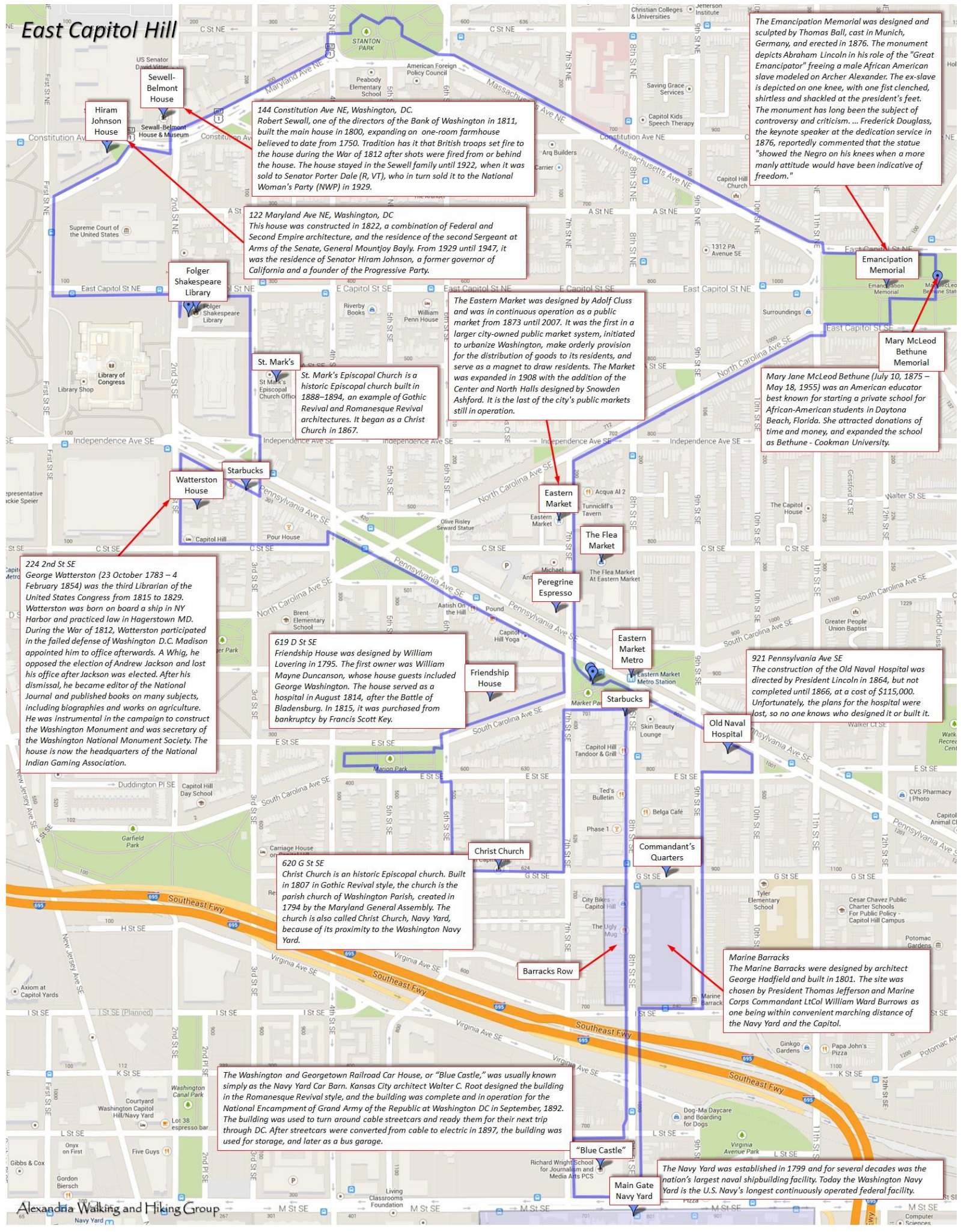


# East Capitol Hill



**144 Constitution Ave NE, Washington, DC.**  
*Robert Sewall, one of the directors of the Bank of Washington in 1811, built the main house in 1800, expanding on one-room farmhouse believed to date from 1750. Tradition has it that British troops set fire to the house during the War of 1812 after shots were fired from or behind the house. The house stayed in the Sewell family until 1922, when it was sold to Senator Parter Dale (R, VT), who in turn sold it to the National Woman's Party (NWP) in 1929.*

**122 Maryland Ave NE, Washington, DC**  
*This house was constructed in 1822, a combination of Federal and Second Empire architecture, and the residence of the second Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, General Mountjoy Bayly. From 1929 until 1947, it was the residence of Senator Hiram Johnson, a former governor of California and a founder of the Progressive Party.*

**St. Mark's**  
*St. Mark's Episcopal Church is a historic Episcopal church built in 1888-1894, an example of Gothic Revival and Romanesque Revival architectures. It began as a Christ Church in 1867.*

**Eastern Market**  
*The Eastern Market was designed by Adolf Cluss and was in continuous operation as a public market from 1873 until 2007. It was the first in a larger city-owned public market system, initiated to urbanize Washington, make orderly provision for the distribution of goods to its residents, and serve as a magnet to draw residents. The Market was expanded in 1908 with the addition of the Center and North Halls designed by Snowden Ashford. It is the last of the city's public markets still in operation.*

**The Emancipation Memorial**  
*The Emancipation Memorial was designed and sculpted by Thomas Ball, cast in Munich, Germany, and erected in 1876. The monument depicts Abraham Lincoln in his role of the "Great Emancipator" freeing a male African American slave modeled on Archer Alexander. The ex-slave is depicted on one knee, with one fist clenched, shirtless and shackled at the president's feet. The monument has long been the subject of controversy and criticism. ... Frederick Douglass, the keynote speaker at the dedication service in 1876, reportedly commented that the statue "showed the Negro on his knees when a more manly attitude would have been indicative of freedom."*

**Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial**  
*Mary Jane McLeod Bethune (July 10, 1875 - May 18, 1955) was an American educator best known for starting a private school for African-American students in Daytona Beach, Florida. She attracted donations of time and money, and expanded the school as Bethune - Cookman University.*

**224 2nd St SE**  
*George Watterston (23 October 1783 - 4 February 1854) was the third Librarian of the United States Congress from 1815 to 1829. Watterston was born on board a ship in NY Harbor and practiced law in Hagerstown MD. During the War of 1812, Watterston participated in the failed defense of Washington D.C. Madison appointed him to office afterwards. A Whig, he opposed the election of Andrew Jackson and lost his office after Jackson was elected. After his dismissal, he became editor of the National Journal and published books on many subjects, including biographies and works on agriculture. He was instrumental in the campaign to construct the Washington Monument and was secretary of the Washington National Monument Society. The house is now the headquarters of the National Indian Gaming Association.*

**619 D St SE**  
*Friendship House was designed by William Lovering in 1795. The first owner was William Mayne Duncanson, whose house guests included George Washington. The house served as a hospital in August 1814, after the Battle of Bladensburg. In 1815, it was purchased from bankruptcy by Francis Scott Key.*

**620 G St SE**  
*Christ Church is an historic Episcopal church. Built in 1807 in Gothic Revival style, the church is the parish church of Washington Parish, created in 1794 by the Maryland General Assembly. The church is also called Christ Church, Navy Yard, because of its proximity to the Washington Navy Yard.*

**921 Pennsylvania Ave SE**  
*The construction of the Old Naval Hospital was directed by President Lincoln in 1864, but not completed until 1866, at a cost of \$115,000. Unfortunately, the plans for the hospital were lost, so no one knows who designed it or built it.*

**Marine Barracks**  
*The Marine Barracks were designed by architect George Hadfield and built in 1801. The site was chosen by President Thomas Jefferson and Marine Corps Commandant LtCol William Ward Burrows as one being within convenient marching distance of the Navy Yard and the Capitol.*

**The Washington and Georgetown Railroad Car House, or "Blue Castle,"**  
*was usually known simply as the Navy Yard Car Barn. Kansas City architect Walter C. Root designed the building in the Romanesque Revival style, and the building was complete and in operation for the National Encampment of Grand Army of the Republic at Washington DC in September, 1892. The building was used to turn around cable streetcars and ready them for their next trip through DC. After streetcars were converted from cable to electric in 1897, the building was used for storage, and later as a bus garage.*

**The Navy Yard**  
*was established in 1799 and for several decades was the nation's largest naval shipbuilding facility. Today the Washington Navy Yard is the U.S. Navy's longest continuously operated federal facility.*