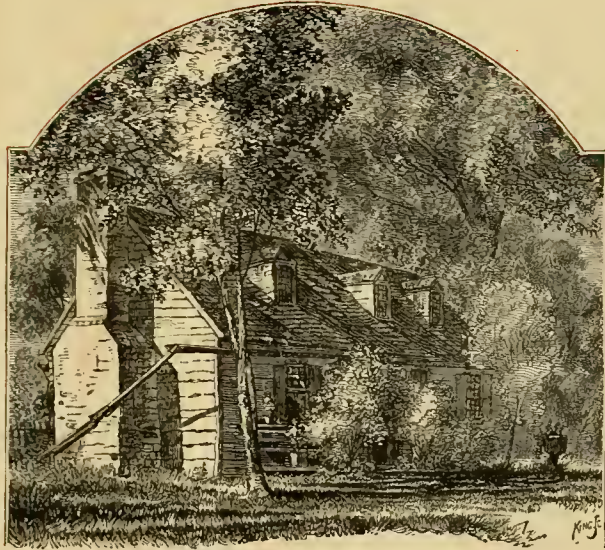


MOUNT VERNON.





URING winter of 1790-91, President Washington conferred with the proprietors of the immediate site of the new Capital. These were Daniel Carroll, on the Anacostia, Notley Young, in the fork of the rivers, and David Burns on the river west towards Georgetown. At the mouth of the Tiber Creek, now the foot of 17th and 18th Streets West, stood a small log structure, the residence of David Burns. When Washington was presenting the advantages of the terms offered, this irascible Scot bluntly observed, "I suppose, Mr. Washington, you think people here are going to take every grist from you for pure grain; but what would you have been if you hadn't married the widow Custis?" Terms, however, were finally arranged, and the City laid out. When the brusque Davie died, Maria, his only surviving child, became sole heiress to his estate, embracing where are now the Executive Mansion and Departments and the fashionable and business quarters of the Capital. She accepted the hand of John P. Van Ness, a Representative in Congress from New York, of excellent family, and married in 1802. The new couple erected by the side of the simple cottage the finest private mansion then in the United States, and here were entertained many illustrious guests. Maria Van Ness was revered for her beauty, intelligence, piety, charity and hospitality, and received at her death, in 1832, the honors of a public burial.



DAVIE BURNS' COTTAGE.



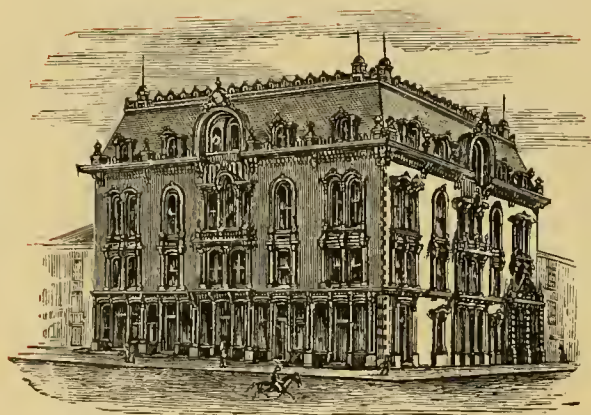
VAN NESS MANSION.



THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

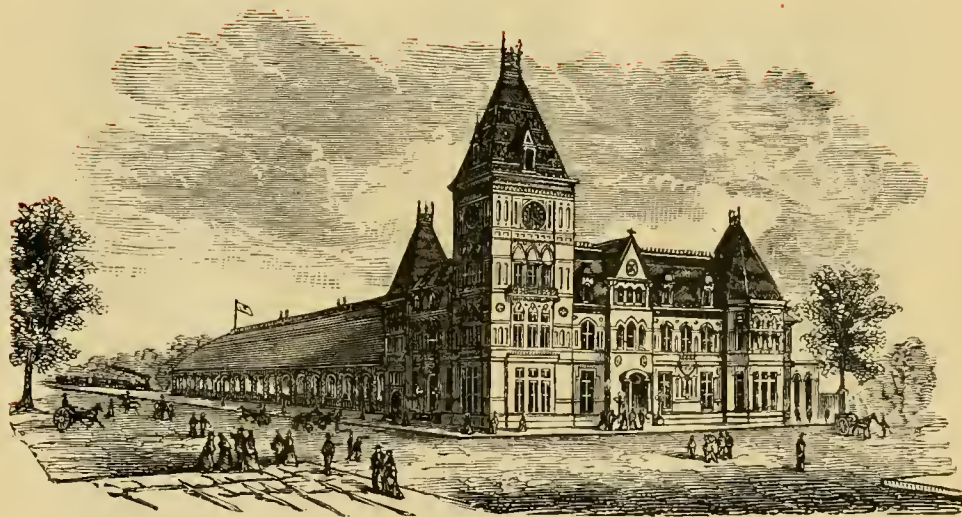


THE CENSUS OFFICE.



THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.





THE BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC DEPOT.



VIEW ON ROCK CREEK.





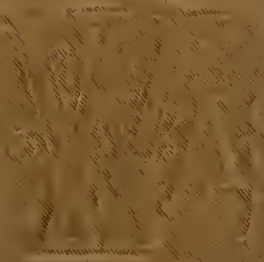




LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 003 257 928 0



WASHINGTON

UNIVERSITY