PRESIDENTIAL SITES

AN INVENTORY OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS, SITES

AND MEMORIALS

ASSOCIATED WITH THE FORMER

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

A REPORT TO THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS
BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

SUBMITTED TO THE:

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

AND THE

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

UNDER PROVISION OF PUBLIC LAW 96-199

PREPARED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

Purpose and Scope:

Section 120 (a) of Public Law 96-199 directed the Secretary of the Interior "to conduct a survey of sites which he deems exhibit qualities most appropriate for the commemoration of each former President of the United States."

The scope of the study, as defined by the Law

> may include sites associated with the deeds, leadership, or lifework of a former President, and it may identify sites or structures historically unrelated to a former President but which may be suitable as a memorial to honor such President.*

This report has been prepared in response to the cited legislation and discussion with the staff of the U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The study incorporates descriptions of all National Parks, National Memorials, and National Historic Landmarks closely associated with the former Chief Executives, as well as information on many properties that have not been granted national historic recognition, and data on important structures that no longer stand. The latter categories of properties are included to permit a general survey of each President's career and to place in context those Presidential sites and structures that have achieved the national designations.

This report makes no recommendations for further study under Section 120(b) of the Law, which provides that the Secretary may undertake further studies of properties identified in the inventory for potential addition to the National Park System as National Historic Sites. The Secretary may subsequently address that responsibility in a separate document.

Organization:

National Parks, National Memorials, and National Historic Landmarks associated with the Presidents are listed in the Table that follows this introduction. Some properties included have relationships to the institution of the Presidency or to many Presidents, but the majority commemorate individual Presidents.

Descriptions of the National Parks, National Memorials, and National Historic Landmarks appear in the inventories of properties associated with each President that make up the greater part of the report. Also forming a part

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* The full text of the relevant Section of Public Law 96-199 appears at the end of this Introduction.

of these inventories are data on the properties and sites that lack these designations. Regardless of their administrative affiliations and levels of national recognition, all properties associated with each President are drawn together to form a consolidated treatment of his career.

Nationally important properties associated with the institution of the Presidency and to which many Presidents are related are described in a separate section preceding the individual Presidential inventories. Further explanatory notes appear at the point in the text where the inventories begin.

Characterization of Presidential Properties:

An extraordinarily diverse collection of structures and sites have significance in relation to the Chief Executives. The full spans of their lives, both before and after their Presidential terms, are represented in the inventory. A number of the properties are widely known international shrines, such as the Lincoln Home, Mount Vernon, and the Lincoln, Jefferson, and Washington Memorials in Washington, D.C.; others, even some of those under National Park Service jurisdiction, are little known, such as the Franklin D. Roosevelt Stone at 9th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, in Washington, D.C., and Hoover's fishing camp on the Rapidan River within Shenandoah National Park. Many of the lesser known places are poorly documented, or, as in the case of Jackson's and Taylor's birthplaces, their identity is disputed.

The inventoried properties date from the birth of George Washington in 1732 to the present homes of the living past Presidents, and are spread over many parts of the Nation. Virginia and Ohio ("the mothers of Presidents") have large concentrations. There are also substantial numbers in New York, Massachusetts, California, Tennessee, Illinois, and Washington, D.C., and lesser numbers in other States.

Examples of the types of properties included are: birthplaces, boyhood homes, wedding sites, law and other professional offices, locations of military service, sites of Inaugurations and Inaugural Balls, official residences, Presidential retreats and private vacation homes, places of death, sites of burial, and memorials. The representative sites in all these categories differ dramatically in character and in state of preservation. The Presidents have lodged in or used log cabins, mansions, apartment house, farms, roominghouses, and even quonset huts and tents.

Public and scholarly interest has tended to focus on a few classes of the properties associated with the Chief Executives, especially their birthplaces, their principal adult residences, properties used during and after their Presidential terms, and their graves and tombs or memorials. The inventory's coverage of properties representing these subjects is comprehensive.

Properties and sites that reflect secondary aspects of the Presidents' lives and careers, such as education, places of military service, professional offices, and religious activities, have never been systematically cataloged.

Frequently, they must be located and described on the basis of fragmentary information. Some such properties are well known because they have attracted the attention of scholars. Examples of this sort that are included in the inventory are Lincoln's circuit courthouses, Harry Truman's haberdashery, and Warren G. Harding's newspaper office.

Sources of Information:

The inventory builds on a series of reports by and for the National Park Service and the State Historic Preservation Officers. Such studies were ordinarily based on visits to the properties, as well as documentary research. It has not been possible for the purposes of this inventory to supplement the travels that yielded the data. Because many of the property inspections were made some time ago, information regarding the condition of individual sites may not always be current. The staffs of the Presidential Libraries, many State Historic Preservation Offices, and historical societies, as well as scholars and individuals, however, have generously assisted the National Park Service in verifying and updating much of the information that has been included.

To insure the accuracy of the inventory, the National Park Service is circulating it to scholars knowledgeable on individual Presidents, the Presidency, and specific properties. For example, a review by Mr. Herbert Collins, Associate Curator of the Smithsonian's Division of Political History, has yielded significant corrections and improvements. Time has not permitted the incorporation of comments from all such sources. The National Park Service, therefore, will maintain the inventory as circumstances warrant.

As a matter of courtesy and as a means of obtaining information not otherwise available, the three former Presidents have been notified of the study and invited to assist in its compilation. President Ford has graciously reviewed and amended the inventory of sites associated with his career. Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson has commented in detail on the inventory of sites associated with President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Public Law 96-199

Sec. 120. (a) The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to conduct a survey of sites which he deems exhibit qualities most appropriate for the commemoration of each former President of the United States. The survey may include sites associated with the deeds, leadership, or lifework of a former President, and it may identify sites or structures historically unrelated to a former President but which may be suitable as a memorial to honor such President.

(b) The Secretary shall, from time to time, prepare and transmit to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate reports on individual sites and structures identified in the survey referred to in subsection (a), together with his recommendations as to whether such site or structure is suitable for establishment as a national historic site or national memorial to commemorate a former President. Each such report shall include pertinent information with respect to the need for acquisition of lands and interests therein, the development of facilities, and the operation and maintenance of the site or structure and the estimated cost thereof. If during the six-month period following the transmittal of a report pursuant to this subsection neither Committee has by vote of a majority of its members disapproved a recommendation of the Secretary that a site or structure is suitable for establishment as a national historic site, the Secretary may thereafter by appropriate order establish the same as a national historic site, including the lands and interests therein identified in the report accompanying his recommendation. The Secretary may acquire the lands and interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, transfer from any other Federal agency, or exchange, and he shall administer the site in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented, and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), as amended.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed as diminishing the authority of the Secretary under the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), as amended, or as authorizing the Secretary to establish any national memorial, creation of which is hereby expressly reserved to the Congress.

(d) There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

NATIONAL PARKS, NATIONAL MEMORIALS, AND NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PRESIDENTS[1/]

President	National Park System[2/]	National Historic Landmarks[3/]
Pertinent to several Presidents	Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site, D.C.	Blair (Blair-Lee) House, D.C.
	The White House, D.C.[4/]	"Corn Rigs" (Anderson House), U.S. Military Asylum, D.C.
	Camp David (Catoctin Mountain Park), Md.	Lafayette Square Historic District, D.C.
	Federal Hall National Memorial, N.Y.	Library of Congress, D.C.[4/]
	Independence National Historical Park, Pa.	Old Executive Office (State, War and Navy) Building, D.C.
	Mount Rushmore National Memorial, S. Dak.	U.S. Capitol, D.C[4/]
George Washington	Washington (National) Monument, D.C.	Baltimore Washington Monument (within Mount Vernon Place Historic District), Md.
	Washington Statue, Washington Circle, D.C.	Maryland State House, Md.
	Dorchester Heights (Boston National Historical Park), Mass.	Monmouth Battlefield, N.J.
	Longfellow National Historic Site (Washington Headquarters), Mass.	Old Barracks (Trenton Barracks), N.J.
	Morristown National Historical Park, N.J.	Princeton Battlefield State Park, N.J.

President	National Park System	National Historic Landmarks
	Deshler-Morris House (a unit of Independence National Historical Park), Pa.	Washington Crossing State Parks, N.J.-Pa.
	Fort Necessity National Battlefield, Pa.	Morris-Jumel Mansion, N.Y.
	Isaac Potts House (within Valley Forge National Historical Park), Pa.	Washington's Headquarters (Hasbrouck House), N.Y.
		Brandywine Battlefield, Pa.
	Yorktown Battlefield (within Colonial National Historical Park), Va.	Mount Vernon, Va.
	George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Va.	
	George Washington Memorial Parkway, Va.-Md.	
	Great Falls Park, Va.	
John Adams	Adams National Historic Site (includes both the John Adams and the John Quincy Adams Birthplaces), Mass.	United First Parish Church, Quincy, Mass. (also NPS)
		Conference House, N.Y.
Thomas Jefferson	Jefferson Memorial, D.C.	Library of Congress, D.C.[4/]
	Jefferson National Expansion Memorial National Historic Site, Mo.	Monticello, Va.
		Poplar Forest, Va.
		Tuckahoe, Va.

President	National Park System	National Historic Landmarks
James Madison	None	The Octagon (House), Washington, D.C.
		Nassau Hall, N.J.
		Montpelier, Va.
James Monroe	Morristown National Historical Park, N.J.	Monroe-Adams-Abbe House, D.C.
		Old Barracks (Trenton Barracks), N.J.
	Valley Forge National Historical Park, Pa.	Washington Crossing State Parks, N.J.-Pa.
		Monroe Law Office and Museum, Va.
		Monroe Tomb, Va.
		Oak Hill, Va.
John Quincy Adams	Adams National Historic Site (includes both the John Adams and the John Quincy Adams Birthplaces), Mass.	United First Parish Church, Quincy, Mass. (also NPS)
Andrew Jackson	Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Ala.	Fort Toulouse, Ala.
	Jackson Statue, Lafayette Square, D.C.	Fort San Antonio [Carlos] de Barrancas, Fla.
	Chalmette Unit of Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve, La.	Plaza Ferdinand VII, Fla.
		San Marcos de Apalache Historic Memorial, Fla.

President	National Park System	National Historic Landmarks
		Jackson Square, New Orleans, La.
		The Hermitage, Tenn.
Martin Van Buren	Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, N.Y.	Decatur House, D.C.
William Henry Harrison	None	Grouseland, Ind.
		Tippecanoe Battlefield, Ind.
		Fort Meigs State Memorial, Ohio
		Berkeley, Va.
John Tyler	None	James Semple House, Va.
		Sherwood Forest, Va.
James K. Polk	None	Polk Home, Tenn.
		Tennessee State Capitol, Tenn.
Zachary Taylor	Fort Smith National Historic Site, Ark.-Okla.	Fort Zachary Taylor, Fla.
		Okeechobee Battlefield, Fla.
	Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site, Tex.	Springfield, Ky.
		Fort Jesup State Monument, La.
		Fort Snelling State Park, Minn.
		Fort Gibson, Okla.

President	National Park System	National Historic Landmarks
		Fort Brown, Tex.
		Resaca de la Palma Battlefield, Tex.
		Second Fort Crawford, Wis.
Millard Fillmore	None	Fillmore House, N.Y.
		Schuyler Mansion, N.Y.
Franklin Pierce	None	Pierce Homestead, N.H.
James Buchanan	Buchanan Memorial, Meridian Hill Park, D.C.	Wheatland, Pa.
Abraham Lincoln	Emancipation Monument, D.C.	(Old) Patent Office Building, D.C.
	Ford's Theatre National Historic Site (includes The House Where Lincoln Died), D.C.	Lincoln Tomb, Ill.
		Old Main, Ill.
	Fort Stevens, D.C.	Old State Capitol, Ill.
	Lincoln Memorial, D.C.	Cooper Union, N.Y.
	Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Ill.	
	Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, Ind.	
	Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site, Ky.	
	Gettysburg National Cemetery, Pa.	

President	National Park System	National Historic Landmarks
Andrew Johnson	Andrew Johnson National Historic Site (includes Kerbaugh House, Andrew Johnson House, Andrew Johnson Tailor Shop, and Andrew Johnson National Cemetery), Tenn.	Blair (Blair-Lee) House, D.C. U.S. Treasury Building, D.C.
Ulysses S. Grant	Grant Memorial, D.C.	U.S. Treasury Building, D.C.
	Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Battlefield Park, Ga.-Tenn.	Grant Home State Memorial, Ill.
	Vicksburg National Military Park, Miss.	Champion Hill Battlefield, Miss.
	General Grant National Memorial, N.Y.	Old Warren County Court House, Miss.
	Fort Donelson National Military Park, Tenn.	U.S. Military Academy, N.Y.
	Shiloh National Military Park, Tenn.	Fort Brown, Tex.
	Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site, Tex.	Resaca de la Palma Battlefield, Tex.
	Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Park, Va.	
	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, Va.	
	Petersburg National Military Park (including Appomattox Manor and Site of Grant Cabin), Va.	
	Richmond National Battlefield Park, Va.	

President	National Park System	National Historic Landmarks
Rutherford B. Hayes	None	Spiegel Grove State Park, Ohio
		Cedar Creek Battlefield, Va.
James A. Garfield	Garfield Statue, D.C.	Arts and Industries Building, Smithsonian Institution, D.C.
	Garfield National Historic Site (Lawnfield), Ohio	
	Shiloh National Military Park and Cemetery, Tenn.	
	Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Ga.-Tenn.	
Chester A. Arthur	None	Arthur Home, N.Y.
Grover Cleveland	None	Westland, N.J.
Benjamin Harrison	Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Ga.	Benjamin Harrison Home, Ind.
William McKinley	Antietam National Battlefield, Md.	McKinley Tomb, Ohio
		Ohio State Capitol, Ohio
		Cedar Creek Battlefield, Va.
Theodore Roosevelt	Theodore Roosevelt Island, D.C.	Roosevelt Dam, Ariz.
	Roosevelt Arch (Yellowstone National Park), Mont.	Tampa Bay Hotel, Fla.
	Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, N.Y.	
	Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site, N.Y.	

President	National Park System	National Historic Landmarks
	Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site, N.Y.	
	Theodore Roosevelt National Park, N. Dak.	
William Howard Taft	Taft National Historic Site, Ohio	The Taft Museum, Ohio
Woodrow Wilson	None	Wilson Dam, Ala.
		Wilson House, D.C.
		University of Virginia, Va.
		Wilson Birthplace, Va.
Warren G. Harding	None	Harding Home, Ohio
Calvin Coolidge	None	Coolidge Homestead, Vt.
Herbert Hoover	Herbert Hoover National Historic Site, Iowa	Hoover Dam, Ariz.-Nev.
	President's Camp on the Rapidan (in Shenandoah National Park), Va.	
Franklin D. Roosevelt	Roosevelt (Franklin D.) Campobello International Park, Canada	Warm Springs Historic District, Ga.
	Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial (proposed), D.C.	
	Franklin D. Roosevelt Stone, D.C.	
	Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, N.Y.	

President	National Park System	National Historic Landmarks
Harry S Truman	None	Truman Historic District, Mo.
Dwight D. Eisenhower	Eisenhower National Historic Site, Pa.	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
		U.S. Military Academy, N.Y.
		Fort Adams, R.I.
		Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
		Fort Myer Historic District, Va.
John F. Kennedy	Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, D.C.	Kennedy Compound, Mass.
	Kennedy National Historic Site, Mass.	
Lyndon B. Johnson	Lyndon B. Johnson Memorial Grove, D.C.	None
	Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park (includes the Lyndon B. Johnson Birthplace Cottage, the Boyhood Home, the LBJ Ranch, and the Family Cemetery), Tex.	
Richard M. Nixon	Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, D.C.	Mission Inn, Calif.
		Nixon Birthplace, Calif.
Gerald R. Ford	Yellowstone National Park, Wyo.-Mont.-Idaho	U.S. Naval Academy, Md.
		Walnut Street Theater, Pa.

President	National Park Service	National Historic Landmarks
Jimmy Carter	None	Little White House (Warm Springs Historic District), Ga.
		U.S. Naval Academy, Md.
		Walnut Street Theater, Pa.
Ronald Reagan	None	Mission Inn, Calif.

1/ Descriptive and explanatory notes on all properties listed appear in the Presidential inventories that follow.

2/ The National Park System includes not only properties owned outright by the Federal Government, but also embraces some units in which former owners have reserved certain rights, others where private holdings exist within the units, and certain properties that are operated in a cooperative manner with the owners or other groups.

3/ National Historic Landmarks are properties officially recognized by the Secretary of the Interior as possessing national significance in the history of the United States. Ordinarily, they are designated by the Secretary following approval by the National Park System Advisory Board of formal nominations prepared by the Division of History of the National Park Service.

The purpose of the National Historic Landmarks program is to recognize, monitor, and assist in the preservation of nationally important properties that are not part of the National Park System, although the National Historic Landmarks list is also the most important source of properties that have been added to the National Park System in recent years. The National Park Service reports annually to the Congress on the condition of National Historic Landmarks that are endangered, and they are accorded other protections conferred by their listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

4/ Property has status equivalent to National Park (or National Historic Landmark), but is specifically exempted from usual implications of that status by Act of Congress.

PROPERTIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE PRESIDENCY

The properties described immediately following have significant associations with the institution of the Presidency or with a number of Presidents. They appear alphabetically by State. Entries for sites and structures included in this section have not generally been repeated in the individual Presidential inventories that appear later.

The names of units of the National Park System are followed by the abbreviation NPS.

National Historic Landmarks, structures and sites designated by the Secretary of the Interior as of national historic significance, are indicated by NHL.

Properties of local and State importance, nominated by the States and included in the National Register of Historic Places, are labeled NR.

Certain large historic objects are treated separately: Presidential railroad cars, yachts, and airplanes. Such relics, as distinct from items in museum collections, are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and for designation as National Historic Landmarks. (Special notice should be taken of the extraordinary Presidential collections of the Smithsonian Institution which, though they do not constitute a historic site or a memorial in the usual sense, vastly contribute to knowledge of the Presidents.)

Blair (Blair-Lee) House (NHL)
(within Lafayette Square Historic District)(NHL)
1651-1653 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C.

Since 1942 this structure, diagonally northwest across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House, has served as the Presidential guesthouse. It has, moreover, been pressed into use as a convenient residence for Presidents-elect prior to their Inaugurations. In addition, during the years 1948 to 1952, while the interior of the White House was being rebuilt, President Truman used it as his official residence. During this period, on November 1, 1950, Truman was the target of an unsuccessful assassination attempt, by Puerto Rican nationalists. (He had also stayed in the house briefly while waiting for Mrs. Roosevelt to vacate the White House in 1945.)

The structure combines two houses. The Blair House (1651 Pennsylvania) was erected in 1824 and is best-known for its connection, for more than a century, with the family of that name, which was of great political and social prominence. The Lee House (1653) was built by the Blairs in the 1850s for one of their daughters and her husband; it was used briefly by President Andrew Johnson in 1865. The two structures were joined in 1948. Individual occupants of both houses were of considerable fame in their own right, and were especially close associates of Presidents Jackson, Van Buren, Lincoln, and Taft.

The impressive edifice is 3-1/2-stories high over an elevated basement. The west (Lee) portion is painted brick; and the east (Blair), stucco-covered brick. The structure is not accessible to the public and continues to house official guests, particularly foreign leaders.

"Corn Rigs," or Anderson House
(part of U.S. Military Asylum)(NHL)
Rock Creek Church Road and Upshur Street, NW
Washington, D.C.

The original quarters —"Corn Rigs" or Anderson House— at this institution served as a retreat for Presidents Buchanan (1857-61), Lincoln (1861-65), Hayes (1877-81), and Arthur (1881-85). Grant may also have occasionally occupied the residence. Lincoln reached critical decisions about the conduct of the Civil War while resident in Anderson House, and wrote the second, or final, draft of the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation here (September 1862).

Often known as the United States Military Asylum, but officially designated as the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, this institution is the only Federal retirement domicile for Regular Army and Air Force enlisted personnel, warrant officers, and disabled soldiers and airmen.

The home was transferred to this location, which is one of the highest points of land in the District of Columbia, in 1852. The first residents moved into a house, "Corn Rigs," that banker George W. Riggs had constructed on the property in 1842-43. The building was later renamed Anderson House,

after Maj. Gen. Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter renown, to commemorate his part in establishing the soldiers' home. In 1857, when the new main building was completed, the house became available for the Presidents, who occupied it intermittently until 1884, except for the years 1866-76, when it served as the hospital for the home.

Beginning about 1886, the home's band members occupied Anderson House. From the early 1920s until the 1950s, it reverted to its original use as a general barracks. After a new dormitory was completed in 1969, Anderson House was renovated into a guesthouse and supervisors' lounge.

The building is a 2-1/2-story brick structure in Gothic style. Its walls were coated with gray stucco in 1897. A wide 1-story porch extends across the front. The building's interior was unchanged from the time of President Lincoln until 1923, when smaller rooms were partitioned off for the occupants. Anderson House is not accessible to the general public.

Lafayette Square Historic District (NHL)
across Pennsylvania Avenue from
the White House
Washington, D.C.

This group of sites and buildings possesses unusual historic and architectural merit, in addition to providing the setting for the White House. Several of the individual structures in the district have intimate associations with the Presidency or with specific Presidents.

The land included in Lafayette Square was part of the White House Grounds, until President Jefferson specified the boundaries of today's park and designated it a public area. In 1824, the park was improved and the first walks laid out. Soon after, it became known as Lafayette Square, in honor of the Marquis de Lafayette, who visited Washington while touring the United States in 1824-25.

A bronze equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson stands in the center of and dominates the park. Placed there in 1853, it was cast by sculptor Clark Mills from cannon captured by Jackson from the Spanish in Florida during the period 1814-19. It was one of the first major equestrian statues cast in the country. During the Civil War, the park quartered troops who guarded the White House.

In 1867 the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers assumed jurisdiction. In 1872, generally adhering to a plan prepared in 1851 by Andrew Jackson Downing, the first full-scale landscaping was carried out. From then until the 1930s, when the National Park Service assumed jurisdiction, only routine maintenance was undertaken, except for the installation, at the corners of the Square, of statues commemorating four foreigners who served the Patriot cause in the War for Independence: the Marquis de Lafayette, Comte de Rochambeau, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, and Baron Friedrich von Steuben.

A second landscaping project was conducted in 1936-37 by the National Park Service and the Works Progress Administration. Since that time, except for the incorporation of some of the features of the Downing plan in the 1960s, the park has remained essentially unchanged.

Administered by the National Park Service, Lafayette Square traditionally serves as a gathering place for civic and patriotic organizations as well as any group that wishes to make its views known to the Nation and to the Chief Executive.

A number of 19th- and early 20th-century buildings on or near the Square are of major architectural or historical interest; they are in various ownerships. Five that are associated with the Presidency or individual Presidents are National Historic Landmarks: these are St. John's Episcopal Church, Decatur House, the U.S. Treasury, the Blair-Lee House, and the (Old) Executive Office (State, War and Navy) Building. (The last two are described separately in this section of the inventory.)

St. John's Episcopal Church, the "Church of Presidents," is at the northeast corner of 16th and H St., across from the park. A yellow stucco-covered church, now in a Latin cross form, it was one of the first buildings, after the White House, to be completed on the Square. At the time of the opening of the church in 1816, a pew was reserved for President Madison. Since then, the same pew has, by tradition, been set aside for the incumbent President. Funeral services for Presidents William Henry Harrison (1841) and Zachary Taylor (1850) were conducted from the church. St. John's is an active Episcopal parish.

Decatur House, at 748 Jackson Place, was the home of Martin Van Buren when he served as Secretary of State (1829-31) under President Jackson. A fine Federal-period townhouse, it was built for naval hero Stephen Decatur in 1818. President Grant was an intimate of one of the later owners. The National Trust for Historic Preservation now operates the residence as a historic house museum.

A few other structures in the district have major Presidential associations. The Dolley Madison House, an unpretentious Federal-style structure at the southeast corner of Madison Place and H St., was built in 1818-20 by Richard Cutts, Dolley's brother-in-law, who had borrowed money for the construction from James Madison. In 1829, ownership of the house reverted to Madison, who never lived in it. Upon his death in 1836, Dolley inherited it. She moved to Washington the next year and from then until she passed away in 1849, she played a prominent role in Washington society. The restored building, now federally owned, is not open to public visitation.

During a renovation of the White House in the summer of 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt occupied an extant house at 736 Jackson Place. Another structure, at 716 Jackson Place, has been restored by the Federal Government for the official use of ex-Presidents. It is a 4-story building, dating from the late 1860s, that was once the home of Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.

Other buildings in the district possess historic or architectural importance. The majority, however, are former private residences that are owned and used by the Government. One, near the Dolley Madison House, is the Tayloe-Cameron House (1818), known as the "Little White House" during President McKinley's administration because Senator Mark ("Boss") Hanna lived in it.

Two sites of structures no longer standing also merit mention for their Presidential associations. One of these, the plot on the northwest corner of H St. and Vermont Ave., now occupied by the Veterans' Administration Building, was the site of the Arlington Hotel (1869-1912). The Arlington was significant as the quarters of almost every President-elect from Grant to McKinley in the periods before their Inaugurations. The other site, 17 Madison Place, NW, was the location of the Rodgers House (1831-95). President Polk occupied that home during the summer of 1845 while the White House was undergoing renovation. It was a 30-room mansion built for Commo. John Rodgers that later served as an elite boardinghouse and was during the Civil War the home of Secretary of State William Seward; it later housed other notable tenants.

In recent years, the Federal Government has restored many of the buildings in the district, demolished a few modern ones, and constructed several replicas in a style that harmonizes with the historic setting. As a result, the district approximates its 19th-century appearance.

Library of Congress (NHL)*
Washington, D.C.

The Library's nucleus was a collection of some 6,000 books donated by Thomas Jefferson to form a library for Congress, after the small Congressional collection of books was destroyed when the British burned the Capitol in 1814. During the 19th century, the library was housed in the Capitol.

One of the largest libraries in the world, the Library of Congress is housed in several buildings on the southeast slope of Capitol Hill. The main and oldest of these is the architecturally notable Thomas Jefferson Building (1886-97), an impressive example of Beaux Arts Classicism, recently renamed to honor Jefferson. The John Adams and James Madison Buildings, honoring those two early Presidents, are to the east and south, respectively, of the Thomas Jefferson Building.

The Library is notable in connection with the Presidents as the repository of a great collection of manuscripts of most of the Presidents from Washington through Coolidge. These Presidential papers are in the custody of the Manuscripts Division. The Library's Prints and Photographs section contains perhaps the largest and certainly one of the most diverse collections of photographs and artwork documenting their careers.

*Legally exempt from the usual implications of designation as a National Historic Landmark.

Old Executive Office (State, War and Navy) Building (NHL)
(within Lafayette Square Historic District)(NHL)
southeast corner, 17th Street and
Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C.

Several 20th-century Presidents have maintained temporary or part-time offices in this building, which is adjacent to the White House grounds on the west. These include Hoover, Lyndon B. Johnson, and Nixon. Other Chief Executives worked in the building earlier in their careers: Theodore Roosevelt and Franklin D. Roosevelt as Assistant Secretaries of the Navy; William Howard Taft as Secretary of War; and Vice Presidents Lyndon B. Johnson and Gerald R. Ford..

An excellent example of French Second Empire architecture, the building was erected in 1871-88 to house the State, War, and Navy Departments. Today, it accommodates part of the Office of Management and Budget and some of the White House staff. The structure is not open to the general public.

Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site (NPS)
(affiliated area)
Pennsylvania Avenue and environs, between the U.S. Capitol
and the White House
Washington, D.C.

The segment of Pennsylvania Avenue between the Capitol and the White House has witnessed the ritual processions that have accompanied the Inaugurations of the Presidents for most of the Nation's history. State funeral processions down the Avenue have borne the bodies of seven Presidents who died in office and those of other national leaders. Assassins' bullets struck down Lincoln and Garfield in the vicinity.

Most of the lesser buildings from the first century of the Avenue's existence have disappeared, including a number of those with Presidential associations. A few major structures remain. The rest of the Avenue is lined with modern construction.

The Avenue's role as a ceremonial boulevard originated in the city plan, which made it the direct route between the White House and Capitol. The widest thoroughfare in the city, it was also the first to be paved. In 1805, at the beginning of his second term in office, President Jefferson set the precedent for subsequent inaugural parades by riding to the Capitol on horseback, reciting his oath of office, and then returning to the White House along the Avenue.

As other Presidents followed Jefferson's pattern, the ritual acquired a symbolic significance: the manifestation of the formal assumption of the powers and duties of the Presidency. Except for those men

who ascended to that office upon the death or resignation of an incumbent and were not elected to a second term--Tyler, Fillmore, Andrew Johnson, Arthur, and Ford--all Presidents since Jefferson have participated in inaugural parades.

Of the eight Presidents who died in office, the Washington state funerals of seven--William Henry Harrison, Taylor, Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley, Harding, and Kennedy--have featured processions along the Avenue. Other individuals honored with funeral processions along Pennsylvania Avenue include ex-Presidents John Quincy Adams and Taft.

Throughout most of the 19th century, the environs of Pennsylvania Avenue consisted of a diverse assortment of business establishments, lodginghouses, and hotels to accommodate Government officials, relatively few of whom maintained permanent residences in the city. Nearly all of these structures have been destroyed.

Many Presidents resided in one or more of these buildings at various times in their careers and several held Inaugural Balls in them. Presidents John Tyler and Andrew Johnson were inaugurated in their hotel residences on the Avenue, following the deaths of their predecessors. (Other such events and locations are, for the most part, cataloged in the individual Presidential inventories.)

The most memorable hotel that survives is the (New) Willard. (It is described separately in this section of the inventory.)

The Federal Triangle (1928-39) is a complex of governmental structures in the triangle formed by Pennsylvania and Constitution Avenues and 15th Street. Until its construction, the area between 11th and 12th Streets on C Street, on the south side of the Avenue, traditionally housed entertainment facilities: the Washington Theater from 1805 until 1820, and its successor, Carusi's (Washington) Assembly Rooms, scene of several Inaugural Balls between 1825 and 1857. Since 1835, six successive buildings at 13th and E Streets, on the north side of the Avenue, have housed the National Theatre, a private venture.

Probably the most historically notable buildings that survive within the boundaries of the National Historic Site are the public structures. Four of them are National Historic Landmarks: the U.S. Department of the Treasury Building (1836-69); the Old Patent Office (1837-67), presently the National Portrait Gallery; City Hall (District of Columbia Court House) (1820-81); and the General Post Office (Old Post Office) Building (U.S. Tariff Commission) (1839-69). (Inaugural balls and other events that occurred in these buildings have been listed in the individual Presidential inventories.) A statue of Abraham Lincoln in front of the City Hall, by Lot Flannery, was the first public monument placed to his memory (1868).

The only Presidential memorial on the principal section of the Avenue is the Roosevelt Stone, a desk-sized plain stone block which President Franklin D. Roosevelt requested. It is at the Avenue and 9th Street, in a small triangle of National Park Service land opposite the rear entrance of the National Archives Building, near the other buildings that form the Federal Triangle, many of which were built during FDR's administration.

Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site is affiliated with the National Park Service, but National Park Service landholdings along the Avenue are minor.

The Pension Building (NR)
440 G Street, NW
Washington, D.C.

This structure, one of the largest brick buildings in the world at the time of its completion (1885), is notable as the location of the Presidential Inaugural Balls from 1885 to 1909. Its significance in this regard is heightened by the fact that few other 19th-century Inaugural Ball sites survive.

In recent years, the fashion of holding Inaugural Balls in the structure has revived. Balls have been held here in 1973, 1977, and 1981.

The Pension Building was designed to serve as the disbursing office for veterans' pensions and served that role until 1926. Other Federal and District of Columbia Government offices were later housed in it.

The structure was modeled after the Farnese Palace in Rome, but, unlike that building, is roofed over, creating a vast interior space rising more than four full floors.

Proposals to demolish the building were rejected in the 1960s. Although its physical condition is basically sound, it shows some signs of deterioration. Under recent legislation, the National Museum of the Building Arts is to be housed in the structure. The museum now has a small office in the building, but most of the office space is used by the National Park Service and other Federal agencies.

The (New) Willard
(within Pennsylvania Avenue National
Historic Site)(NPS)
northwest corner, 14th Street and
Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C.

The most notable of all the historic Washington hotels was the elegant Willard's, which became known as the "Residence of Presidents." The present structure (New Willard) closed in 1968, but is still standing

and is an excellent example of the French-inspired Beaux Arts style; it was constructed in 1901 from the design of Henry Hardenbergh. The 1901 building replaced a 4-story hotel (the Old Willard) that dated from the 1830s.

Presidents Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Grant, Taft, Wilson, Harding, and Coolidge all lodged at Willard's on various occasions. On August 21, 1923, President Coolidge took his public Oath of Office in his suite here.

United States Capitol (NHL)*/
Capitol Hill
Washington, D.C.

The Capitol and the United States Congress have historically been closely associated with the selection of the Presidents, the ceremonial aspects of their office, and their role in Government. The Chief Executives are formally elected in the Capitol. They ordinarily take their Oaths of Office and deliver their Inaugural Addresses in public ceremonies at the Capitol. They deliver speeches to Congress. Most Presidents have also held congressional seats prior to their ascent to the highest office, and two returned afterward for further service. In death, a number of the Presidents have been mourned in the Rotunda.

Congress, in joint session, counts the electoral votes to determine the President and Vice President. When no candidate receives a majority, the House of Representatives elects the President. This occurred with Jefferson in 1801, and with John Quincy Adams in 1825. The two Houses established a special commission to settle the disputed election of 1876, and Hayes emerged the winner. In the early years of the Republic, before national party conventions were introduced, congressional caucuses nominated the Presidential candidates.

Congress is also empowered under certain circumstances to remove the Chief Executive or to ascertain whether or not a disabled one should remain in power. In 1868 the House impeached Andrew Johnson, and the Senate tried but acquitted him. In 1974 the House Judiciary Committee approved articles of impeachment for President Nixon, but he resigned before the full House considered them.

Thomas Jefferson, in 1801, was the first Chief Executive to be inaugurated at the Capitol. He walked over from his nearby boarding-house and took his Oath of Office in the (Old) Senate Chamber. Subsequent Presidents followed this tradition, although the Chamber used for the event varied. Beginning with Andrew Jackson, in 1829,

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*/ Exempt from the usual implications of designation as a National Historic Landmark.

the Presidents have customarily been sworn in during outdoor ceremonies at the East Front, usually on a temporary platform erected over the center steps.

President Ronald Reagan is the first President to have been sworn in on the West Front. Bad weather and other factors have sometimes dictated that the swearing-in be held indoors or away from the Capitol building. This has been the case with Vice Presidents succeeding to the Presidency upon the death of their predecessors; only two of these ceremonies have been held in the Capitol: for Millard Fillmore in 1850 and Chester Arthur in 1881. (The locations of individual Inaugurations are listed for each President in the individual site inventories.)

The first President to address a joint session of the U.S. Congress in the present Capitol was John Adams in 1800. Thomas Jefferson, his successor, chose not to appear in person and began a tradition that lasted until Woodrow Wilson broke the practice in 1913. Since Wilson's time, Presidents have usually delivered their State of the Union Addresses in person and have often appeared on other occasions.

Thirteen Chief Executives (John Adams, Jefferson, Van Buren, Tyler, Fillmore, Andrew Johnson, Arthur, Theodore Roosevelt, Coolidge, Truman, Lyndon B. Johnson, Nixon, and Ford) served as Vice Presidents, and thus, as the Constitution specifies, as Presidents of the Senate. All except John Adams served in the present U.S. Capitol.

Twenty-three of the 39 Presidents have served in the United States Congress before they became President. Ten served in both Houses of the Congress (John Quincy Adams, Jackson, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Pierce, Buchanan, Andrew Johnson, Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, and Nixon); five in the Senate only (Monroe, Van Buren, Benjamin Harrison, Harding, and Truman); and eight in the House only (Madison, Polk, Fillmore, Lincoln, Hayes, Garfield, McKinley, and Ford).

Polk was the only Speaker of the House to become Chief Executive. Tyler held the office of President pro tem of the Senate for one session. Lyndon B. Johnson served as both Minority and Majority Leader of the Senate. Garfield and Ford were both House Minority Leaders. Garfield was the only Chief Executive elected while serving in the House, though he was also a Senator-elect. Ford was appointed as Vice President while in the House, and then assumed the Presidency upon Nixon's resignation. Harding and Kennedy were elected while sitting in the Senate.

Presidents John Quincy Adams, who served in the House, and Andrew Johnson, who served in the Senate, are the only former Presidents to win congressional office. John Quincy Adams died in the Capitol during his term.

Nine Presidents or ex-Presidents (Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley, Taft, Harding, Hoover, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson), as well as other notables, have lain in state in the Rotunda. Andrew Jackson, while President, narrowly escaped assassination in the Rotunda in 1835.

President Washington laid the cornerstone of the Capitol in 1793, although he never served in the completed building. The history of its construction, which progressed rather slowly, is somewhat complex. When the Government moved from Philadelphia to Washington in 1800, Congress and the Supreme Court crowded into the newly finished north (Old Senate) wing, the only part of the structure then complete. The next year, the House moved into a temporary building put up within the foundations of the south wing. In 1804 the progress of construction necessitated return of the House to the north side. Three years later, the (Old) House Chamber was finished and it was then connected to the Senate side by a covered wooden walkway.

During the War of 1812, British troops raided Washington and set fire to many buildings, including the unfinished Capitol. Although the building escaped total destruction, it was not fit for use. As a result, from 1815 to 1819, sessions were held in a hastily built structure, the "Brick Capitol," which stood on part of the site of the present U.S. Supreme Court Building. In 1819, the (Old) Senate and (Old) House Chambers were finished. The Rotunda, which was surmounted by a low wooden dome, was essentially completed by 1824.

The present House and Senate wings (built 1851-59), extensions of the old north and south ones, were constructed to provide more spacious quarters for Congress. Within a few years, the Old House Chamber became Statuary Hall; and the Supreme Court, which had been meeting on the ground floor in the room underneath, took over the Old Senate Chamber, where it remained until 1935. During this period, from 1921 to 1930, ex-President William Howard Taft served as Chief Justice of the United States. The Electoral Commission that decided the election of 1876 also met in the Old Senate Chamber.

To improve architectural proportions with the new Senate and House wings, the present tall cast-and-wrought iron dome over the Rotunda was put up to replace the wooden one. Begun in 1855, it was completed late in 1863. The only major alteration to the Capitol since the Civil War has been the extension of the East Front (1958-62), a new marble facade that follows the design of the old sandstone one.

Frederick Law Olmsted planned the present arrangement of the grounds, including the plazas to the east and west, and the north and south stone terraces, under which are additional offices. Memorials to Presidents Grant and Garfield are found outside the west grounds.

The interior of the Capitol is divided into about 540 rooms, on five main levels. Besides the present and former House and Senate Chambers, the President's Room and the Vice President's office are of interest in this study. The President's Room, near the Senate Chamber, has sometimes been used by Presidents to sign bills into law. Wilson also took his oath of office there privately in 1917 because his inaugural day fell on a Sunday. The next day, he was sworn in publicly on the East Portico.

The Capitol's artwork honors the Presidents and other outstanding individuals and groups. The Rotunda features statues of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, and Garfield. On the interior of the dome is the remarkable fresco "The Apotheosis of Washington," by Constantino Brumidi, much of whose other work is also in the Capitol. Below the Rotunda, on the basement floor of the Capitol, is the empty crypt intended as a tomb for George Washington, who preferred to be buried at Mount Vernon.

The Capitol and its 181 acres of grounds are in the immediate charge of the Architect of the Capitol. Guided tours are available to the public.

The White House (NPS)
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C.

The official residence of the Presidents since John Adams moved in late in 1800, the White House has been the scene of many of the events associated with their terms in office. (George Washington laid the cornerstone of the structure in 1792, but never lived in it.)

Even while in office, however, many Presidents have continued to maintain private homes and retreats. In addition, Presidents have been absent from the mansion for rather lengthy periods during a number of renovations. (These periods have been listed under the individual Presidents' inventories.)

Despite renovations and some changes in the interior arrangements and use of rooms, the original gray sandstone walls of the White House have been preserved. During the course of erection or soon thereafter, they were apparently painted white. The building was thus unofficially termed the "White House" from an early date, but for many years it was usually referred to as the "President's House" or the "President's Palace."

Modifications have been made in the original design. Long, terrace-roofed arcades, which faced south, at the east and west ends of the building, were added during Jefferson's administration.

In August 1814, the British captured the city of Washington and set fire to the White House and most other important Government buildings. Rain extinguished the fire and prevented total destruction of the edifice, although only the partially damaged exterior walls and interior brickwork remained in the spring of 1815 when reconstruction began. Because of the fire, the decorations, furnishings, and earlier arrangement of rooms are not precisely known.

In September 1817, President Monroe moved into the rebuilt White House. Some of the furnishings he installed are among its treasured possessions today. During his second term, in 1824, the semicircular south portico was completed; and, in 1829, under Jackson, the front, square north portico was added. No other substantive changes were

made in the exterior during the rest of the 19th century. Buchanan replaced the west arcade with a greenhouse; and Grant razed the east one, which had become dilapidated.

Late in the 19th century, various proposals for the renovation, enlargement, or replacement of the White House were advanced. The use of the east end of the second floor for Presidential and staff offices (including the Cabinet Room), a practice that had originated about 1850, made for crowded conditions and interfered with the privacy of the First Family.

Finally, in 1902, Theodore Roosevelt moved out temporarily and a major renovation and expansion program was undertaken. Much of the interior was rebuilt. The present State Dining Room was created, the arrangement of the Cross Hall was brought to its present configuration, and the main stairs were moved. New facilities were added in the attic, a new basement was dug, and the old ground-floor rooms were finished off. The West Wing was erected to provide office space for the President and his staff, and the east and west terraces were rebuilt in gallery form. The first floor was also redecorated and refurnished to essentially its early 19th-century appearance.

Between 1903 and 1948 a series of alterations occurred. In 1909, the West Wing was doubled in size by addition of the Oval Office and other offices. A third floor was superimposed on this wing in 1927, and it was further enlarged in 1934. Meantime, in 1927, the attic of the main building was converted into a full additional floor. The 2-story East Wing was added in 1942. In 1946, President Truman built a second-story balcony inside the columns of the south portico.

Later during the Truman administration structural examination revealed the need for a thorough rehabilitation of the main structure. The interior was dismantled and rebuilt. The only basic change in the floor plan was the turning of the main stairway from the Cross Hall to the north foyer. Changes were made in the third floor, and new basement and mezzanine levels were added.

Since that time, structural alterations and repairs have been minor. President Nixon replaced the swimming pool in the West Wing with additional press facilities; and President Ford constructed an outdoor pool, financed by private donations, behind the Oval Office.

The White House represents the Adamesque-Federal style of architecture. The main structure is 11 bays wide and 5 deep, each Ionic-columned portico traversing three bays. Because the galleries that extend from the main building are scarcely visible from Pennsylvania Avenue, that front of the White House appears to be rectilinear in shape and its scope to be comparatively restricted. The extra ground-level story of the rear facade and the visual impact of the galleries and wings enhance the effect from that orientation, especially because the galleries give the impression of low colonnaded wings. The terraces

above them provide spacious promenades at the first-floor level. Arcades, behind a series of rooms, lead under the terraces from the East and West Wings to the basement of the main structure.

The only floor of the White House open to the public is the first, which is predominantly 19th century in its furnishings and decor.

Maintenance of the White House and its 18 acres of grounds is performed by the National Park Service, which assumed this duty in 1943.

Camp David ("Shangri-La")
(within Catoctin Mountain Park)(NPS)
near Thurmont, Maryland

This 134-acre Presidential retreat in the hills of western Maryland has been used by every President since Franklin D. Roosevelt. He selected its site and ordered it constructed in 1942 for reasons of privacy, convenience, and security. Roosevelt visited the camp, which he dubbed "Shangri-La," after the remote mountain scene of James Hilton's novel Lost Horizon, more than 20 times.

The camp incorporated cabins put up in the 1930s for a recreational demonstration area, but enlarged and added to some of them, and combined others. Since Roosevelt's time, much expansion and modernization has occurred. There are now 11 residence cabins, including the 4-bedroom main Presidential lodge and a 3-room cottage used as the President's office.

Truman, who preferred to vacation at Key West, Fla., used the retreat only a few times, but Eisenhower visited often; it was he who renamed the camp, after his grandson. Kennedy and Johnson visited infrequently. It was, however, President Nixon's favorite retreat in the Washington area. Presidents Ford, Carter, and Reagan have also made use of it.

Camp David has been a favored setting for private conferences with foreign heads of state. Perhaps the most notable of these have been President Eisenhower's meeting with Nikita Khrushchev in 1959, and the conference President Carter conducted with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel that produced the "Camp David Accords."

For security reasons, Camp David is not open to the public.

Federal Hall National Memorial (NPS)
corner of Wall and Nassau Streets
New York City, New York

This memorial commemorates two earlier buildings on this site that were the scene of momentous events vital to American freedom and the formation of the Union. These include the Inauguration of George Washington as the

first President, and associated events. City Hall, the first structure, was a Capitol of the United States under the Articles of Confederation; enlarged and renamed Federal Hall, it was the first Capitol under the Constitution. The later edifice now on the site was designated as Federal Hall National Memorial in the mid-20th century.

City Hall, completed and occupied in 1703 or 1704 and remodeled in 1763, accommodated the colonial (and later State) governments. It was the scene of the trial of John Peter Zenger (1735), an important precedent for freedom of the speech and press; the meetingplace of the Stamp Act Congress (1765), and the seat of the Continental Congress (1784-89). In City Hall the Continental Congress issued the call for the Constitutional Convention; received, debated, and transmitted the Constitution to the States for ratification; and prepared for the transfer of power to the new Government.

Before the structure became the U.S. Capitol in 1789, the building was renovated under direction of Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant. He filled in the space between the two front wings, which had projected from a central block, and installed an imposing second-floor balcony in the middle of the new front facade. He also made major extensions at the rear and repartitioned the interior to provide spacious Senate and House Chambers and an office for the President.

The First Congress met in Federal Hall, the newly renamed and rebuilt structure, early in April 1789, counted the electoral votes, and announced the election of George Washington as President and John Adams as Vice President. On the afternoon of April 30, Washington was sworn in on the balcony overlooking the crowded intersection. Shortly afterward, he delivered his Inaugural Address from the dais of the Senate Chamber.

In August 1790 the Federal Government moved from New York to Philadelphia. During the next two decades, Federal Hall was used only for State and city offices. The legislature moved to Albany in 1796, and in 1811 the city also vacated the deteriorating building, which was torn down the next year.

The structure now on the site, the New York City Custom House, was built in 1835-42; it is an outstanding expression of the Greek Revival architectural style. It later served the United States Sub-Treasury, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and other governmental offices.

The building was designated as a National Historic Site in 1939 and became a National Memorial in 1955. Federal Hall National Memorial is administered by the National Park Service with the cooperation of the Federal Hall Memorial Associates, Inc. It is open to the public.

Independence National Historical Park (NPS)
downtown Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The Inaugurations of George Washington, for his second Presidential term, and of John Adams took place in Congress Hall, a structure now in this Park, during the period that Philadelphia served as the Capital of the United States (1790-1800). Other structures and sites in the park also have associations with the Presidents. Momentous national events, including the meetings of the First and Second Continental Congresses, adoption and signing of the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitutional Convention, occurred in its buildings. The Nation's early Presidents played key roles in these events.

The nucleus of the park and its outstanding historic building is Independence Hall. Constructed as the State House for the Province of Pennsylvania between 1732 and 1756, it served as the principal meetingplace of the legislature until 1799, though in 1775-77 and in 1778-83 the Second Continental Congress convened in the structure, as did also the Constitutional Convention in 1787. Future Presidents Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, and Madison served there at various times. The meticulously restored, stately, and symmetrical hall, a 2-1/2-story red brick structure, is one of the most beautiful 18th-century public buildings of Georgian style surviving in the United States.

When the Federal Government moved from New York to Philadelphia in 1790, the city council offered for the use of Congress a recently constructed building on Independence Square, at the southeast corner of 6th and Chestnut Streets, just west of Independence Hall. Built between 1787 and 1789 as the County Court House (subsequently known as Congress Hall), it is a 2-story brick structure with a projecting south bay and a peaked roof, topped by a cupola.

Congress convened there in December 1790, the Senate meeting in a small chamber on the second floor and the House of Representatives in a large one on the first. Some Members of Congress during this period--Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and William Henry Harrison--were later Presidents; and Vice Presidents John Adams and Jefferson presided over the Senate. George Washington recited the Oath of Office for his second term as Chief Executive in March 1793 in the Senate Chamber. In a similar ceremony 4 years later in the House Chamber, John Adams succeeded him.

After 1800, the year the Federal Government relocated to Washington, the city of Philadelphia utilized Congress Hall. Except for the enlargement of its south facade in 1793, it has changed little throughout the years. The National Park Service has restored and refurnished the interior of the Hall to approximate its appearance while it was the meetingplace of Congress.

For short periods in 1793 and 1794, President Washington resided at the Deshler-Morris House, 5442 Germantown Avenue, in Germantown, part of the park though located 7 miles away. It is operated by the Germantown Historical Society in cooperation with the National Park Service.

The site of a no-longer extant home once owned by Robert Morris, on the southeast corner of High (present Market) and 6th Streets, is related to Presidents Washington and Adams. Washington stayed there with Morris during the Constitutional Convention. During the period when Philadelphia was the U.S. Capital, Morris made the same house available as a temporary Presidential mansion, and Washington and John Adams occupied it in turn.

In 1797 the city of Philadelphia completed an official Presidential mansion outside the boundaries of the present park, but it was never utilized for that purpose and has long since disappeared.

In connection with the Bicentennial of the United States, the National Park Service has rebuilt the Jacob Graff, Jr., House. Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence while rooming on the second floor of the 3-1/2-story brick house, on the southwest corner of 7th and Market Streets. City Tavern, a favored tavern of the late 18th century, has also been reconstructed.

The distinguished membership of the American Philosophical Society, the oldest learned society in the United States, has included many Presidents. The society maintains its headquarters in Philosophical Hall (1787), the only privately owned building on Independence Square, but also operates Library Hall, a reconstruction, on Federal land.

Many other sites and structures in the 37-acre park, most of which are open to the public, have other forms of historic significance. Their ownership is mixed. Properties that are owned by the city, but administered by the National Park Service, are Independence Hall, Congress Hall, City Hall (1791), and Independence Square.

Independence National Historical Park was established by Act of Congress in 1948, upon the recommendation of the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission. The Act specified the Federal role in the commemoration of existing historic sites and buildings and in the acquisition and management of others. Many individuals and private civic organizations have contributed to the preservation and beautification of the park.

Mount Rushmore National Memorial (NPS)
3 miles south of Keystone, just off
U.S. 16 on Horse Thief Lake Road
Pennington County, South Dakota

Colossal images of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt are carved into the granite face of this sheer

mountain in the Black Hills. An incredible feat of engineering built between 1927 and 1941, it also stands as a tribute to sculptor Gutzon Borglum.

Prominent South Dakotans were important figures in the formulation of the memorial plan. They interested Borglum, who had been engaged in a similar, but unsuccessful, scheme at Stone Mountain, Ga. In 1925 the State legislature and the U.S. Congress authorized the memorial. Borglum chose the site in 1925 and within 2 years had raised sufficient private funds to begin construction. His efforts were spurred by President Coolidge's visit to and speech at the site in the summer of 1927.

The enormity of the undertaking, however, soon exhausted Borglum's funds. He appealed to Congress for direct aid, and in 1929 Congress authorized Federal appropriations, to be matched by private funds. About a decade later the Government assumed full financial responsibility.

The faces were unveiled one-by-one: Washington (1930); Jefferson (1936); Lincoln (1937); and Theodore Roosevelt (1939). Each head is about 60 feet in height.

Borglum's master scheme also called for the inscription of a brief history of the United States into the mountain alongside the heads, for a huge hall of records in the interior of the mountain, and for a 400-foot-high flight of steps to provide access to the hall. This grandiose vision was not completed after Borglum's death in 1941. The 450,000 tons of rubble generated during the construction remain in place at the base of the mountain.

The National Park Service has administered Mount Rushmore since 1941. The Park includes 1,278 acres of land, about 32 acres of which are not Federal property. Mount Rushmore National Memorial is open to the public.

PRESIDENTIAL RAILROAD CARS:

Harding Railroad Car
(Denali) (NR)
Alaskaland Park
Fairbanks, Alaska

This special green compartment-observation car was part of the Alaska Railroad's special train that carried President Harding on his Alaskan tour in July 1923. He drove the golden spike that signified completion of the railroad line from Seward to Fairbanks. The car remained in use until the 1940s. In 1959-60, its exterior was restored and it was presented to the city of Fairbanks. The car has operated as a visitor information center for the city since 1967.

U.S. Car No. 1 ("The Ferdinand Magellan")(NR)
The Gold Coast Railroad Museum
3398 S.W. 9th Avenue
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Beginning in 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt used this railroad car on a number of trips, including the first leg (D.C.-Miami) of his trip to Casablanca. President Truman made his whistlestop campaign of 1948 aboard it. The Eisenhowers also used it, although they traveled more by air.

Fabricated in 1928, U.S. Car No. 1 served as a private Pullman car until it was rebuilt for use by the President. It was refitted with bulletproof glass and armor plating, and its interior was redone.

In 1958, the car was declared surplus and sold. It is now owned and operated as a historic exhibit by the Gold Coast Railroad Museum, a non-profit volunteer organization. Its appointments, both interior and exterior, have been well preserved.

PRESIDENTIAL YACHTS:

Sequoia
National Park Service Pier
Hains Point, D.C.

This teak vessel served as a yacht for Presidents from Hoover through Ford, although she was used primarily by the Secretary of the Navy while Williamsburg was the Presidential yacht.

The 104-foot-long, 19-foot-wide, Sequoia was built as a private vessel, Savarora, in 1925, and was acquired by the Department of Commerce to be used as an inspection ship in 1931. In 1933, turned over to the Navy, she began service for the Presidents.

Presidents Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy, and Nixon used her frequently, both for relaxation and to entertain important guests, such as Winston Churchill and Leonid Brezhnev.

The ship was sold at auction in 1977, and was exhibited in 1977-80 at Myrtle Beach, S.C., by a private group. She was recently acquired by the Presidential Yacht Trust, Inc., a private non-profit organization and brought to Washington.

Sequoia is in excellent condition. She is not currently accessible to the public.

Potomac ("Shangri-la") (submerged)
San Francisco, California

The steel ship Potomac was built in 1934 and served briefly as a Coast Guard patrol boat before becoming the Presidential yacht in 1935. The vessel was 165 feet long, had a beam of about 25 feet, and a draft of 11 feet. Except for some extension of the on-deck cabin space, the vessel kept its original configuration.

Franklin D. Roosevelt made frequent use of the vessel for fishing trips and other nautical activities. He entertained and worked aboard. For example, the first meeting between Roosevelt and young Congressman-elect Lyndon B. Johnson occurred during a Texas cruise in August 1937. Roosevelt also secretly set out aboard the vessel in August 1941 to meet Churchill, on the journey that resulted in the Atlantic Charter, but transferred to the cruiser Augusta once at sea.

Potomac was retired by President Truman in September 1945, when he accepted Aras from the Navy. Potomac served a variety of skippers afterward. Finally, seized by the Government because she was being used for smuggling, the ship became the property of the General Services Administration. Subsequently, she sank at the pier where she was moored in San Francisco, and is apparently still in that location.

Williamsburg (Aras)
Maine Avenue Docks
Washington, D.C.

President Truman accepted Aras, a patrol craft, from the Navy in September 1945. Renamed Williamsburg, she served him and President Eisenhower. Later, she was used as a floating restaurant in Philadelphia.

Williamsburg has been characterized as one of the last of the great steel yachts. Her structure is sound, although cosmetic treatment would improve her appearance. She has recently been purchased and brought to Washington by a partnership of local business people.

PRESIDENTIAL AIRCRAFT:

"The Sacred Cow"
Wright-Patterson Air Museum
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
Dayton, Ohio

Although not the first aircraft modified specifically for Presidential use, this C-54 was the first so modified to go into active use. President Roosevelt flew from Malta to Yalta aboard it in 1945, his only journey on the craft. President Truman used it until 1947. (The name was attached by the Washington press corps.)

Although the plane is the property of the National Air and Space Museum, it is on loan to the Wright-Patterson Museum, where it is awaiting restoration. It is not on display.

The Independence
Wright-Patterson Air Museum
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
Dayton, Ohio

This Douglas DC-6 went into service on July 4, 1947. Her pilot chose the name in honor of the date and of President Truman's home town. She served until the end of Truman's term, at the beginning of 1953.

The Independence is on display to the public.

Columbine II

A Lockheed Constellation that served President Eisenhower in 1953-54. The fate of this craft is not known at this writing. The plane was named for the State flower of Mrs. Eisenhower's home state, Colorado.

Columbine III
Wright-Patterson Air Museum
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
Dayton, Ohio

A more advanced model of the Lockheed Constellation, this craft served President Eisenhower in 1954-60.

Columbine III is on display.

Air Force One
Andrews Air Force Base
Maryland

Although any craft which carries the President is officially known as Air Force One, perhaps the most historic of a number of Boeing 707s ordinarily used for this purpose, since President Kennedy's term, is that used by Presidents Kennedy and Johnson on their ill-fated Texas trip in November 1963. The same craft recently carried the three living ex-Presidents to the funeral of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt.

INDIVIDUAL PRESIDENTIAL INVENTORIES

Structures, sites, and memorials associated with individual former Presidents of the United States, from George Washington through Jimmy Carter, are cataloged in the following inventories, and accompanied by descriptive notes.

An attempt has been made to provide comparable data for all the Presidents. Similar information, however, has not been available on all subjects regarding them, e.g., their residences during their school and college years and their associations with legislative meetingplaces and their professional offices.

The Presidents appear in the order of their dates of service. To refer to individual Presidents, however, it will be useful to consult the alphabetical and chronological indexes that appear in the Table of Contents.

For each President, properties are presented in a generally chronological order, except where they have a thematic or geographical relation to one another that makes it useful to group them.

The underscored headings in the inventories should be useful in isolating particular groups of sites, and will assist comparison between Presidents.

The names of units of the National Park System are followed by the abbreviation NPS.

National Historic Landmarks, structures and sites designated by the Secretary of the Interior as of national historic significance, are indicated by NHL.

Properties of local and State importance, nominated by the States and included in the National Register of Historic Places, are labeled NR.

The status of structures that are known to have been moved, burned, demolished, severely altered, or reconstructed is indicated in the property headings.

Current ownership, condition, and supplementary data have been included when available.

The information supplied on specific sites is condensed. The extent of coverage has been deliberately restricted. The Presidents, published by the National Park Service in 1977, and the files of the Division of History of the National Park Service may be consulted for more detailed background, including photographic documentation, of a large proportion of the properties.

Many private properties are included in this report because of their historic significance. Their inclusion, except where noted, does not signify that the owners encourage public visitation.

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GEORGE WASHINGTON
1789-1797

Birthplace:

George Washington Birthplace National Monument (NPS)
(speculative reconstruction)
east of Virginia 3,
Westmoreland County, Virginia

The memorial mansion at this site along the Potomac symbolizes Wakefield, the house in which George Washington was born on February 22, 1732, and spent the first 3 years of his life. His family then moved farther up the river to the Little Hunting Creek plantation that came to be known as Mount Vernon.

In 1717 or 1718, Augustine, George's father, bought land in this area. He built the residence that became known as Wakefield probably between 1722 and 1726. His first wife died in 1729 and 2 years later he brought his new wife, Mary Ball, to reside at Wakefield. George Washington was their first child.

George never owned Wakefield. Upon the death of his father in 1743, it passed to his older half-brother, Augustine, Jr. At that time or soon thereafter, George may have returned for a while and attended school nearby. He also visited often in subsequent years.

The property remained in the family of Augustine, Jr., until it was destroyed by fire in 1779 or 1780. The house was not rebuilt.

For many years, the site of Wakefield was neglected and forgotten. The first to place a marker there was George Washington Parke Custis, grandson of Martha and erstwhile ward of George Washington. In June 1816, he held a memorial ceremony at the probable house site and placed a freestone slab marker, which eventually disappeared.

In 1858, a family heir donated a small plot of land at the site and the nearby family burial ground to the State. In 1882, the State donated the property to the Federal Government, which soon acquired additional acreage. The Government placed a granite shaft at the site in 1895-96. In the late 1920s Congress authorized the construction of a house at the site as nearly as possible like Wakefield. By 1931-32, the Wakefield National Memorial Association, aided by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had transferred enough land to the Government to bring the holdings to about 394 acres.

The memorial house was built in 1930-32. It is a typical brick Georgian residence of 1-1/2 stories, which is a general representation of Virginia plantation residences of the period; exhaustive research had failed to yield reliable information about the appearance of the birthplace. Archeological work, however, has revealed foundation remnants that appear to be those of the original structure. At the time the memorial house was completed, the granite shaft was moved to its present location, near the entrance to the park.

The family burial plot and the site of the home of John Washington, George's great-grandfather, are about a mile northwest of the memorial mansion. The burial plot, surrounded by a brick wall, includes the graves of George's father, half-brother Augustine, and other close relatives and ancestors. Additional features of the national monument, which embraces a total of 538 acres (all federally owned), are a colonial "living farm" and a Morgan horse farm.

Boyhood Home:

Ferry Farm (burned)
712 Kings Highway
Stafford County, Virginia

The Washington family lived in a white frame house at this site on land his father purchased in 1738. The family remained together here from that year until 1743, when George's father died. From then on, the youth's time was divided between Ferry Farm, where his mother continued to live, and the homes, which his half-brothers owned, at Wakefield (present Washington Birthplace National Monument) and Mount Vernon.

Washington's mother continued to reside at the Ferry Farm until 1771 or 1772. The house appears to have burned about 1776.

The site now includes a later farmhouse and dependencies and a "surveying office" that may date from colonial times. It is privately owned.

Marriage:

St. Peter's Church (NR)
County Route 642
or
"White House" (burned)
New Kent County, Virginia

January 6, 1759. Whether George Washington and Martha Custis were married in her home, or journeyed to church for the marriage, has been disputed. In any event, they stayed on at her home for about 3 months after the marriage, and arranged matters related to her extensive property holdings in the area.

Later Homes:

Mount Vernon (Little Hunting Creek Plantation) (NHL)
at the southern end of the
George Washington Memorial Parkway
about 7 miles south of Alexandria,
in Fairfax County, Virginia

The plantation home of George Washington, Mount Vernon was his residence for several years (1735-38) during his childhood and for all of his adult life (1754-99). He was absent, however, for long periods while serving the Colony and then his Nation.

Augustine Washington, George's father, acquired this estate in 1726. He probably constructed the first portion of the present mansion over the foundations of a smaller, earlier dwelling, and spent the years 1735 to 1738 there with his family.

George's older half-brother Lawrence received the property in 1740. In 1754, after Lawrence's death, George leased the plantation and in 1761 inherited it. In 1757-58, in preparation for his marriage, he rebuilt the 1-1/2-story Georgian structure, raising it to 2-1/2 stories and remodeling it to a more impressive Palladian form.

While Washington was away during the War for Independence, a relative was in charge of further enlarging the relatively modest house. He increased the bays from 5 to 9; constructed the piazza; added detached flanking wings, which connected to the central mansion by curving light arcades; and made other improvements.

After Washington resigned from the Army in 1783, he was able to spend more time at Mount Vernon, although he was absent on some significant occasions. He also hosted sessions of the Mount Vernon Conference (1785), a meeting that led to the Annapolis Convention (1786), the immediate forerunner of the Constitutional Convention (1787). During his Presidency, he returned only about twice a year. In 1797, he retired to Mount Vernon, where he died 2 years later. Mrs. Washington passed away in 1802.

The 2-story frame mansion is an excellent example of Georgian architecture. It is covered with paint mixed with sand that causes it to appear to be built of stone. The high-columned 2-story piazza extends the full length of the river side. The tombs of the Washingtons are south of the mansion.

At its peak, during Washington's lifetime, the plantation totalled more than 8,000 acres. It was partitioned by his will. By 1858 the estate, although it had stayed in the family, had dwindled to 200 acres.

In 1858, the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, which still operates Mount Vernon, acquired title from Washington's great-grandnephew, who had been unable to handle the numerous visitors or care properly for the house and grounds. The Association restored the buildings and grounds and eventually secured an additional 300 acres. The efforts of the Association are historically important as an early example of American historic preservation.

Mount Vernon is open to the public.

George Washington Townhouse (reconstruction)
508 Cameron Street
Alexandria, Virginia

Washington had a townhouse built at this address in 1769-71. He frequently used the house when he had business in Alexandria, which was then the major commercial and governmental center in the area.

The townhouse seems to have stood until the late 1850s. A reconstruction, which was erected in 1960, is a private residence.

Military Career:

Fort Necessity National Battlefield (NPS)
Route 40
Farmington, Pennsylvania

Colonial troops commanded by Lt. Col. George Washington, then 22 years old, were defeated here in the opening battle of the French and Indian War on July 3, 1754. The Park includes the nearby monument to Maj. Gen. Edward Braddock; the early 19th-century Mount Washington Tavern; and Jumonville Glen, site of the first skirmishing of the French and Indian War, on May 28, 1754.

Fort Necessity was established as a National Battlefield Site in 1931; it was transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service 2 years later. The Park now includes about 903 acres, of which 894 are federally owned. The stockade and storehouse used in the battle have been reconstructed.

Adam Kurtz House (NR)
northeast corner, Braddock and Cork Streets
Winchester, Virginia

The Kurtz House is thought to have been Washington's headquarters during the construction of Fort Loudoun, which was built as a defense against the French and Indians after General Braddock's defeat. This 1-1/2-story

structure, of hand-hewn logs and stone, consists of 3 rooms built at different times between 1750 and 1764. The property is owned by the city.

Longfellow National Historic Site
(Washington Headquarters) (NPS)
105 Brattle Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Significant in Washington's career as his headquarters during the Patriots' siege of Boston, from July 15, 1775, until April 4, 1776. Washington left for New York after finally forcing the British evacuation of the city.

The house, an outstanding example of an 18th-century New England 2-story frame house, was built for Maj. John Vassall in 1758. The nearly square 18-room building has a double-hipped roof and a central pedimented projecting pavilion on the facade. Its later use by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, from 1837 until 1882, has given it its modern name.

The Longfellow House Trust, formed in 1913, owned the property before it became part of the National Park System in 1972.

Dorchester Heights
(a unit of Boston
National Historical Park) (NPS)
Thomas Park, South Boston,
Massachusetts

A 115-foot-tall monument has, since 1902, marked the site that Washington and his troops fortified on March 4-5, 1776. Washington's action forced the British to evacuate the city, because from the heights the Patriots could bombard the British with impunity.

The area around the monument is built up today. It was essentially open country at the time of the siege of Boston.

Dorchester Heights is operated under cooperative agreement between the National Park Service and the Department of Parks and Recreation of the City of Boston.

Morris-Jumel Mansion (NHL)
160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue
New York City, New York

The mansion is the most important surviving landmark of the Battle of Harlem Heights, as well as the most significant pre-Revolutionary

house standing in Manhattan. The Morris-Jumel House served as Washington's headquarters from September 14 to October 16, 1776, when he crossed into New Jersey. Washington succeeded in fending off British attacks in the Battle of Harlem Heights, on September 16.

The house was built by Lt. Col. Roger Morris, in 1765. Morris was a Loyalist, and after the war the house was confiscated. It passed through a succession of owners until 1903, when it was saved from demolition through purchase by the City of New York, and given through special legislation to the care of the Washington Headquarters Association of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The City and the Association continue to share responsibility for its care.

The house is a 2-1/2-story frame structure. An outstanding example of Georgian architecture, it features a giant 2-story Roman Tuscan pedimented temple front portico and a rear octagonal wing. Washington used the wing as his study.

The house is open to the public as a furnished historic museum.

Washington Crossing State Parks (NHL)
on New Jersey 545, south of
Titusville, Mercer County, New Jersey
and
on Pennsylvania 32 and 532, at Washington Crossing,
Bucks County, Pennsylvania

Washington's crossing of the Delaware on the night of December 24-25, 1776, was a daring stroke that resulted in the easy capture of Trenton on Christmas Day. This dramatic episode has become a part of American folklore.

A State park of 478 acres on the Pennsylvania side preserves the site of the embarkation. On the river bank is the restored Old Ferry Inn, which contains an ell that was part of the ferryhouse of the Revolutionary period. The Washington Crossing Monument overlooks the embarkation site. The Thompson-Neely House, where Washington and his staff conferred and reached the decision to cross the river, is 5 miles north of the crossing site in a detached part of the park; the building is furnished and open to the public.

New Jersey preserves the scene of the landing above Trenton in a 784-acre State park. The McKonkey Ferryhouse, a short distance from the river, is now a museum. A trace of the road used by the Patriot Army is preserved.

The two State parks are linked by a bridge. Both are open to the public.

Old Barracks (Trenton Barracks) (NHL)
S. Willow Street, opposite W. Front Street
Trenton, New Jersey

The Old Barracks is the only major structure still standing that is associated with the Battle of Trenton, December 26, 1776, which centered near the Barracks. General Washington's troops captured the Hessian force that garrisoned the town.

The U-shaped fieldstone structure of 2-1/2 stories was built in ca. 1758-60 to quarter British troops during the French and Indian War. Modified and partially demolished in the 1790s, the structure was restored by a civic association working with the State in 1917-18. A modern restoration and rehabilitation is being planned by the State, which still owns the structure and operates it as a museum.

The Trenton Battle Monument (1891-93), a few blocks away from the Old Barracks, marks the site from which Washington's artillery began their attack. The monument is a 150-foot fluted granite column topped by a heroic statue of Washington.

Princeton Battlefield State Park (NHL)
on New Jersey 583, south edge of Princeton,
Mercer County, New Jersey

Washington's victory at Princeton, on January 3, 1777, combined with the capture of Trenton little more than a week earlier, spurred Patriot morale and strengthened Washington's reputation and authority. In addition to boosting troop recruitment, the victory also led the British to withdraw from all but a small portion of New Jersey.

The fighting was brief but furious. The scene of the heaviest combat has been preserved in a 40-acre State park. The Clarke House, at the edge of the battlefield, was the scene of Brig. Gen. Hugh Mercer's death. A memorial arch at the west side of the field marks the burial location of unknown Patriot dead. The battlefield site is surrounded by urban housing.

Brandywine Battlefield (NHL)
off U.S. 1, near Chadd's Ford
Chester and Delaware Counties
Pennsylvania

Although defeated here, on September 11, 1777, Washington extricated his forces in good order from this battle, which was one of the two major clashes in the campaign that ended in the British occupation of Philadelphia.

Brandywine Battlefield State Park includes about 50 acres overlooking Chadd's Ford. The main battlefield, an area of some 5,000 acres, is largely in private ownership, but much of it is rural and little changed. The key structures in the park are Lafayette's restored quarters and a 1952 reconstruction of Washington's headquarters, which was a 2-1/2-story stone structure; the original burned in 1931.

Isaac Potts House (Washington's Headquarters) (NHL)
(within Valley Forge National Historical Park) (NPS)
Valley Creek Road, near junction of Pa. 252 and 23
Montgomery County, Pennsylvania

Site of the Continental Army's bitter winter encampment from December 1777 to June 1778, the park contains the Isaac Potts House (which General Washington used as his headquarters from December 24 to June 18), a variety of monuments and markers, and reconstructions of log huts used by the troops.

The Potts House, a stone farmhouse dating from 1758, is a small plain early Georgian structure on the exterior, but has an elaborate late Georgian interior. It is 2 stories, with a 1-1/2-story service wing to the left of the main facade.

Valley Forge was formerly a State Park (established in 1893); it became a unit of the National Park System in 1976. The Park contains nearly 3,470 acres. Only 175 acres are currently in Federal ownership.

Monmouth Battlefield (NHL)
on N.J. 522, near Freehold,
Monmouth County, New Jersey

This battle, fought on June 28, 1778, in intense summer heat, was Washington's first major engagement after leaving Valley Forge. His effort was directed at smashing the British Army, under Maj. Gen. Henry Clinton, that had just evacuated Philadelphia, before it reached Sandy Hook. Although Washington was unable to prevent Clinton's escape, the Patriot soldiers acquitted themselves well in this battle, the longest sustained action of the war.

The principal scene of action, northwest of the town, is exceptionally well preserved. One of the key landmarks on the site is the Old Tennent Church (1751). Six farms are in the battle area and several Revolutionary period houses stand on the field. The State has acquired more than 1,400 acres of the battle area and is developing a historic park.

Morristown National Historical Park (NPS)
Morristown, New Jersey

The rugged hill country around Morristown sheltered the main encampments of Washington's army during the major parts of two winters (January to May 1777 and December 1779 to June 1780).

Established in 1933, Morristown National Historical Park contains nearly 1,678 acres (almost all in Federal ownership) in three principal units: the Ford Mansion, Washington's headquarters during the 1779-80 stay; Fort Nonsense, a 1777 redoubt reconstructed in 1937; and Jockey Hollow, the site of the main encampment in 1779-80.

Jockey Hollow, which includes all but three units of the Revolutionary campsites, resembles its original condition. Physical evidence of the occupation can be seen. Reconstructions of typical officers' and soldiers' log barracks and huts and the log camp hospital give an impression of the camp's historic atmosphere.

The Ford Mansion, at 230 Morris Avenue in the city of Morristown, is an outstanding example of a late Georgian frame house. It is a 2-story structure with a broad hipped roof on the main block, and a lower 2-story wing. The central doorway has sidelights and a fanlight done in Palladian motif, which is repeated in the window above. The mansion's flushboarded facade is so finely crafted that its surface resembles dressed stone.

The Ford Mansion was acquired by the Washington Association of New Jersey in 1873 and used as a museum. It became part of the Park at the time of its establishment. The structure is open to the public as a historic house museum.

Wallace House (NR)
38 Washington Place
Somerville,
Somerset County, New Jersey

Washington's winter residence from December 1778 to June 1779. The Continental Army was encamped 5 miles east, at Middlebrook.

The Wallace House is a 2-1/2-story white frame building with a 1-1-/2-story wing. It is now a State-owned museum.

Thomas Ellison House (demolished)
off Route 9-W
New Windsor, New York

Washington's headquarters were in this house from June 21 to about July 23, 1779, and again from December 1, 1780, until June 25, 1781. The structure was probably demolished in the 1830s.

Yorktown Battlefield
(within Colonial National Historical Park) (NPS)
Yorktown, Virginia

Washington accepted the surrender of a British army under Gen. Charles Cornwallis on October 19, 1781, virtually ending the War for Independence.

The siege lines are in and around the village. The park contains restored fortifications and gun emplacements of the opposing armies. One mile from the village is the restored 2-story frame Moore House, where the articles of capitulation were framed.

Yorktown was also a focus of action during the Civil War. The National Cemetery, which is included in the park, contains the graves of more than 2,000 Union soldiers from that conflict.

Washington's Headquarters (Hasbrouck House) (NHL)
Liberty and Washington Streets
Newburgh, Orange County, New York

Washington used this headquarters for a longer period than any of his other military headquarters during the War for Independence, from April 1, 1782, until August 19, 1783. Among his most significant actions while in residence was the execution of three documents that affirmed the subordination of military to civilian authority and looked toward a firm union of the States.

Aside from its associations with Washington, the Hasbrouck House has the distinction of being one of the first historic houses to be preserved by a State. New York acquired the property in 1850.

The steep-roofed Dutch Colonial house, which supports two levels behind the second-story roofline, is constructed of fieldstone. It was built in sections between 1749 and 1771 by the Hasbrouck family. Except for the floors in two of the rooms the fabric of the house is original.

The house and an adjacent modern museum are open to the public.

Rockingham (Berrien House) (NR)
Franklin Township
Somerset County, New Jersey

Washington's headquarters from August-November 1783 were in this 2-story frame house, the oldest part of which dates to 1734. He wrote his farewell address to the Continental Army during this stay. The structure has been substantially added to and twice moved. It is a State museum.

Maryland State House (NHL)
State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland

The Continental Congress, which met in the State House from November 1783 to August 1784, accepted George Washington's resignation as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army.

On December 23, 1783, George Washington appeared before the Continental Congress and resigned his position. In his departing remarks, he stressed the supremacy of civil over military authority.

The Annapolis Convention (1786), the precursor of the Constitutional Convention, met here.

The State House is a 2-story late Georgian brick building with a projecting pedimented pavilion. The structure, built in 1772-73, is the oldest State Capitol serving its original purpose. Its distinctive octagonal dome and cupola, which rise to 200 feet, were not added until 1784-90. A State Office Annex, which is slightly larger than the State House, was added to the rear in 1902-5.

Parts of the State House are open to the public.

Other Associated Site:

Great Falls Park (NPS)
9200 Old Dominion Drive
Great Falls, Fairfax County,
Virginia

George Washington was president and one of the prime patrons of the Patowmack (Potomac) Company, which built the Great Falls Canal, in 1785-1802, to skirt the formidable obstacle to navigation posed by the Great Falls of the Potomac. Great Falls Park includes well-preserved remains of the locks that composed the company's skirting canal around the falls. The canal bed that connected the locks is also discernible, as are the two holding basins and their accesses and waste weirs. Traces of the village of Matildaville, which "Lighthorse Harry" Lee sponsored at a site along the canal, are also evident.

Washington's participation in the company reveals his great confidence in the economic potential of the Appalachian frontier, where he acquired large landholdings. He also participated in the James River and Dismal Swamp Canal Companies.

Washington resigned from the company when he became President of the United States. The Great Falls canal and others built by the company operated for a number of years. Floods, droughts, the rise of alternative forms of transportation, and other factors brought fluctuations and an eventual waning in its use. Finally, in 1828, its commercial interests were assigned to the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company, which built a substantially broader and deeper canal on the Maryland side of the Potomac.

Great Falls Park is an 800-acre tract that has exceptional scenic beauty, as well as historic significance. The park is open to the public.

Residence during the Constitutional Convention:

See below Presidential Mansion (unofficial).

Inaugurations:

Federal Hall National Memorial (NPS)
corner of Nassau and Wall Streets
New York City, New York

Washington was inaugurated as President on April 30, 1789, on the imposing second-floor balcony of the structure that preceded this one on the site.

Congress Hall
(within Independence National Historical Park) (NPS)
downtown Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Washington's second term began with a recital of the Inaugural Oath in the Senate Chamber on March 4, 1793.

Inaugural Balls:

Assembly Rooms (demolished)
east side of Broadway, near Wall Street,
(location unknown)
New York City, New York

May 7, 1789. This ball was given in Washington's honor, as were other social affairs about this time. These first Inaugural Balls did not have formal character of recent times.

Philadelphia Dancing Assembly
(location unknown)
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

A ball was held for the President by the Philadelphia Dancing Assembly on March 4, 1793, the day of his second Inauguration.

Residences as President:

Franklin House (demolished)
1 Cherry Street
New York City, New York

The first residence of an American President while in office, this rectangular 3-story house sheltered President-elect Washington from April 23, 1789, and was his residence after the Inaugural until February 23, 1790. The house, built about 1770, had been used earlier by Presidents of the Continental Congress.

The site of the Franklin House is under one of the piers of the Brooklyn Bridge.

McComb (Macomb) Mansion (demolished)
39 Broadway
New York City, New York

President Washington used this residence from February to September 1790, when he moved to Philadelphia, the new capital city.

The building was a 4-story townhouse. It later served as a music store, a bank, and a hotel. It was demolished in 1856.

Presidential Mansion (unofficial) (demolished)
526-530 Market Street (then 190 High)
(site within Independence National
Historical Park) (NPS)
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

As President, Washington (and Mrs. Washington) usually stayed in this rented 3-story brick mansion, which Robert Morris, financier and signer of the Declaration and Constitution, had built. Washington had been a houseguest of Morris in this structure during the Constitutional Convention (1787).

Deshler-Morris House
(part of Independence National Historical Park) (NPS)
5442 Germantown Avenue
Germantown, Pennsylvania

Washington temporarily used this handsome 2-story "suburban" stone house on Germantown's Market Square during a yellow fever epidemic in late 1793. He held four Cabinet meetings during the stay. The next year he decided to return for the summer months of August and September, not being able to spare time to vacation at Mount Vernon.

The Deshler-Morris House is maintained and operated by the Germantown Historical Society under a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service. It was bequeathed to the United States by members of the Morris family, who long owned the property.

Espy House (NR)
123 E. Pitt Street
Bedford, Bedford County,
Pennsylvania

The Espy House is a 2-1/2-story limestone townhouse (ca. 1770), used by President Washington as his headquarters when he led the Federal armies during the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794. Privately owned.

Place of Death:

Mount Vernon (NHL)
7 miles south of Alexandria
Fairfax County, Virginia

Washington died on December 14, 1799.

Place of Burial:

Tomb on grounds
Mount Vernon (NHL)
7 miles south of Alexandria
Fairfax County, Virginia

Washington was originally entombed nearer his house. The present red-brick mausoleum, with a high arched aperture facing the river, was constructed in 1831. The opening into the mausoleum is covered by an iron gate through which the sarcophagi of George and Martha Washington may be viewed. A number of Washington relatives are interred in a rear vault behind the main chamber.

Monuments and Memorials:

(First) Washington Monument (NR)
off U.S. 40, 2 miles east of Boonsboro,
Washington County, Maryland

This rough-stone 34-foot shaft was dedicated on July 4, 1827. It was the first substantial monument to George Washington to be completed. In 1882, the monument was rebuilt. The monument, which was erected by the citizens of the area, is now included in a State park.

Baltimore Washington Monument
(within Mount Vernon Place Historic District) (NHL)
Mount Vernon Place and Washington Place,
Baltimore, Maryland

Mount Vernon Place is primarily significant for its role in architecture and early urban planning. It is, however, also the setting of a Washington Monument by Robert Mills. The monument is an architectural masterpiece that was the one of the first major memorials erected in honor of George Washington and one of the first notable civic monuments in the Nation.

During the first decade following Washington's death, in 1799, no major memorial project was undertaken. In 1810, the Maryland legislature, in reply to a petition from Baltimore citizens, authorized a lottery to raise funds for a monument.

Although the cornerstone was laid in 1815, the project progressed slowly because of to shortage of funds and other factors. Not until 1824 did workers complete the basic structure, a rectangular base surmounted by a column that had a capital for mounting a statue. A statue of Washington by Italian sculptor Enrico Causici, holding his scroll of resignation from the Continental Army in hand, was not placed until 1829.

Final details were added in the 1830s. Some modifications were made to Mills' original design. The completed monument consists of a 50-foot-square base about 28 feet high, a column rising to about 165 feet, and the 16-foot statue on top. A circular stairway inside the column leads to an observation deck on the cap block.

In 1831, to enhance the setting, the Howard family donated to the city land for four small rectangular parks (East and West Mount Vernon Place and North and South Washington Place), which radiate from the four sides of the monument base. The cross-shaped parks became the focal point of a fashionable residential district that includes a number of architecturally distinguished homes.

Today the south gateway provides access to the monument, which is open to the public daily. Small vaulted rooms on the west, north, and east contain an information center for the City of Baltimore and exhibits relating to the construction of the monument, the life of Washington, and the history of Baltimore. In the north room is the entrance to the stairway that leads to the top of the column.

Washington (National) Monument (NPS)
on the Mall, south of the White House
Washington, D.C.

This 555-foot obelisk, on 106 acres of grounds, is the dominating feature of the Capital City. It is also the largest free-standing masonry structure in the world. It was built between 1848 and 1885 with funds from public subscriptions and Federal appropriations.

Between 1783 and 1833 the Continental and U.S. Congresses considered, but did not act on, several proposals to erect a monument in honor of Washington. In the latter year, influential citizens of the Capital organized the Washington National Monument Society. By 1847 a substantial sum had been collected by popular subscription. Congress granted authority for erection of the monument the following year.

The cornerstone was laid the same year. Work proceeded rapidly until 1854, when the monument society became involved in political controversy. Work resumed, at the 156-foot level, only in 1880, after Federal appropriations became available to complete it. The Corps of Engineers finished the construction, making modifications in the previous design. The monument was dedicated by President Arthur in 1885, but did not open to the public until 1888.

A hollow shaft of marble and a few courses of granite, the monument lacks decoration or embellishment. The observation platform at the top offers dramatic views of the city.

The National Park Service assumed jurisdiction in 1933.

George Washington Statue (NPS)
Washington Circle
Washington, D.C.

A bronze equestrian statue by noted sculptor Clark Mills, dedicated by President Buchanan in 1860.

George Washington Masonic Memorial
near intersection of King Street
and Russell Road
Alexandria, Virginia

George Washington was a member of the Masonic Order from age 20 until his death. This 333-foot structure was erected in his memory during the 1920s and was opened in 1932, the 200th anniversary of his birth. The memorial rests on a ridge overlooking much of the city; it is surrounded by a carefully landscaped plot of about 30 acres.

George Washington Memorial Parkway (NPS)
Virginia-Maryland

The George Washington Memorial Parkway was begun in 1929 to commemorate the forthcoming bicentennial of Washington's birth (1932). It passes in the vicinity of many properties associated with his life and with later Presidents.

The Parkway extends along the Virginia and Maryland banks of the Potomac in a dual route running from the vicinity of Great Falls northwest of the city of Washington to Chain Bridge and then along the Virginia side only opposite the central part of the city of Washington (through Arlington County, Alexandria City, and Fairfax County). Its southern terminus is at Mount Vernon, Washington's long-time home.

The National Park Service administers the Parkway and adjacent lands that total more than 7,000 acres. The Parkway encompasses natural and recreational areas, as well as historic.

JOHN ADAMS
1797-1801

Birthplace:

John Adams Birthplace (NHL)
(now part of Adams National
Historic Site) (NPS)
133 Franklin Street
Quincy, Massachusetts

Built about 1681, this New England saltbox cottage became the homestead of the Adams family after Deacon John, John's father, purchased it in 1720. John was born here October 30, 1735, and this remained his permanent residence until his marriage in 1764. In that year, he moved next door, to the John Quincy Adams Birthplace.

The property remained in the family until 1940, although after 1896 it was exhibited to the public. In 1940, the Adams family turned it over to the city. The National Park Service acquired the property in 1979. It is open to the public.

Later Home:

John Quincy Adams Birthplace (NHL)
(now part of Adams National
Historic Site) (NPS)
141 Franklin Street
Quincy, Massachusetts

This property, part of which may date to 1663, was acquired by John's father in 1744. John's father bequeathed it to him in 1761. It became John and Abigail's residence and also served as John's law office (1761-72). John Quincy was born here in 1767, as were some of the other Adams children. John's legal business took him more and more to Boston, but Abigail and the children generally remained at home. His diplomatic service, after the Revolution, brought lengthy absences in which his family accompanied him, and both birthplaces were rented during those times. On their return from abroad in 1788, the family moved into the "Old House."

John Quincy later used this property. The Adams family continued to own the birthplace until 1940, although after 1897 it was exhibited to the public. The house was deeded to the city of Quincy in 1940; the National Park Service acquired it in 1979. It is open to the public.

Marriage:

Abigail (Smith) Adams Birthplace (moved)
Norton Street
Weymouth Heights, Massachusetts

The Adamses were married in her family home on October 25, 1764. The house was removed from its original site on Bridge Street in 1956.

Law Office:

23 Court Street (demolished)
Boston, Massachusetts

Both John Adams and his son, John Quincy, practiced law in a structure which they owned in turn, at this address. John's exact dates of use of the property are uncertain. His extensive diplomatic and Federal service limited the extent to which he could practice law.

Later Home:

"The Old House" ("Peacefield")
(part of Adams National Historic Site)(NPS)
135 Adams Street
Quincy, Massachusetts

The original part of this structure was built in 1730-31. Purchased, along with considerable acreage, by John Adams in 1787, it was occupied by his family the next year. John added to the house as did other members of the family over the generations.

This remained John's permanent home during his service as Vice President and President and was the retirement home of John and Abigail Adams from the time he left the Presidency in 1801 until their deaths. She died in 1818; he did not die until 1826.

John Quincy and later family members continued to use the property until 1927. It was deeded to the Government in 1946, by the Adams Memorial Society, and since has been administered by the National Park Service. The house and grounds cover almost 5 acres.

Inauguration:

Chamber, House of Representatives
Congress Hall
(now within Independence National
Historical Park)(NPS)
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Adams took his oath of office as Vice President here on March 4, 1793, and his Presidential oath on March 4, 1797.

Inaugural Ball:

None

Washington Residences:

Tunnicliff's Tavern (demolished)
southwest corner, 9th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, SE

Adams stopped here temporarily at least twice in 1800, because the White House was not ready for occupancy. The structure was torn down in 1932.

The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Adams moved in late in November 1800. He was the first President to occupy the structure, but only until Thomas Jefferson became President the next March.

Philadelphia Associations:

Independence Hall
(part of Independence National
Historical Park) (NPS)

John Adams participated in the Continental Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence, which he assisted Jefferson in preparing.

Bush Hill Mansion (demolished)
20th Street

Adams used this brick mansion in 1790-91, while he was serving as Vice President. Mrs. Adams was with him.

Francis Tavern (demolished)
11-13 S. 4th Street

Adams roomed in this inn most of the period from 1792-96, during his service as Vice President. Mrs. Adams generally stayed in Quincy.

Presidential Mansion (unofficial) (demolished)
526-530 Market Street (then 190 High)
(site within Independence National Historical Park)(NPS)

As President (1797-1800), Adams moved into the rented mansion which George Washington had used. The house had been built by Robert Morris, prominent financier and signer of the Declaration and Constitution.

New York City Associations:

Conference (Billopp) House (NHL)
Hylan Boulevard
Tottenville, Staten Island

John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Edward Rutledge were the members of the committee of the Continental Congress that met in this house on September 11, 1776, with British Adm. Lord Richard Howe and Gen. William Howe, to discuss a possible negotiated end to the War for Independence. Their meeting was inconclusive and the war continued.

The Conference House was built by Christopher Billopp ca. 1680-88. It is a 5-bay, 2-story, fieldstone farmhouse with a steeply pitched gable roof. Acquired by the city of New York in 1926, it was restored in 1932. Operated by the city's Department of Parks, it is open to visitors.

Federal Hall National Memorial (NPS)
corner of Wall and Nassau Streets

Adams was inaugurated Vice President on April 21, 1789, in the structure that preceded this one on its site. That building had been serving as the meetingplace of the Continental Congress, which designated it to serve as the temporary Capitol of the United States.

Richmond Hill Mansion (demolished)
southeast corner of Varick and
Charlton Streets

John Adams purchased this property in 1789 and used it until the Government moved to Philadelphia the next year. It was sold to Aaron Burr in 1794. The structure was torn down in 1849. The site is marked.

Place of Death:

"The Old House"
(part of Adams National Historic Site)(NPS)
135 Adams Street
Quincy, Massachusetts

Ex-President Adams died shortly before 6:00 p.m., on July 4, 1826.

Place of Burial (temporary):

Hancock Cemetery
Quincy, Massachusetts

Adams was buried here (1826-28), until his son, John Quincy, completed arrangements for interment in the United First Parish Church.

Place of Burial (permanent):

United First Parish Church (NHL)
(Adams Stone Temple)
1266 Hancock Street
Quincy, Massachusetts

Both John and John Quincy Adams and their wives are interred in a crypt beneath the vestibule in the basement of this church, to the building of which they contributed generously. The bodies of both John and Abigail Adams were reinterred here on April 1, 1828, following the completion of the church.

The property is a National Historic Landmark primarily for its architecture, which reflects the transition from Georgian and Federal to Greek Revival; the church also represents one of the earliest uses of native granite as a building material in the United States. A wing was added to the rear in 1889. The church is an active Unitarian parish.

Recent legislation has authorized the inclusion of the United First Parish Church in the Adams National Historic Site.

Memorial:

Adams Building
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.

The Library's nucleus was a collection of some 6,000 books donated by Thomas Jefferson to form a library for Congress, after the small Congressional collection of books was destroyed when the British burned the Capitol in 1814. During the 19th century, the Library was housed in the Capitol.

One of the largest libraries in the world, the Library of Congress is housed in several buildings of the southeast slope of Capitol Hill. The oldest of these is the architecturally notable main building (1886-97), an impressive example of Beaux Arts Classicism.

The Adams Building, formerly the Library of Congress Annex, was recently renamed to honor President John Adams, who was President when the Library was established in 1800. The building is a structure of "modern" design that was completed in 1939.

The Library is notable in connection with the Presidents as the repository of a great collection of manuscripts of most of the Presidents from Washington through Coolidge. These Presidential papers are in the custody of the Manuscripts Division. The Library's Prints and Photographs section contains perhaps the largest and certainly one of the most diverse collections of photographs and artwork documenting their careers.

THOMAS JEFFERSON
1801-1809

Birthplace:

Shadwell (burned)
near Charlottesville,
Virginia

On April 13, 1743, Thomas Jefferson was born in a house built by his father, Peter, in 1737. He spent the first 2 years of his life and the years 1752-70 at this home, which burned in 1770. No clear evidence as to its appearance has survived; it may have been a 1-1/2-story building.

The site is owned by the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Park Commission; a marker indicates the location.

Later Homes:

Tuckahoe (NHL)
just off Va. 650,
13 miles west of Richmond,
Goochland County, Virginia

By 1745, the William Randolph family had brought this residence to its present proportions. When William Randolph II, a cousin of Thomas Jefferson's mother, died in that year, Thomas' father, as he had promised, moved with his family to Tuckahoe to serve as guardian to William II's son. The Jeffersons returned to Shadwell in 1752.

Tuckahoe is an outstandingly well-preserved and rare example of an H-shaped 2-story structure of early Georgian style, built mostly of frame. Among its outbuildings is a brick schoolhouse where Thomas Jefferson received his earliest education.

The property is privately owned.

Monticello (NHL)
just off Va. 53, 2 miles
southeast of Charlottesville,
Albemarle County, Virginia

Significant as Jefferson's residence for most of his adult life, but also a dramatic reflection of his architectural and inventive genius, Monticello was begun by him in 1768, on the highest point of a 1,053-acre tract his father had willed to him.

The first element of the plantation complex, the south pavilion, was fortuitously completed by the time Shadwell, his nearby family

home, burned in 1770, and he was able to take up residence. This pavilion was dubbed the "Honeymoon Cottage," because Jefferson and his wife spent their first weeks of marriage there.

The first Monticello, completed by 1779, was very different from the second, which resulted from extensive changes he made between 1793 and 1809. Modeled on the Hotel de Salm, in Paris, the rebuilt structure reflected Jefferson's adaptation of Roman Revival style. In addition to its overall architectural sophistication, an unusual feature was the placement of plantation service rooms, which took the place of outbuildings, beneath elongated L-shaped terraces running from the wings of the house.

After Jefferson's death at Monticello in 1826, his daughter was forced to sell the property. Over the years, the structure fell into near ruin. Later owners, the Levy family, rescued it. Following its acquisition by the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation in 1923, it was scrupulously restored. It has been open to the public, under the Foundation's auspices, since 1924.

Marriage:

The Forest (demolished?)
near Williamsburg, Virginia

Married at his wife's home on January 1, 1772.

Later Homes:

Thomas Graff House (reconstruction)
(within Independence National Historical Park) (NPS)
southwest corner, 7th and Market Streets,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Thomas Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence while rooming in a Philadelphia home at this address. The house was torn down in the 19th century. A hamburger stand occupied the lot in the mid-twentieth century. In honor of the Bicentennial of the United States' independence, the National Park Service reconstructed the house.

57 Maiden Lane (demolished)
New York City, New York

Jefferson resided briefly here as Secretary of State, during the time the Federal Government was headquartered in New York City (1789-90). He did not take up his duties until March 1790, having left his post as Minister to France only in October 1789.

Washington Residence:

Mrs. Conrad's Boardinghouse (demolished)
northwest corner, C Street and New Jersey
Avenue, SE

Jefferson boarded here while presiding over sessions of the U.S. Senate from November 1800 to March 1801. He left from this structure to attend his first swearing-in as President at the Capitol.

Inaugurations:

(Old) Senate Chamber
U.S. Capitol

March 4, 1801; March 4, 1805.

Inaugural Balls:

None in 1801 or 1805.

Retirement Homes:

Poplar Forest (NHL)
east side of County Route 661,
about 6 miles west of Lynchburg,
Bedford County, Virginia

Although Monticello remained Jefferson's principal residence, he erected this architecturally notable octagonal house as a retreat. Put up between 1806 and 1819 on a plantation he had owned since his wife's death in 1782, it succeeded a small 2-room cottage, where he had taken refuge during the British invasion of Virginia in 1781.

A disastrous fire gutted the interior of Poplar Forest in 1845, after it had passed out of the family's ownership. Restoration was made, but a number of elements were changed. In good condition today, Poplar Forest is privately owned, and not open to the public.

Place of Death:

Monticello (NHL)
near Charlottesville, Virginia

Jefferson died about 9:50 A.M., on July 4, 1826.

Place of Burial:

Grounds of Monticello (NHL)
near Charlottesville, Virginia

The 6-foot obelisk that now marks Jefferson's grave was erected by Act of Congress to replace one that had become worn. Both have borne the wording specified by Jefferson in his will, and have been in the design he recommended.

Memorials:

Thomas Jefferson Memorial (NPS)
south of the Washington Monument,
southeast edge of the Tidal Basin, SW
Washington, D.C.

This circular colonnaded structure, executed in white marble in the Classical style favored by Jefferson, honors his contributions to the Nation. It occupies the southern point of the cross-like scheme of the city's monumental core.

The memorial was begun in 1938 and completed in time for dedication on April 13, 1943, the 200th anniversary of Jefferson's birth. The central dome (96 feet high and 152 feet in diameter) contains a heroic statue of Jefferson. The memorial, including 18 acres of grounds, has been administered by the National Park Service since its construction. It is open to the public.

Jefferson National Expansion
Memorial National Historic Site (NPS)
St. Louis, Missouri

This 91-acre memorial commemorates Jefferson's role in the westward expansion of the Nation and aspects of that vital movement. Jefferson was a visionary who not only foresaw a westward destiny for the Nation, but also did a great deal to realize it, through the Louisiana Purchase and the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

The central feature of the memorial is the Gateway Arch, a 630-foot-high stainless steel arch, designed by Eero Saarinen and completed in 1965. A special observatory, open to the public, is at the top of the arch.

Library of Congress (NHL)[1/]
1st Street and Independence Avenue, SE
Washington, D.C.

The Library's nucleus was a collection of some 6,000 books donated by Thomas Jefferson to form a library for Congress, after the small Congressional collection of books was destroyed when the British burned the Capitol in 1814. During the 19th century, the Library was housed in the Capitol.

One of the largest libraries in the world, the Library of Congress occupies several buildings on the southeast slope of Capitol Hill. The main and oldest of these is the architecturally notable Thomas Jefferson Building (1886-97), an impressive example of Beaux Arts Classicism, recently renamed to honor Jefferson.

In addition to its link with Jefferson, the Library is notable in connection with the Presidents as the repository of a great collection of manuscripts of most of the Presidents from Washington through Coolidge. These Presidential papers are in the custody of the Manuscripts Division. The Library's Prints and Photographs section contains perhaps the largest and certainly one of the most diverse collections of photographs and artwork documenting their careers.

1/ Legally exempt from the usual implications of designation as a National Historic Landmark.

JAMES MADISON
1809-1817

Birthplace:

Conway House (demolished)
near Port Conway,
King George County,
Virginia

The site, near the Rappahannock River, of the house of Francis and Rebecca Conway, Madison's grandparents, is apparently covered by a later home, built over its foundation in 1790. Madison was born on March 16, 1751, while his mother was visiting her parents.

Boyhood Home:

Madison House (destroyed)
grounds of Montpelier estate,
near Orange, Virginia

Madison's grandfather, Ambrose, built a small wooden home here around 1730, about 1/2 mile to the south of present "Montpelier." Madison's mother returned here with her son soon after his birth. This remained the family's residence until Montpelier was completed in 1760.

Later Homes:

Montpelier (NHL)
near Orange, Virginia

The Madison family moved into this house in 1760. The property remained James' (and the family's) permanent home for the rest of his life; even as Secretary of State and President he usually spent July to October here each year. (Madison's father died in 1801; his mother not until 1829.) The plantation grew to 1,000 acres. James enlarged the main house, previously a 2-story rectangular brick structure, and added 1-story wings, in 1809-11, during his Presidency. The structure was also stuccoed. A later owner made other modifications in 1907, including raising the wings to 2-1/2 stories.

The house, along with the core of the estate, is privately owned, and not open to the public, with the exception of the Madison family cemetery.

Nassau Hall (NHL)
Princeton University
(then College of New Jersey)
Princeton, New Jersey

Used by the Continental Congress, in which Madison was serving, when meeting in Princeton in 1783. The Congressmen both lived in and met in Nassau Hall. Madison had also roomed here while attending the college (1769-72). The property is a National Historic Landmark primarily for its architectural and educational significance. It is still used by Princeton University.

Mrs. Mary House's Boardinghouse (demolished)
5th and Market Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Madison's favorite Philadelphia bachelor's quarters from 1780 to 1793. He boarded here during the Constitutional Convention (1787).

Mrs. Dorothy Elsworth's Boardinghouse (demolished)
19 Maiden Lane
New York City, New York

March 1789-August 1790. He stayed here during Congressional sessions in New York.

429 Spruce Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

A 3-bay gable-roofed brick residence of 3-1/2-stories used by James and Dolley Madison during Congressional sessions in 1794-97. It was built about 1791. It later became a warehouse, but was restored in 1962-63.

Marriage:

Harewood (NR)
near Charles Town
Jefferson County,
West Virginia

Married September 15, 1794, at the home of Dolley's sister, Lucy (Mrs. George Steptoe Washington, whose husband was George Washington's nephew). It is a 2-story fieldstone structure with a hipped roof, and wings connected by hyphens.

Later Homes:

"Six Buildings" (demolished)
2107-2117 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C.

As newly appointed Secretary of State, Madison stayed briefly at this location, during May 1801, and then accepted an invitation from Jefferson to board at the White House.

Torn down in the 1930s.

1333 F Street, NW (demolished)
Washington, D.C.

This property is known to have been Madison's residence during a part of his tenure as Secretary of State, which ran from 1801 to 1809. The exact dates are uncertain. The Madisons probably moved in during October 1801 and were still using the house, perhaps on an intermittent basis, in March 1809, when he became President. They remained at home here an extra week following the Inauguration to give their friend Jefferson extra time to vacate the White House.

John Quincy Adams later owned this house, or one on the site.

Inaugurations:

(Old) House Chamber
U.S. Capitol

March 4, 1809; March 4, 1813.

Inaugural Balls:

Long's Hotel (Duff Green Row) (demolished)
southeast corner, East Capitol and 1st Streets

March 4, 1809. First official inaugural ball.

Davis' Hotel (Indian Queen) (demolished)
northwest corner, 6th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

March 4, 1813

Temporary Presidential Residences:

Salona (NR)
1214 Buchanan Street
McLean, Virginia

Madison stopped overnight with the Rev. William Maffitt after fleeing the White House on the afternoon of August 24, 1814. He then journeyed on into Maryland, where he temporarily stayed at an extant brick home in Brookeville. This episode occurred when the British seized the city of Washington during the War of 1812. Salona, a 2-story brick gable-roofed house, is excellently preserved. It is privately owned.

The Octagon (Octagon House) (NHL)
1735 New York Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C.

President Madison used this residence at the invitation of the owners, following the burning of the White House by British forces during the War of 1812. During his stay here, from September 1814 until the fall of 1815, he signed the Treaty of Ghent (February 17, 1815), which ended the war, in the Treaty Room.

The house served as the national headquarters of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) after 1899. Restored by the AIA, it is open to the public. The AIA has constructed a modern headquarters building adjacent to Octagon House, which remains one of the finest Federal-style structures in the city.

"Seven Buildings" (partially demolished)
1901 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C.

This complex of structures, which, over a period of time, housed a great variety of early Federal notables and offices, was the residence chosen by the Madisons when they left Octagon House in 1815, and continued to be the Executive Mansion until they left office in 1817.

The Madisons likely occupied the corner building of the seven; the site of that structure is occupied by a modern office building in private ownership. Some of the other buildings survive, although they are greatly altered.

Place of Death:

Montpelier (NHL)
near Orange, Virginia

June 28, 1836.

Place of Burial:

Family Plot
Montpelier (NHL)
near Orange, Virginia

Madison's grave is marked by a monument that is about 20 feet high. It is a simple obelisk 10 feet high, set on 4 tiers of stone. Mrs. Madison, who died in 1849, was reburied nearby in 1855.

The Daughters of the American Revolution operate and care for the graveyard, the only part of the Montpelier estate that is open to the public.

Memorial:

James Madison Memorial Building
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.

The Library's nucleus was a collection of some 6,000 books donated by Thomas Jefferson to form a library for Congress, after the small Congressional collection of books was destroyed when the British burned the Capitol in 1814. During the 19th century, the Library was housed in the Capitol.

One of the largest libraries in the world, the Library of Congress is housed in several buildings on the southeast slope of Capitol Hill. The oldest of these is the architecturally notable main building (1886-97), an impressive example of Beaux Arts Classicism.

The Madison Building, conceived as a memorial to the President, is a structure of modern design that was completed in 1980. It features memorial statuary that commemorates Madison, who was a close personal friend of Jefferson.

The Library is notable in connection with the Presidents as the repository of a great collection of manuscripts of most of the Presidents from Washington through Coolidge. These Presidential papers are in the custody of the Manuscripts Division. The Library's Prints and Photographs section contains perhaps the largest and certainly one of the most diverse collections of photographs and artwork documenting their careers.

JAMES MONROE
1817-1825

Birthplace:

James Monroe Family Home Site (NR) (demolished)
just off Va. 209, Monroe Hall, Westmoreland
County, Virginia

Considerable controversy has existed regarding the location of his birth. This 70-acre county park at the traditional site, however, contains convincing archeological evidence of a 1-1/2-story frame structure set on masonry piers, built probably by Spence Monroe, James' father, in 1750.

The future President was born on April 28, 1758, and lived here until he began college at William and Mary in 1774. James, who inherited the property, sold it in 1781, along with 550 acres of land. The house was dismantled, ca. 1850. The outlines of the house site are marked. The site is accessible to the public.

Military Career:

Washington Crossing State Parks (NHL)
on New Jersey 545, south of
Titusville, Mercer County, New Jersey
and on Pennsylvania 32 and 532, at Washington Crossing,
Bucks County, Pennsylvania

James Monroe, then a young officer in the Virginia militia, accompanied Gen. George Washington's crossing of the Delaware on the night of December 24-25, 1776. This action was a daring stroke that resulted in the easy capture of Trenton on Christmas Day, a dramatic episode that has become part of American folklore.

A State park of 478 acres on the Pennsylvania side preserves the site of the embarkation and associated structures. New Jersey preserves the scene of the landing above Trenton in a 784-acre State park and operates a museum in the ferryhouse. The two State parks are linked by a bridge. Both are open to the public.

Old Barracks (Trenton Barracks) (NHL)
S. Willow Street, opposite W. Front Street
Trenton, New Jersey

The Old Barracks is the only major structure still standing that is associated with the Battle of Trenton, December 26, 1776, which centered near the Barracks. General Washington's troops captured the Hessian force that garrisoned the town. Young James Monroe was wounded badly in the shoulder during the battle.

The U-shaped fieldstone structure of 2-1/2 stories was built in ca. 1758-60 to quarter British troops during the French and Indian War. Modified and partially demolished in the 1790s, it was restored by a civic association working with the State in 1917-18. A modern restoration and rehabilitation is being planned by the State, which still owns the structure and operates it as a museum.

The Trenton Battle Monument (1891-93), a few blocks away from the Old Barracks, marks the site from which Washington's artillery began their attack. The monument is a 150-foot fluted granite column topped by a heroic statue of Washington.

Morristown National Historical Park (NPS)
Morristown, New Jersey

The rugged hill country around Morristown sheltered the main encampments of Washington's army during the major parts of two winters (January to May 1777 and December 1779 to June 1780). Monroe served here during the first winter.

Established in 1933, Morristown National Historical Park contains nearly 1,678 acres (almost all in Federal ownership) in three principal units: the Ford Mansion, Washington's headquarters during the 1779-80 stay; Fort Nonsense, a 1777 redoubt reconstructed in 1937; and Jockey Hollow, the site of the main encampment in 1779-80.

Valley Forge National Historical Park (NPS)
Valley Creek Road, near junction of Pa. 252 and 23
Montgomery County, Pennsylvania

Major Monroe served as an aide to Lord Stirling (William Alexander) during the Continental Army's bitter winter encampment (December 1777-June 1778). The Park contains the Isaac Potts House (General Washington's headquarters), a variety of monuments and markers, and reconstructions of log huts used by the troops.

Valley Forge was formerly a State Park (established in 1893); it became a unit of the National Park System in 1976. The Park contains nearly 3,470 acres. Only 175 acres are currently in Federal ownership.

Marriage:

Kortright House (demolished)
Lower Broadway
New York City, New York

March 2, 1786. Location given is speculative.

Associated Property:

James Monroe Law Office and Museum (NHL)
908 Charles Street
Fredericksburg, Virginia

Monroe moved to Fredericksburg and undertook the practice of law in 1786, in this brick, 1-1/2-story building which dates from 1758. He remained in law practice here until 1789. The residence he used in these years seems to have disappeared.

The law office was opened to the public as a museum in 1927. Many of the furnishings are those imported from France by the Monroes for use in the White House. The desk on which he penned the Monroe Doctrine is on exhibit. A 2-story wing was added in 1961 to house a library and additional exhibits.

The property is now administered jointly by the University of Virginia and the James Monroe Memorial Foundation, Inc.

Later Homes:

Monroe Hill
campus of the University of
Virginia
Charlottesville, Virginia

Monroe purchased 800 acres of land in this area in August 1789. He resided and maintained a law office in one of the arcaded outbuildings to the current main structure. His probable dates of use are ca. 1790-99, when he served in the U.S. Senate (1790-94) and as Minister to France (1794-96). Not open to the public.

Ash Lawn (Highland)(NR)
7 miles south, off County Highway 627
near Charlottesville, Virginia

Jefferson supervised construction of this 7-room house for his friend Monroe during the latter's absence as Minister to France (1794-96). Monroe occupied it in November 1799, and it remained his country home until it was sold, along with 3,500 acres of land, probably in 1824.

Later owners added the larger front portion of the house. The property was recently donated to the College of William and Mary.

Governor's Mansion (demolished)
Richmond, Virginia

As Governor from 1799 to 1802, Monroe probably occupied the earlier Governor's Mansion (on the site of the present one), which was demolished about 1811.

Monroe-Adams-Abbe House (NHL)
(Timothy Caldwell House)
2017 I Street, NW
Washington, D.C.

This distinguished brick townhouse, facing Monroe Park (a small city park), was rented by Monroe a major part of the time he served as Secretary of State (1811-17) and for the first 6 months of his Presidency, from March to mid-September 1817, while repairs to the White House were being completed following its burning by the British during the War of 1812.

Other distinguished individuals have subsequently lived in the house. Since 1916, it has been owned by the Arts Club of Washington. The main portion dates from 1805. The interior has been rather extensively modified. The exterior is excellently preserved, although the structure was raised from 2-1/2 to 3-1/2 stories in 1881. The Monroe-Adams-Abbe House is not ordinarily open to the public.

Inaugurations:

Old Brick Capitol (demolished)
21-25 A Street, NE

March 4, 1817. This structure was hastily erected to serve as the Capitol while the U.S. Capitol was being rebuilt after being burned by the British. Monroe was inaugurated in an outdoor ceremony. The structure later became the Capital Prison, and was torn down in the late 1860s.

(Old) House Chamber
U.S. Capitol

March 4, 1821.

Inaugural Balls:

Davis' Hotel (Indian Queen) (demolished)
northwest corner, 6th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

March 4, 1817.

Metropolitan Hotel (demolished)
north side, Pennsylvania Avenue,
between 6th and 7th Streets, NW

March 5, 1821.

Presidential Retreat/Retirement Home:

Oak Hill (NHL)
on U.S. 15, about 1 mile south
of its junction with U.S. 50,
at Gilberts Corner, near Leesburg,
Loudoun County, Virginia

Monroe began this palatial 2-story brick mansion with its striking Doric portico during his first term as President, on lands he had earlier inherited from an uncle. Jefferson assisted in design of the mansion and James Hoban supervised its construction. The home was finished in 1823, and it was here that Monroe retired 2 years later. Financial difficulties forced him to sell all his real estate in 1830, and he moved to New York City to live with his daughter.

A small frame structure on the grounds (Monroe's Cottage), used before Oak Hill was completed, also survives. The Oak Hill estate is privately owned.

Place of Death:

Gouverneur Home (demolished)
63 Prince Street
New York City, New York

Shortly after the death of his wife in September 1830, ex-President Monroe moved to this house, the home of his daughter and her husband. He died here July 4, 1831. The house was removed in 1929.

Places of Burial:

Marble Cemetery (NR)
52-74 E. 2nd Street
New York City, New York

President Monroe was interred here from July 7, 1831, until removed July 3, 1858, for reinterment in Richmond, Virginia.

Monroe Tomb (NHL)
Hollywood Cemetery
412 S. Cherry Street
Richmond, Virginia

Monroe was reinterred on July 5, 1858. The elaborate cast-iron Gothic Revival tomb was erected the following year. The Monroe Tomb has been recognized as a National Historic Landmark primarily for its architectural significance.

The Tomb is a cage-like structure (15 feet high over a 6-by-10-foot base) through which the sarcophagi may be viewed. The remains of Mrs. Monroe, who had died in 1830, and their daughter, Maria Gouverneur, were moved here from Oak Hill in 1903.

(President John Tyler is buried in the same cemetery.)

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS
1825-1829

Birthplace:

John Quincy Adams Birthplace (NHL)
(part of Adams National Historic Site) (NPS)
141 Franklin Street
Quincy, Massachusetts

John Quincy's father, future President John Adams, and his mother settled in this house in 1764. John Quincy was born on July 11, 1767, and spent his first 11 years here. Then he accompanied his diplomat father to Europe, and thus received much of his early education abroad.

After his father purchased the "Old House," John Quincy, who then was pursuing his own career in government and diplomacy, used the birthplace off and on, notably during the summers, and kept it as his home. His father deeded it to him in 1803.

The Adams family continued to own the property until 1940, although after 1897 it was exhibited to the public. In 1940 it was deeded to the city of Quincy. The National Park Service acquired it in 1979. It is open to the public.

Later Homes:

23 Court Street (demolished)
Boston, Massachusetts

Both John Quincy and his father had law offices in a structure at this address, which they owned in turn. John Quincy used the office whenever he was practicing law in Boston from 1790 to 1809, and appears to have roomed here for a while. He still owned it when he died.

39 Hanover Street (demolished)
Boston, Massachusetts

John Quincy first lived here from 1790 to 1794, as a boarder in the home of Thomas Welsh, who later sold the house to a cousin of John Quincy's mother.

John Quincy was in Europe on diplomatic service from 1794 until 1801. He acquired the house in October 1801 and remained until at least 1803.

corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets
(demolished)
Boston, Massachusetts

John Quincy Adams bought a house at this site in 1806 and lived in it until 1809. No details concerning its appearance have come to hand.

Marriage:

Church of All-Hallows by the Towers
(destroyed)
London, England

July 26, 1797. The church was destroyed during World War II.

Washington Residences:

Walter Hellen (Peter) House (demolished)
2620 K Street, NW

John Quincy's residence (1803-08), while serving as U.S. Senator from Massachusetts. He and his wife boarded with the Hellens. The house was demolished about 1965.

Brent House (demolished)
John Marshall Place, NW
(then 4-1/2 and C Streets, NW)

His rented residence for the first few years as Secretary of State, from 1817 to 1820.

Adams House (demolished)
1333-1335 F Street, NW

John Quincy Adams lived here as Secretary of State from 1820 until 1825, when he became President. (James Madison had lived at this address before him.) Later, while serving in the House of Representatives from 1838 until his death in 1848, John Quincy again made this his Washington home. Mrs. Adams continued to use the house until her death in 1852. The Adamses owned this double house, and it remained in the family until 1884.

Porter House (demolished)
Meridian Hill Park, NW

When he retired from the Presidency in March 1829, he rented Commodore David Porter's house until summer. Meridian Hill Park is on the site.

1601 I Street, NW (demolished)

One of John Quincy's sons built this home in 1829, and his parents stayed with him when they were in Washington. After the son died in 1834, his parents used it until 1838. It later became a boarding-house.

Inauguration:

(Old) Chamber
House of Representatives
(now Statuary Hall)
U.S. Capitol

March 4, 1825. Coincidentally, this is the same room in which he was fatally stricken 19 years later.

Inaugural Ball:

Carusi's (Washington) Assembly
Rooms (demolished)
northeast corner, 11th and C Streets, NW

March 4, 1825.

Retirement Home:

"The Old House" (Peacefield)
(part of Adams National Historic
Site)(NPS)
135 Adams Street,
Quincy, Massachusetts

After his father, ex-President John Adams, died in 1826, John Quincy made the "Old House" his home, and it remained his Boston area residence until his death in 1848. Later generations of the family also used the property and further additions were made to it. Deeded to the Government in 1946, it has since been administered by the National Park Service.

Place of Death:

Speaker's Room
U.S. Capitol

John Quincy Adams was stricken about 1:30 P.M. on February 21, 1848, while on the floor of the (Old) House Chamber (now Statuary Hall), and was moved to this room, where he breathed his last about 7:00 P.M. on February 23.

Places of Burial:

Cenotaph
Congressional Cemetery
1801 E Street, SE
Washington, D.C.

He was interred here temporarily, on February 27, 1848.

Hancock Cemetery
Quincy, Massachusetts

Adams' remains were interred in this cemetery from 1848 until 1852.

United First Parish Church (NHL)
(Adams Stone Temple)
1266 Hancock Street
Quincy, Massachusetts

Both John and John Quincy Adams and their wives are interred in a crypt beneath the vestibule in the basement of this church, to the building of which they contributed generously. The bodies of both John Quincy and Louisa Adams were interred here on December 10, 1852; their crypt adjoins that of his parents.

The property is a National Historic Landmark primarily for its architecture, which reflects the transition from Georgian and Federal to Greek Revival. The church also represents one of the earliest uses of native granite as a building material in the United States. A wing was added to the rear in 1889. The church is an active Unitarian parish.

Recent legislation has authorized the inclusion of the United First Parish Church in the Adams National Historic Site.

ANDREW JACKSON
1829-1837

Birthplace (disputed):

McKamie (McKemey) Farmhouse (demolished)
Union County, North Carolina

Andrew Jackson was born on March 15, 1767, almost certainly in the home of one or the other of his mother's two sisters, although other locations have been suggested. His father had died a few weeks earlier, and, according to the version favored by many North Carolinians, his mother sought shelter briefly at her sister's house on the McKamie farm, where Andrew was presumably born. There is no question but that within a few weeks Mrs. Jackson did move to the South Carolina sister's home.

The McKamie home was a log cabin. Its location has been marked but only ruins remain. The site is owned by the Union County Board of Commissioners. In 1980 the Governor of the State appointed a memorial committee to plan an appropriate memorial in the county. Legislation is pending.

James and Jane Crawford Cabin (demolished)
(included in Andrew Jackson Historical State Park)
off U.S. 521, 10 miles north
of Lancaster, Lancaster County, South Carolina

The alternative opinion, which most South Carolinians, as well as many historians, support, is that Jackson was born at this cabin (now also demolished), the home of his mother's sister, Jane, where the family remained most of the time until 1780. Jackson himself believed this account of his birth to be correct.

Regardless of where Jackson was born, he spent his early youth in the border area, known as The Waxhaws, which was long disputed between the two States. Hence, his family connections with both nearby sites are of significance.

In the years since 1953, the State of South Carolina has developed a 360-acre park in the vicinity of the site of the Crawford Cabin, concentrating on reconstructions of buildings typical of the frontier period.

Later Homes:

Christopher ("Kit") Taylor House (NR)(moved)
Main Street
Jonesboro, Washington County, Tennessee

Jackson's whereabouts between 1781 and 1788, when he headed west to Tennessee, are difficult to ascertain. The first stopping place that appears to have survived is this 2-story log home, where he boarded while he practiced law in Jonesboro from April to September 1788.

The structure has other important connections with early Tennessee history. Moved from its original location outside the town, it was restored in 1974 and serves as a visitor center for the community.

Marriages:

Springfield Plantation (NR) (disputed)
8 miles west of Fayette,
Jefferson County, Mississippi

Possibly August 1791. (The exact date is also in question.) No conclusive evidence proves whether Jackson and Rachel Robards were married in this 2-story brick residence, owned by a prominent local family, or in a separate log house in which she resided several miles to the east. If the latter is true, no structure remains. Springfield has been variously dated between 1786 and 1812, but most authorities tend toward the later date.

In any event, because of questions as to the validity of the marriage, in 1794 the Jacksons were remarried in Nashville, the town where they had met (probably when Jackson boarded at her mother's home in 1788-89).

Location unknown
Nashville, Tennessee

The Jacksons were remarried in Nashville on January 17 or 18, 1794. Sources at the Hermitage believe there is no conclusive evidence to document in what structure the civil ceremony took place.

Later Homes:

Poplar Grove (demolished)
near Nashville, Tennessee

Jackson's log cabin residence from about 1791 until 1796. The property included about 330 acres. The exact location of this home is unknown.

Hunter's Hill (demolished)
near Nashville, Tennessee

Jackson's residence from 1796 to 1804. The property included 640 acres and a store. He was forced to sell for financial reasons. Because Rachel liked the property, Jackson later repurchased it; he sold it again in 1840, about a decade after her death. The precise location of the home and its character are unknown.

The Hermitage (NHL)
Old Hickory Boulevard
just off U.S. 70 North
12 miles northeast of Nashville,
Davidson County, Tennessee

In 1804 Jackson purchased 640 acres in this area, which was to be his home until his death in 1845. He and Rachel moved into a large 2-story structure (earlier used as a blockhouse), which was already standing on the property. (It is uncertain whether or not one of the outbuildings still on the property is this original Hermitage.)

In 1818-19, Jackson erected a 2-story brick house on a central hall plan. This became the principal residence. In 1831, Jackson remodeled this structure for his adopted son and his wife who resided here when Jackson was absent in Washington. A fire in 1834 led him to again modify the structure. This gave the exterior its distinctive appearance, which features 2-story galleries supported by Corinthian columns. The structure was also painted white.

Jackson retired to the Hermitage at the end of his Presidency in 1837 and resided here until he died. He was buried in the garden, where he had put his wife to rest shortly before leaving to become President in 1829. At the time of his death, the property embraced about 1,200 acres.

The property passed from Jackson's stepson to State ownership in 1856, but has been operated since 1889 by the Ladies' Hermitage Association, a group conceived by the wife of Jackson's step-grandson. The Association today owns some 600 acres, including Tulip Grove, across the road from the Hermitage. Tulip Grove was the residence of Andrew Jackson Donelson, Rachel Jackson's nephew, who served as secretary

to the President, and his wife, Emily, who was White House hostess during most of the Jackson administration. "Rachel's Church," adjacent to Tulip Grove, was built in 1823 with assistance from the Jacksons.

Both houses are open to the public.

Law Office:

Jackson Law Office (demolished)
333 Union Street
Nashville, Tennessee

This structure stood from 1789 to 1896. Jackson's dates of use are not known.

Creek War:

Fort Strother (NR)
Ohatchee vicinity
St. Clair County, Alabama

Fort Strother was the most important of the several forts and supply depots built in north Alabama by Jackson during the Creek War. It served as the base for his campaigns.

Jackson arrived at the site on November 1, 1813, and began construction of a fort that documentary evidence indicates had strong picketing and blockhouses. He quickly ventured forth and defeated the Creeks at at Tallusahatchee on November 3 and Talladega on November 8-9. Compelled by a variety of factors to return to Fort Strother, in January he again marched out and won further victories at Emuckfau (January 22) and Enitacopco (January 24). In March he set out to begin his assault on the Creek stronghold at Horseshoe Bend.

Minor earthwork remains exist at the 334-acre site, which is largely wooded today. The Daughters of the American Revolution put up a small monument in 1913. The site is privately owned.

Battle of Talladega and Fort Lashley
Talladega, Talladega County,
Alabama

Jackson erected a fort at this site after his victory on November 8-9, 1813. A conjectural reconstruction of it has been built.

Horseshoe Bend National Military Park (NPS)
Daviston, Tallapoosa County,
Alabama

General Jackson's force of militia and Indian allies broke the power of the Upper Creeks in this engagement, on March 27, 1814. The battle took place in the "horseshoe," or large bend, of the Tallapoosa River, which the Creeks had fortified. This victory opened large parts of Alabama and the old Southwest to settlement.

The 2,040-acre park has been managed by the National Park Service since 1956. Trails and interpretive markers explain the natural features that played an important part in the battle.

Fort Toulouse (Fort Jackson) (NHL)
4 miles south of Wetumpka
Elmore County, Alabama

In April 1814, Jackson built Fort Jackson on the abandoned site of French Fort Toulouse (1717). He then visited the Hermitage, but returned to Fort Jackson in July-August 1814. The fort was the scene of the negotiations that concluded the Creek War.

A 6-acre tract contains the site of the fort, two monuments, and traces of a probable powder magazine. Remains of an ancient Indian village stand nearby. Part of the property is publicly owned; the rest remains in private hands.

War of 1812:

Chalmette Unit (Jean Lafitte National
Historical Park and Preserve) (NPS)
off St. Bernard Highway
St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana

Scene of Jackson's decisive victory (the Battle of New Orleans) over British forces on January 8, 1815. The 141-acre Chalmette Unit portion of the park is federally owned. National Park Service holdings include the more important portion of the American line and the now-inactive Chalmette National Cemetery (which contains only a handful of burials from the War of 1812).

The 100-foot shaft commemorating the battle was begun by the State in 1855, and completed by the Federal Government after the property came into Federal ownership in 1907. The area was transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service in 1933.

Florida Campaign:

Fort San Antonio de Barrancas (NHL)
(a unit of Gulf Islands National Seashore)(NPS)
within the U.S. Naval Air Station
Pensacola, Florida

Jackson twice seized this semicircular brick Spanish fortification (sometimes incorrectly known as Fort San Carlos de Barrancas): in 1814, because of Spanish cooperation with the British during the War of 1812, after which he withdrew to New Orleans and the Spanish returned; and in 1818, during the First Seminole War, when he forced the Spanish Governor to surrender. The later episode was related to his capture of the fort at San Marcos de Apalache. (See next site.)

Later fortifications in the vicinity include Fort Barrancas, a 4-sided brick defensive work constructed (1839-47) by the U.S. Army, immediately to the rear of and connected to Fort San Antonio; and the Redoubt (ca. 1849-61), about a thousand yards to the north of Fort Barrancas.

San Marcos de Apalache Historic Memorial (NHL)
just south of St. Marks
Wakulla County, Florida

Andrew Jackson's unauthorized seizure in 1818 of the Spanish fort at this site and a nearby settlement (and his execution of two British traders) helped lead to the negotiations that brought about American acquisition of Florida through the Adams-Onís Treaty (1819).

During the Civil War, Confederate troops threw up entrenchments on the ruins of the earlier Spanish defenses at the site.

The tract is owned by the State. Only a portion of the stonework of the last Spanish fort stands above ground. The site is open to the public.

General Andrew Jackson House (demolished)
southwest corner, S. Palafox and
E. Intendencia Streets
Pensacola, Florida

Andrew Jackson served as Governor of the Territory of Florida from April to November 1821, when he resigned. He was accompanied by Mrs. Jackson and his adopted son and a nephew. The house they occupied during this brief period is no longer extant.

Plaza Ferdinand VII (NHL)
Palafox Street, between Government
and Zaragossa Streets
Pensacola, Florida

At this site, on July 17, 1821, West Florida was formally transferred from Spain to the United States. Jackson, as the U.S. representative, participated in the transfer. In 1935 the Pensacola Historical Society erected, in the plaza, a monument commemorating the transfer. The plaza is owned by the city.

Washington Associations:

Franklin Hotel (demolished)
northeast corner
21st and I Streets, NW

This structure, operated by William O'Neill after 1812, was one of Washington's most famous early hotels. Jackson stayed here frequently during his years in Congress. O'Neill's daughter, Peggy, became the center of a cause célèbre of the Jackson Presidency after her marriage to Senator John H. Eaton of Tennessee, one of Jackson's closest allies. The hotel, later converted into townhouses, was torn down in 1905.

"Jackson Hill" (Dr. Henry C. Holt House)
Adams Mill Road, at Ontario Place, NW

This 2-story brick and stucco building dates from ca. 1805-9. Jackson may have utilized it as a summer retreat. It serves the National Zoo, operated by the Smithsonian Institution.

(Gadsby's) National Hotel (demolished)
northeast corner, Pennsylvania Avenue and
6th Street, NW

Jackson often stayed here. He lodged in the hotel beginning February 11, 1829, prior to this first Inauguration. He apparently organized his Cabinet during this time.

Jefferson Birthday Banquet
(Brown's) Indian Queen Hotel (demolished)
northwest corner, 6th Street and Pennsylvania
Avenue, NW

On April 13, 1830, at a banquet to honor the memory of Thomas Jefferson, Jackson confronted South Carolina nullificationists, led by John C.

Calhoun, with his famous toast, "Our Union: It must be preserved." It was his first clear public statement on an issue of transcendent importance.

Inaugurations:

East Portico
U.S. Capitol

March 4, 1829. The first inauguration at what became the traditional public site.

(Old) House Chamber
U.S. Capitol

March 4, 1833.

Inaugural Balls:

Carusi's (Washington) Assembly Rooms (demolished)
northeast corner, 11th and C Streets, NW

March 4, 1829; March 4, 1833. In 1829, Jackson was in mourning for his wife and did not attend.

Central Masonic Hall (demolished)
John Marshall Place and D Street, NW
(southwest corner 4-1/2 Street)

March 4, 1833.

Attempted Assassination:

East Portico
U.S. Capitol

A painter named Lawrence attempted to shoot Jackson as he left the Rotunda on January 30, 1835. The pistol did not discharge; Jackson helped apprehend the man.

Place of Burial:

Garden of the Hermitage (NHL)
near Nashville, Tennessee

Jackson, who, while living, refused an ornate sarcophagus once used to inter a Roman emperor, specifically requested that he be interred in a simple tomb.

His grave and that of his wife, Rachel, are to the sides of a simple obelisk resting in a square plinth, underneath a circular copper dome supported by 8 Doric columns.

Memorials:

Capitol Square
Raleigh, North Carolina

North Carolina claims Andrew Jackson as one of her three native-born Presidents and commemorates him, along with James K. Polk and Andrew Johnson, in this monument. President Truman dedicated it in 1948.

Jackson Statue (NPS)
Lafayette Square, NW
Washington, D.C.

This equestrian statue by Clark Mills, the distinguished American sculptor, has graced Lafayette Park, across the street from the White House, since 1853.

Jackson Square (Place D'Armes) (NHL)
bounded by Decatur, St. Peter, St. Ann,
and Chartres Streets
New Orleans, Louisiana

Best known for the first American flag raising in the Louisiana Territory, this site has been the center of the city since its first plan in 1720. An equestrian statue of Jackson by Clark Mills is in its center. This statue, dedicated in 1856, is a replica of Mills' statue of Jackson in Lafayette Square in Washington, D.C.

MARTIN VAN BUREN
1837-1841

Birthplace:

Van Buren Tavern (burned)
south side of Hudson Street
Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York

Van Buren was born in his father's tavern (which also appears to have been the town's polling place) on December 5, 1782. He spent his youth in the town, and in 1796 began to read law in the local office of Francis Sylvester, where he continued until 1802. He spent 1802-3 in the firm of William P. Van Ness in New York City, lodging on Catherine and Courtland Streets while there; the character of his lodgings is not known. In 1803 he returned to Kinderhook, where he likely remained until his marriage, possibly living with his half-brother, Judge Wilcoxson, who was his law partner.

The Van Buren tavern was a long, steep-roofed, clapboarded structure of 1-1/2 stories. Nearby was a similar but smaller building, the cookhouse. The general appearance of both structures is known from early engravings; the tavern burned or was torn down at an uncertain date, and the cookhouse is also no longer extant.

A structure generally similar to the Van Buren birthplace was built in Lake Mohawk, N.J., in 1939, as part of a colonial-style housing development. This building has no connection with Van Buren.

Marriage:

Moses and Christina Cantine House
251 W. Main Street
Catskill, Greene County, New York

February 21, 1807. The wedding may have taken place in a building (then the home of the new Mrs. Van Buren's sister) that now, much altered from its original appearance, houses the "President's Wedding" restaurant.

Later Homes:

194 (now 309) Warren (Columbia) Street (demolished)
Hudson, Columbia County, New York

Van Buren and his wife moved to this town between 1807 and 1809 and stayed through 1815. It was in this community that he held the offices of county surrogate and State senator. Precise dates of use and the character of the residence or residences are unknown. It is possible that this 3-story frame townhouse served as both his home and his office.

Elk Street (probably demolished)
Albany, New York

The Van Burens moved to Albany in 1816, when he became Attorney-General of New York State. He either leased or purchased this 4-story brick house. Mrs. Van Buren died in 1819. Afterward, he may not have felt the need to have a large household. He probably moved out in 1819, because, in July 1820, he was boarding at 432 State St., and later stayed at 124 Lark St.

Van Buren was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1821 and served until late 1828, when he briefly became Governor of New York. Exactly where he stayed in Albany during these years is uncertain. When he came home on visits from Congress, he probably roomed at various Albany boardinghouses.

Washington Residences:

Decatur House (NHL)
748 Jackson Place, NW

This excellent example of a Federal-period townhouse was Van Buren's home in 1829-31, while he was serving as Secretary of State. Earlier in his Washington career he stayed in a number of different boarding-houses and hotels.

Decatur House was built for naval hero Stephen Decatur in 1818, and has been occupied by a number of other distinguished occupants. The National Trust for Historic Preservation now operates the residence as a historic house museum.

Seven Buildings (altered)
corner of 19th Street and
Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

This group of structures, only much altered parts of which survive today, has had a number of distinguished individuals as occupants and also housed Governmental offices at times. (Madison used one of the buildings as the temporary White House in 1815-17.) Van Buren resided in one of the Seven, possibly the corner one that has now been replaced by a modern office building, during at least part of his service as Vice President.

Inauguration:

East Portico
U.S. Capitol

March 4, 1837.

Inaugural Balls:

Carusi's (Washington) Assembly
Rooms (demolished)
northeast corner, 11th and C Streets, NW

Central Masonic Hall (demolished)
John Marshall Place and D Street, NW
(then southwest corner 4-1/2 Street, NW)

Both on March 4, 1837.

Presidential Retreat:

Woodley
3000 Cathedral Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C.

This handsome Federal house was President Van Buren's retreat during Washington summers. The extent of his use of it has not been determined. Later Presidents Tyler, Buchanan, and Cleveland also took summer refuge at Woodley.

The acreage around the property has been greatly diminished, but an 8-acre tract, including the house, is now the property of the Maret School.

Retirement Home:

Martin Van Buren National Historic
Site (NPS)
on New York 9H, 2 miles south
of Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York

This site includes Lindenwald, the retirement home of Van Buren from the time of his defeat for re-election as President in 1840 until his death in 1862. The estate had formerly been the property of Van Buren's legal mentor, William Van Ness; Van Buren acquired the estate in 1839 and later bought additional acreage. During his retirement he made two unsuccessful attempts to regain the Presidency, in 1844 and 1848. Later he traveled to Europe, from 1853 to 1855, including a stay at the Villa Falangola in Sorrento, Italy.

Lindenwald has a highly Italianate appearance, dating from major renovations performed on the original structure (1797), by architect Richard Upjohn in 1849, at Van Buren's behest. It has been little

altered since that time. It is 2-1/2 stories, includes a library wing of 4 rooms, and has a 4-story tower at the rear overlooking the Hudson.

The National Park Service acquired Lindenwald from its last private owner in 1975. The Park includes nearly 40 acres of land. It is not yet open to the public.

Place of Death:

Lindenwald (Martin Van Buren National
Historic Site) (NPS)
2 miles south of Kinderhook,
Columbia County, New York

Van Buren died at home on July 24, 1862.

Place of Burial:

Kinderhook Cemetery
Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York

Van Buren is interred with his wife, who died in Albany in February 1819. Their graves are marked by a 12-foot granite obelisk on a square base. Mrs. Van Buren's remains were brought here in 1855. Their son, Martin, is buried with them.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON
1841

Birthplace:

Berkeley (NHL)
on Va. 5, about 8 miles
west of Charles City
Charles City County, Virginia

The birthplace (on February 9, 1773) and boyhood residence of William Henry Harrison, as well as the birthplace and lifelong home of his father, Benjamin Harrison V, signer of the Declaration of Independence and three-term Governor of Virginia.

As a young man, following attendance at Hampden-Sydney College and a fling at medical education, William Henry emigrated to the Northwest Territory. When his father died in 1791, his oldest brother, Benjamin VI, inherited Berkeley. William Henry never again lived permanently at the plantation, but did visit his family there, and in 1841 paid his last visit, after his election to the Presidency. At that time, he apparently wrote his Inaugural Address in the room in which he had been born.

Although by 1915 the early Georgian mansion (built in 1726) was in poor condition, subsequent owners have restored it to its 18th-century appearance. The house is 2-1/2 stories and has a dormered gable roof. The upper floors are used as a private residence, but the basement and first floor may be visited.

Early Military Career:

Fort Washington (demolished)
3rd Street, between Broadway and
Ludlow Streets
Cincinnati, Ohio

Fort Washington, a 200-foot-square wooden fortification with pentagonal 2-story blockhouses at each corner, was built in 1789. It was the premier post in the Northwest Territory when Harrison was sent there as a young Army officer in 1791. Harrison commanded the fort from 1795 or 1796 until he resigned to become Secretary of the Northwest Territory in 1798. During the period just after his marriage, the couple lived at the fort.

The city of Cincinnati grew up around the fort and nothing of it remains, although archeologists have fixed its bounds.

Marriage:

John Cleves Symmes House (burned)
North Bend, Ohio

November 22 or 25, 1795. Symmes, who was a major land speculator in the area, became Harrison's father-in-law. This structure, which was apparently a log cabin, probably became the nucleus of the larger structure that served as Harrison's home after 1814.

Later Home:

Grouseland (NHL)
3 W. Scott St.
Vincennes, Indiana

Harrison built Grouseland and lived in it during most of his term as Governor of Indiana Territory (1800-1812). As Governor, he negotiated a series of treaties with tribal leaders of the Northwest that provided for the cession of millions of acres of Indian lands. He also conducted a series of military campaigns against the Indians, including the battle of Tippecanoe, and led U.S. forces into Canada during the War of 1812. In 1814, after resigning his commission, Harrison returned to North Bend, Ohio.

Grouseland had been built in 1803-4 on a 300-acre tract Harrison acquired in 1801 when he came to the town. It is a 2-1/2 story, brick Georgian house containing 26 rooms. It resembles Berkeley, Harrison's Virginia birthplace.

John Harrison, William Henry's son and the father of President Benjamin Harrison, resided in the mansion during the 1820s. By 1850 ownership had passed out of the Harrison family. In 1909 the Francis Vigo Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution rescued the property from the threat of demolition and afterward opened it as a historic house museum. This group still administers Grouseland.

Indian Warfare:

Tippecanoe Battlefield (NHL)
on Ind. 225, about 7 miles
northeast of Lafayette
Tippecanoe County, Indiana

Although the Battle of Tippecanoe (November 7, 1811) was indecisive in quelling the Indian threat to westward settlement posed by Tecumseh and his Indian confederation, it helped make a national hero of Harrison and aided his later successful campaign for the Presidency. The site of the battle has been owned by the State of Indiana since 1925. It is a park open to the public.

War of 1812:

Fort Amanda State Memorial (NR)
9 miles northwest of
Wapakoneta, Ohio

This 4-blockhouse fort was built in the 1812-13 winter season on order of General Harrison. It was one of the fortified supply depots that served as a base for his efforts to recapture Detroit from the British and for his invasion of Canada. Following Harrison's victories, the fort became obsolete, and was abandoned in 1814.

The site was acquired by the State of Ohio in 1915-23. No structures survive. Soldier graves are marked and the State has erected a 50-foot memorial obelisk.

Fort Meigs State Memorial (NHL)
near Perrysburg, Wood County, Ohio

Built by General Harrison in February 1813, on a bluff overlooking the Maumee River, this wooden and earth fort withstood two British sieges that year, during the first of which Harrison was in personal command. The soldiers' success in holding off combined British and Indian forces made possible Harrison's subsequent successful invasion of Canada.

The fort was abandoned in 1815. Most of its wooden parts were soon used by settlers to construct other structures. Some of the earthworks, however, remained.

The State acquired the property in 1907 and the next year erected an 80-foot granite memorial shaft. In recent years, a reconstruction of the large 8-acre fort has been completed, incorporating the earthworks that survived. Still owned by the State, the 57-acre park is open to the public.

Gen. William Henry Harrison Headquarters (NR)
570 W. Broad St.
Columbus, Ohio

This 2-story brick Federal-style house, which served as William Henry Harrison's headquarters in 1813-14, during the War of 1812, is the only remaining building in Ohio strongly associated with Harrison. It was built in 1807 for Jacob Oberdier. Rehabilitation is currently under way. The city of Columbus owns the property.

Later Home:

Harrison Home (burned)
southwest corner, Symmes
and Washington Avenues
North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio

Harrison's 1000-acre farm at North Bend became his permanent home after 1814, until his death. Although campaign literature in 1840 portrayed it as a "log cabin," it was actually a stately 2-story mansion with wings, apparently built around the nucleus of his father-in-law's 4-room log cabin on the site.

The logs were eventually covered with planed boards and the structure, by the 1830s, assumed a rather imposing appearance; it was visible to travelers on the Ohio River, which passed at the foot of the bluff on which the house stood.

Part of the house burned in 1841, the same year Harrison went to Washington, served his single month as President, and died. The rest of the structure burned in 1858. By that time, Mrs. Harrison had gone to live with her son, John (the father of President Benjamin Harrison), at his nearby home, "The Point." Harrison's heirs sold off the land in 1871. The house's site is unmarked and in private ownership today.

Inauguration:

East Portico
U.S. Capitol

March 4, 1841

Inaugural Balls:

Carusi's (Washington)
Assembly Rooms (demolished)
northeast corner, 11th and C Streets, NW

New Washington Assembly Rooms
(American Theater) (demolished)
Louisiana Avenue, opposite 5th Street

Central Masonic Hall (demolished)
John Marshall Place
and D Street, NW
(southwest corner 4-1/2 Street)

All on March 4, 1841.

Place of Death:

The White House

April 4, 1841.

Place of Burial (temporary):

Congressional Cemetery
1801 E Street, SE
Washington, D.C.

Harrison was interred in the public vault here on April 7, 1841, until arrangements were completed to move him to North Bend, Ohio, his final resting place.

Place of Burial (permanent):

Harrison Tomb State Memorial (NR)
off Ohio 128,
North Bend, Hamilton County,
Ohio

William Henry Harrison, as he had wished, was interred atop Mount Nebo. His body was brought from Washington, and he was laid to rest on July 7, 1841. His tomb, a semi-subterranean structure with 24 vaults, also contains the bodies of his wife; their son, the father of President Benjamin Harrison; and other relatives. The tomb fell into a poor state of repair after the Harrison family sold off most of their holdings in the area in 1871, although Harrison heirs continued to own it.

The tomb was bought by the State of Ohio in 1919, at which time the area was landscaped and an entranceway of two pillars topped by spread-winged eagles was added. In 1924 the State built a 60-foot commemorative sandstone obelisk. The property, which now includes 14 acres, is still administered by the State of Ohio and is open to the public. The Congress Green Cemetery, in which members of the Symmes family, Harrison's in-laws, are buried, forms part of the State's holdings.

Memorials:

Harrison Statue
Garfield Park,
between Vine and Elm Streets
Garfield Place
Cincinnati, Ohio

An equestrian statue, by Louis T. Rebisso, depicts Harrison as an Indian fighter wearing the full dress of a general in the U.S. Army.

JOHN TYLER
1841-1845

Birthplace:

Greenway (NR)
off Route 5, near Charles City,
Charles City County, Virginia

John Tyler was born on March 29, 1790, at this estate his father had acquired in 1776. It remained his family home until his father's death in 1813, when his oldest brother inherited the property. Although the brother sold the property 2 years later, John purchased it back in 1821 and owned it until 1829.

Greenway survives today, much the same as in John Tyler's youth. It is a 1-1/2-story clapboard house with a steep-pitched roof, 5 dormers, and a small porch. It is privately owned, and not open to the public, although a highway marker calls attention to its existence.

James Semple House (NHL)
south side of Francis Street,
between Blair and Walker Streets,
Williamsburg, Virginia

John Tyler attended grammar school and the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg from 1802 to 1807. He boarded in the home of James Semple, to whom he was related by marriage.

This frame townhouse is a National Historic Landmark primarily for its architecture. Believed to have been designed by Thomas Jefferson, it is an excellent example of a Roman country house adapted for town use.

Later Homes:

Governor's Mansion
Richmond, Virginia

As son of the Governor, John Tyler lived in the mansion that preceded the one now on the site a good part of the time from 1808 until his father resigned in 1811. Later, as Governor himself, from 1825 to 1827, he resided in the Governor's Mansion that still serves the State.

First Marriage:

Cedar Grove (NR)
on Va. 609, northwest of
Providence Forge,
New Kent County, Virginia

John Tyler and Letitia Christian were married in her family home on March 29, 1813, his birthday. The 2-1/2-story brick house dates from 1810, although a frame wing was added in 1916. Mrs. Tyler is buried in the family cemetery on the grounds. The estate, which once embraced more than 300 acres, now includes only 14.

Later Homes:

Woodburn (NR)
on Va. 618, northwest of
Charles City,
Charles City County, Virginia

John Tyler built this striking 3-part frame Palladian residence in 1815 and resided here until he purchased back Greenway, his birthplace, in late 1821. During his residence here, he served in Congress. He sold the property to his brother in 1831. The estate has been reduced in size and consists of about 60 acres. The 2-story house is in good condition.

Gloucester Place (demolished)
off U.S. 17, vicinity of Ordinary
Gloucester County, Virginia

Bought in 1829, this property appears to have been Tyler's principal residence until he moved to Williamsburg in late 1836. Apparently only a few traces of the structure remain at the site.

Nicholas-Tyler House (demolished)
Francis and Ireland Streets,
Williamsburg, Virginia

Tyler seems to have settled pretty much full time in Williamsburg in late 1836. Dates suggested for his residence in this particular house are January 1838 until April 1841.

This is the home he was occupying as Vice President in April 1841, when news arrived from Washington of President William Henry Harrison's death; he left quickly for Washington to assume the Presidency.

A courthouse was erected on the site in the early 20th century. Recent archeology, conducted under the floor of the courthouse, has revealed the outlines of the rooms in the Nicholas-Tyler House.

Washington Residence:

Tyler House (demolished)
north side, Madison Drive,
between 4th and 6th Streets, NW

Tyler stayed in a variety of boardinghouses during his terms in the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate. In 1841, during his brief service as Vice President, he temporarily used a small Greek Revival house at this location. The structure ordinarily functioned as a boardinghouse. It has long been demolished.

Inauguration:

(Brown's) Indian Queen Hotel (demolished)
northwest corner, 6th Street and
Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C.

Tyler arrived at the Indian Queen on April 6, 1841, or 2 days after the death of President William Henry Harrison. He was sworn in as President at noon the same day. He moved into the White House on April 14.

Tyler's other important stay at the Indian Queen came nearly 20 years later, in January-February 1861, when he presided over the "Peace Convention" that sought to avert the outbreak of the Civil War. The sessions were held in the (Old) Willard Hotel, but Tyler stayed at the Indian Queen.

Inaugural Ball:

None.

Presidential Retreat:

Woodley
3000 Cathedral Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C.

This handsome Federal house was a retreat for Tyler during his Washington summers in office. The exact dates of his use of the property have not been ascertained. Presidents Van Buren, Buchanan, and Cleveland used Woodley for similar purposes.

The acreage around the property has been greatly diminished, but an 8-acre tract, including the house, is now the property of the Maret School.

Retirement Home:

Sherwood Forest (NHL)
on Va. 5, about 4 miles east of
Charles City
Charles City County, Virginia

Tyler acquired this residence in his native county in 1842, during his Presidency, and made it his retirement home until his death in 1862. He enlarged the main house (built about 1780), a 2-1/2-story clapboard structure with two 1-1/2-story wings, by adding a covered colonnade that connected a 1-1/2-story detached kitchen-laundry and a matching office-ballroom. The enlarged building, only one room deep, spanned 300 feet and was one of the longest private residences in the country. Tyler used the present rear of the mansion, facing the James River, as the front.

The Tylers were forced to abandon the house during the Civil War and it was damaged by Union troops. The family, however, returned after the war. Although the estate, which in Tyler's day totalled 1,200 acres, has been divided, largely among Tyler's descendants, the house is still owned by one of them and is a private residence. It has changed relatively little through the years, and contains a number of original furnishings and mementos of President Tyler's life. It is open to the public on a fairly regular basis.

Second Marriage:

Church of the Ascension
5th Avenue and 10th Street
New York City, New York

Married to Julia Gardiner on June 26, 1844. The first Mrs. Tyler had died in the White House in 1842.

Vacation Homes:

Villa Margaret (demolished)
near Old Point Comfort
Hampton, Virginia

This was Tyler's summer beach "cottage." He probably acquired it about 1845, and used it extensively during the remainder of his life. The house was torn down sometime before 1970. A hospital occupies the site.

Tyler Mansion
(Gardiner-Tyler Home)
27 Tyler Street
Staten Island, New York

The Greek Revival residence of John Tyler's mother-in-law, Juliana Gardiner, became a frequent summer stopping place for the couple after his retirement. Later, after his death during the Civil War, Julia Tyler crossed the battle lines from Virginia with her younger children and took refuge here. The structure has survived, and bears a plaque attesting to its past.

Place of Death:

Exchange Hotel (demolished)
Richmond, Virginia

Tyler had served in the Virginia Secession Convention and the Confederate Provisional Congress in 1861. He died in his hotel in Richmond, which was then serving as the Confederate capital, on January 18, 1862.

Place of Burial:

Presidents' Circle Road
Hollywood Cemetery
412 South Cherry Street
Richmond, Virginia

His grave is marked by a monolithic granite shaft 25 feet high. The shaft is surmounted by a bronze finial, which appears to be a Greek urn placed so as to be supported by two American eagles. To the east side of the shaft, a bronze bust of Tyler is mounted on a low pedestal. His second wife, Julia, and a number of other family members are interred near him.

This monument was placed by Act of Congress, with the stipulation that it be cared for by an independent group, in this case the Hollywood Cemetery Association.

(President James Monroe is buried in this same cemetery.)

JAMES K. POLK
1845-1849

Birthplace:

James K. Polk (Birthplace) Memorial
State Historic Site (reconstruction)
near Pineville, North Carolina

A 1- or 2-room cabin built on this site in 1790 was the birthplace of Polk on November 2, 1795. Its exact location, features, and character are disputed. Some even maintain that Polk was born at the home of his mother's parents, near Huntersville, N.C., but the State does not accept this view.

The Polks left their 250-acre farm at this location in 1806 and moved to Tennessee. The birthplace was used for various purposes, including the shelter of livestock, until finally taken down, apparently in the 1860s. The Daughters of the American Revolution marked the approximate location in 1904.

The State, which owns the immediate area, has constructed a cabin similar to the birthplace. A visitor center and buildings that house exhibits pertaining to Polk's life are other features of the state historic site.

Boyhood Home:

Polk Boyhood Home (demolished)
Highway 31, 4 miles north of
Columbia, Tennessee

Polk's family settled in this area in 1806 and built a log cabin, which was later improved. They moved into Columbia in 1816. The boyhood home's location is marked. The house now on the site dates from about 1880.

Later Residences:

South (Main) Building (New College)
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Polk roomed here from his entry into college in 1815, until he graduated on June 4, 1818. It is a 3-story structure of basic Georgian design, featuring a cupola. Polk's room was probably on the third floor. The building is used by the University.

Polk Home (NHL)
corner of W. 7th and High Streets
Columbia, Tennessee

Samuel Polk, James' father, prospered in Tennessee. He built this fine 2-story brick home in 1816. His son visited while on college vacations and stayed here for a time after his graduation in 1818, but soon went to Nashville to study law. James' exact use of this home later is uncertain, but, because it remained in the family, his association with it certainly continued. After his marriage in 1824, he brought his wife home here.

The State of Tennessee, the Polk Memorial Association, and the Polk Memorial Auxiliary opened the structure to the public as a house museum in 1929, and have since maintained it in a cooperative manner. The Polk Home is excellently preserved and well-maintained.

Marriage:

Childress Home (demolished)
College Street
Murfreesboro, Tennessee

January 1, 1824. Mrs. Polk's family home, where she and James were wed, has been replaced by a hotel.

Later Homes:

"Honey-Moon Cottage" (demolished)
318 W. 7th Street
Columbia, Tennessee

This home, across from his father's house, was built by Polk for his wife in 1825. Exact dates of his later ownership and occupancy are unknown, but Polk did participate in the Presidential nomination notification ceremony here (August 3, 1844), which strongly implies that he still owned it. The building was originally 1 story with an unfinished attic, but the Polks made improvements to it.

Polk Place (demolished)
southwest corner of Union Street
and 7th Avenue North
Nashville, Tennessee

Polk acquired this home sometime after the death, in 1840, of its owner, Felix Grundy, a distinguished attorney with whom he had read law. It probably dated from about 1807. He remodeled the house and it remained his principal private home until his death, apparently

including part of his tenure as Governor (1839-41) and his entire term as President (1845-49). He enjoyed only a brief retirement, because he died at Polk Place less than 4 months after he left the White House. Mrs. Polk continued to live in the house until her death in 1891.

The house was a large flat-roofed 2-story structure on an entire city block, with excellent gardens surrounding it. Although Polk had specified in his will that Polk Place be preserved, it was demolished around 1900.

"Polk's Mountain" ("Old Yalobusha")(demolished)
near Bryant, Yalobusha County,
Mississippi

Polk owned this 880-acre plantation from 1834 until his death. He visited about twice a year. His widow continued to own it until 1860. There are no remains.

Inauguration:

East Portico
U.S. Capitol

March 4, 1845.

Inaugural Balls:

(Old) National Theater (burned)
1325 E Street, NW

March 4, 1845. The theater now on the site is of much later date.

Carusi's (Washington) Assembly Rooms (demolished)
northeast corner, 11th and C Streets, NW

March 4, 1845.

Temporary Presidential Residence:

Rodgers House (demolished)
17 Madison Place, NW
Washington, D.C.

President Polk occupied this house during the summer of 1845, while the White House was undergoing renovation.

The house was a 30-room mansion built for Commodore John Rodgers in 1831. It served as an elite boardinghouse, and during the Civil War was the home of Secretary of State William H. Seward. The structure was torn down about 1895, after housing other notable tenants.

Place of Death:

Polk Place (demolished)
southwest corner of Union Street
and 7th Avenue North
Nashville, Tennessee

Polk died at home on June 15, 1849.

Places of Burial:

Garden of Polk Place
Nashville, Tennessee

He was first buried in the garden of his Nashville home. Mrs. Polk was interred here in 1891.

Tennessee Capitol Grounds (NHL)
7th Avenue North and Cedar Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Polk and his wife were reinterred in 1893. Their grave is marked by a large tomb resembling a small Roman temple. It consists of a roof supported by Doric pillars over a base stone on which the sarcophagus is positioned.

Monument:

Capitol Square
Raleigh, North Carolina

A joint monument erected by the State honors the three North Carolina "natives" who became Presidents: Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, and Andrew Johnson. It was dedicated by President Harry Truman in 1948.

ZACHARY TAYLOR
1849-1850

Birthplace:

Montebello (demolished)
near Gordonsville
Orange County, Virginia

Dispute has surrounded the location of Taylor's birth, which took place on November 24, 1784. Because his family moved to Kentucky when he was less than a year old, the evidence on this issue has become obscure.

He appears to have been born in either a log cabin at Montebello or in his father's manor house at Hare Forest; both sites are in Orange County. The State, after considerable research, has concluded that Montebello was the birthplace. The structures that exist near both sites cannot be definitively associated with his birth; they are privately owned.

Boyhood Home:

Springfield (NHL)
5608 Apache Road
Louisville, Kentucky

Zachary Taylor lived on his father's farm, Springfield, from about the time he was a year old, until the spring of 1809 (after the beginning of his military career in 1808). He was married there in 1810 and returned periodically thereafter.

Taylor's father brought the family to Kentucky in 1785. The family at first lived in a small log structure, but within a few years construction of Springfield began. It was erected in two stages, ca. 1790 and 1810-30. A brick house, more substantial than most on the frontier, it had 2-1/2 stories and a basement.

In 1815 Taylor resigned from the Army and took up farming on a nearby tract that had been given to him as a wedding present; however, he returned to the service in the summer of 1816. During the intervening year, he may have resided at Springfield.

Taylor later spent furloughs at home and was headquartered for lengthy periods in the Louisville area on Army recruiting duty (September 1818 to early 1820 and spring 1824 through early 1827). He traveled considerably during these periods. His residences in Louisville have not been ascertained.

In 1829 Zachary's father died and Hancock Taylor, Zachary's oldest brother, acquired the estate. Zachary made visits to the family less frequently in later years. Following his death in the White House in 1850, however, his body was returned to Springfield and interred in the family burial ground.

Since passing out of the Taylor family, Springfield has had several owners. Once the center of a 700-acre farm, it now occupies a small plot that is surrounded by a housing development. Although a tornado substantially damaged the house in 1974, its private owners have restored it. It is not open to the public.

Marriage:

Springfield (NHL)
5608 Apache Road
Louisville, Kentucky

June 21, 1810. There has been some dispute as to the location. Some suggest Taylor and Margaret Smith were married at her sister's (Mrs. Samuel Chew) house on Harrods Wood Creek near Louisville.

Military Career:

Fort Knox (No. 2 and No. 3) (demolished)
Vincennes,
Knox County, Indiana

Fort Knox No. 2 was located north of Vincennes. Taylor took command in the early summer of 1811 and held it until the spring of 1812. He returned in the fall of 1812 until about April 1813. The site of Fort Knox No. 2 has been archeologically excavated by the State.

Taylor served at Fort Knox No. 3, which was located in the town, from July 1813 to the spring of 1814 and from December 1814 until the spring of 1815. The structures of Fort Knox No. 3 have been demolished and their locations obscured by the growth of the community.

A home Taylor used during these stays was the Judge Benjamin Parke Cottage at 1st and Hart Streets in Vincennes. The Parke Cottage has not survived.

Fort Harrison (demolished)
Terre Haute,
Vigo County, Indiana

Taylor was sent to Fort Harrison from Fort Knox in the spring of 1812, and he served at the fort until that autumn. He commanded the fort during an Indian siege (September 4-5). His performance in this operation earned for him a brevet as major.

The State has archeologically excavated the site.

Fort Howard (moved portions on NR)
Chestnut Avenue
Green Bay, Wisconsin

Taylor was posted to Fort Howard in November 1816, not long after rejoining the Army, and took command the next spring when the commanding officer was relieved. He continued in charge of the post until September 1818.

The Fort Howard hospital, officers' quarters, and ward building, all built around the time of Taylor's period of command, are individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The hospital is a 1-1/2-story log structure that originally stood outside the stockade of the fort. The frame officers' quarters, another 1-1/2-story building, has also been moved. It is the only surviving building that stood within the stockade. The ward building, also of 1-1/2 stories, was separated from the hospital building and moved in the 1860s.

The Army stopped using Fort Howard in 1852. All three surviving structures form part of a municipal museum complex.

Fort Selden
on the Grand Ecore Bluffs
outside Natchitoches
Louisiana

Taylor established the fort in 1821 and spent the winter of 1821-22 here. The fort was on the border of what was then a neutral strip of territory between the United States and Spanish Mexico. After the Adams-Onís Treaty (1821) gave control of the neutral territory to the United States, Fort Jesup was established in that area, and Selden was abandoned.

Fort Selden's site is identifiable and some stonework remains. The property is in private ownership.

Fort Jesup State Monument (NHL)
7 miles northeast of Many,
Sabine Parish, Louisiana

Zachary Taylor not only established this post, then the southwesternmost in U.S. territory, in 1822, an assignment which occupied most of his time that year, but in 1845 made it the base from which his "Army of Observation" marched to take up position in newly annexed Texas. He was stationed here from 1822 to 1824; briefly twice again in 1827 and 1837; and then again from May 1844, until he was ordered into Texas in June 1845.

Fort Jesup was inactivated soon afterward, in November 1845. The buildings and much of the military reservation were auctioned in 1850. Most of the remaining lands were sold by the Department of the Interior in 1875-84.

Fort Jesup State Monument, established in 1957-60, consists of some 22 acres. The only remaining original building, a log kitchen, has been repaired and refurnished. One of the officers' quarters has been reconstructed as a visitor center and park office.

Pentagon Barracks (former U.S. Barracks) (NR)
North Riverside Mall
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Zachary Taylor commanded this post from late 1822 until March 1824, was stationed here again from early 1827 to the summer of 1828, and yet again from November 1840 to May 1841. Finally, he returned here from the Mexican War in late 1847. Where in Baton Rouge he and his family resided during the earlier periods has not been ascertained.

The key structures of the post, the Pentagon Barracks (constructed in 1819-23), survive. They consist of four 2-story brick buildings with an open space on the fifth side. Each building features 2-story galleries on both front and rear. A matching fifth structure, on the open side of the pentagon, was removed by 1840.

The Pentagon Barracks are owned by the State; some are used as offices by State agencies.

"Sligo" (burned)
off U.S. 61
West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana

While Taylor was stationed at Baton Rouge in 1823, he purchased this 300-acre plantation near the Mississippi line. He bought additional property in 1838, but attempted to sell all his holdings in 1841. Because the purchaser could not meet the payments, he soon after repossessed the property. He finally disposed of it in 1849, during his Presidency.

The house on the estate is of later date and is privately owned. Taylor's home burned around 1900.

Fort Snelling State Park (NHL)
adjacent to junction of Minnesota 5 and 55,
South Minneapolis, Minnesota

Taylor commanded Fort Snelling from the summer of 1828 until July 1829. His quarters are not extant.

The fort, established in 1819, was for many years the northwesternmost U.S. military base and the northern outpost of the "Permanent Indian Frontier." It was built of log and stone, in a diamond-shaped configuration, and was surrounded by a limestone wall. From its location on a bluff, it commanded the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers.

Afterward much expanded, from 1861 to 1946, it was essentially a training installation. The Veterans' Administration assumed jurisdiction of the fort in 1946.

Modern Fort Snelling surrounds the early fort site. At the old post only two of the original 16 buildings, constructed in the early 1820s, are standing: a hexagonal stone tower, only slightly altered; and a round stone tower, considered the oldest building in Minnesota.

In 1969 the State acquired from the Veterans' Administration for inclusion in Fort Snelling State Park the old fort area, a 21.25-acre tract to the east and north of the adjacent freeway and surrounded on three sides by the modern Fort Snelling installation. Four years before, with permission of the Veterans' Administration, the State Historical Society had begun a large-scale reconstruction-restoration program. The guard complex, pentagonal tower, 560 feet of the wall, schoolhouse, powder magazine, sutler's store, and well house have been reconstructed.

Second Fort Crawford (NHL)
Prairie du Chien
Wisconsin

Taylor was stationed at this post longer than any other, although he was often absent on Indian control missions, superintending the construction of military roads, and other business. He commanded the fort from July 1829 until July 1837, except from the late summer of 1830 until the summer of 1832 and again from November 1836 until May 1837. In July 1837, he was ordered to Florida for duty against the Seminole Indians.

Taylor superintended the construction of the new, or second, Fort Crawford on high ground farther from the river than the first. His home was to the north some distance outside the new fort complex; it has probably not survived.

The stone surgeon's quarters, primarily a reconstruction completed by the WPA in 1934, and a small military cemetery are all that remain of Second Fort Crawford. Medical experiments performed in the surgeon's quarters were of historic significance.

Jefferson Barracks Historic District (NR)
off Kingston Road
St. Louis County, Missouri

Taylor was stationed here from December 1836 to May 1837.

From the time of its establishment in 1826, Jefferson Barracks was the western military headquarters of the United States Army. It was the starting point for numerous military and exploring expeditions and continued to be an important military base until the Army closed it in 1946.

Parts of the former reservation are in various forms of ownership. The county's Jefferson Barracks Historical Park occupies 490 acres in the northern part of the reservation. That section was not part of the post in Taylor's time.

The grey limestone buildings that characterized Jefferson Barracks when Taylor was stationed at the post were torn down in the 1890s, when the parade ground was enlarged. This area is used by the Missouri National Guard.

Okeechobee Battlefield (NHL)
on U.S. 441, 4 miles southeast of
Okeechobee, Florida

This is the most prominent of the Florida sites associated with the military career of Taylor from August 1837 to May 1840. At this site, he won a decisive victory over the Seminoles on December 25, 1837. This success brought him promotion to brevet brigadier general.

His wife moved to Tampa Bay for at least a part of his Florida duty, but no site of their residence has been established.

The Okeechobee battlefield site is privately owned, but its boundaries and condition require further study.

Cypress Grove (demolished?)
near Rodney, Jefferson County,
Mississippi

Taylor acquired this 2,100-acre plantation in 1841, consolidating investments he had in other places. The house was a modest structure with a full-front veranda. This appears to be the property where he intended to retire. His visits, however, were limited to short annual stays, including a week shortly after his election to the Presidency in 1848.

After his death, his children divided the property. No data concerning its current condition has come to the attention of the State.

Fort Gibson (NHL)
northern edge of the town of
Fort Gibson
Muskogee County, Oklahoma

Taylor's connection with this fort was brief, although he assumed command of the post, which was then headquarters of the Second Military Department in June 1841. His predecessor had secured permission to transfer departmental headquarters to Fort Smith. Taylor quickly completed the transfer, accompanied by his family, who had come to Fort Gibson with him. The location of Taylor's quarters during this brief interlude is not known, but the structure has presumably disappeared.

Fort Gibson was of importance because of its role in the removal of Indians from the Southeast and in controlling relations between tribes in the Indian Territory (present Oklahoma).

The first Fort Gibson (pre-Civil War) has disappeared, although the State has reconstructed its stockade and some of its structures. Some buildings and ruins at the second (post-Civil War) fort survive.

Fort Smith National Historic Site (NPS)
Fort Smith, Arkansas-Oklahoma

Taylor served at this fort for 3 years, from 1841, when he implemented transfer of departmental headquarters from Fort Gibson, until the spring of 1844. His residence or residences were off-post in the town. No structure has survived, although the stonework of the chimney of a building he used may survive at the cantonment outside the fort.

Fort Smith National Historic Site is composed of the site of the first fort (1817-33) and remains of the second fort (1837-71). The latter includes the commissary building and an altered barracks that later housed the Federal District Court.

The National Historic Site, authorized in 1961, embraces 63 acres, 16 of which are owned by the National Park Service.

Fort Brown (NHL)
Brownsville
Cameron County, Texas

To establish an advance position and thwart a Mexican attack, Taylor's army constructed a large bastioned earthwork (first Fort Brown) on the north side of the Rio Grande, opposite Matamoros, Mexico, in March 1846. This fort, constructed on Presidential orders, was in territory between the Nueces and Rio Grande that was in dispute between the United States and Mexico. Its placement played a part in provoking the outbreak of the Mexican War.

In the 1850s, Fort Brown provided a military presence on the border. During the Civil War, it played a key role in the contest for Brownsville.

Mounds of earth define the outlines of the first fort. Remodeling of the 1868 buildings has somewhat lessened the historical authenticity of the second fort. The ownership of the property is mixed, including both public and private components.

Palo Alto Battlefield
National Historic Site (NPS)
6 miles north of Brownsville,
Cameron County, Texas

The Park highlights the site of the first of two important Mexican War battles fought on present American soil. General Taylor's victories here (May 8, 1846) and at Resaca de la Palma made invasion of Mexico possible.

The site of the battle of Palo Alto has not changed materially since 1846. The 50-acre National Park was authorized in 1978, but no Federal facilities have yet been developed.

Resaca de la Palma Battlefield (NHL)
Parades Line Road
Brownsville, Cameron County, Texas

The engagement between Taylor's forces and the Mexican Army, begun at Palo Alto, continued the next day, May 9, 1846, at Resaca de la Palma. The Mexicans were defeated and fled across the Rio Grande, ending significant military action in Texas in the Mexican War.

Taylor's victories in these battles and his subsequent successes during his invasion of Mexico, especially at Monterrey and Buena Vista, quickly marked him as Presidential timber.

The site is privately owned.

Later Home:

"Spanish Cottage" (demolished)
North Riverside Mall
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

This was Taylor's "home" from the time of his return from the Mexican War, in November 1847, until he assumed the Presidency in 1849. He spent the Presidential campaign of 1848 in residence.

Mrs. Taylor had selected this small white frame cottage, on the military post near the Pentagon Barracks, as their abode. The family may have used it intermittently as early as 1841. It had been erected for the Spanish commandant (prior to the Louisiana Purchase of 1803). The house consisted of 4 rooms with a veranda surrounding it, and stood on the bank of the Mississippi. It was demolished at an unknown date.

The "Spanish Cottage" was not far south of the Pentagon Barracks.

Washington Residence:

(Old) Willard Hotel (demolished)
14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Taylor stayed at the Willard before his Inauguration. The Old Willard was replaced by the considerably more elaborate New Willard in 1901.

Inauguration:

East Portico
U.S. Capitol

March 5, 1849. March 4 was a Sunday. Consequently, the ceremony was delayed to the next day.

Inaugural Balls:

Temporary Building (demolished)
Judiciary Square

New Assembly Rooms (Jackson Hall)
Globe Building (demolished)
339-341 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Carusi's (Washington) Assembly Rooms (demolished)
northeast corner, 11th and C Streets, NW

All on March 5, 1849.

Place of Death:

The White House

The President died about 10:35 P.M., on the night of July 9, 1850.

Place of Burial (temporary):

Congressional Cemetery
1801 E Street, SE
Washington, D.C.

The body of the President was temporarily interred in the public vault, from July 13 until October 25, 1850. It was then moved to its final resting place in Louisville, Kentucky.

Place of Burial (permanent):

Zachary Taylor National Cemetery
Louisville, Kentucky

The core of this cemetery was the Taylor family burial ground. It is on a hill adjacent to Springfield, the family residence, and the Taylor plot itself is still owned by the family.

A National Cemetery, first maintained by the Department of the Army and now by the Veterans' Administration, now surrounds the Taylor burial ground.

President Taylor is interred within the Taylor plot in a granite-walled mausoleum. Nearby is a 30-foot granite shaft that supports a full-length statue of him in military dress. The shaft was erected by the State in his honor. Zachary Taylor National Cemetery may be visited by the public.

Memorial:

Fort Zachary Taylor (NHL)
U.S. Naval Station, Key West,
Monroe County, Florida

A trapezoidal brick fort authorized in 1844, this work was built in 3 tiers, but has been lowered to 1. The fort had no direct connection with Taylor. Its prime significance grows out of its role in the Civil War and later.

MILLARD FILLMORE
1850-1853

Birthplace:

Fillmore Birthplace (demolished)
Locke (Summer Hill), near Cortland,
Cayuga County, New York

Fillmore's parents settled in what was then near-frontier country in the Finger Lakes region of New York in 1799. He was born January 7, 1800, in a log cabin that had apparently been standing on the property when his father bought it. Two years later, a dispute over title to the land forced the family to leave. The cabin was demolished more than 100 years ago; its site is privately owned.

New York State has erected a marker near the site of the Fillmore Birthplace. Nearby, in Fillmore Glen State Park, is a cabin which is a general replica of the Fillmore Birthplace. It is furnished with period furniture. Also, at the Cayuga Museum of History and Art, in Auburn, there is another replica.

Later Homes:

Fillmore Farm (demolished?)
Sempronius (Niles)
Cayuga County, New York

Fillmore's father built a small log house on 130 acres of land that he leased when he was forced to move from Summer Hill. This property was Millard Fillmore's family home until about 1818. The house seems to have disappeared.

Fillmore Homes
Montville, Cayuga County,
New York

The Fillmore family moved from Sempronius to Montville in about 1818; they probably remained in the community no more than a year. In Montville, they were tenants in a house owned by Judge Walter Wood, in whose office Millard was reading law. The fate of that house is unknown.

The Montville residence of Judge Wood, a 2-story frame house with an ell attached, has survived. It is in good condition. Millard stayed with the judge while continuing his law studies in 1820-21. His parents had moved to East Aurora in 1819.

Nathaniel Fillmore Home
East Aurora, Erie County, New York

Fillmore's father moved to this village, near Buffalo, in 1819. Millard probably spent a major part of the years 1821 to 1826 in residence here.

Although he can be placed in the Aurora-Buffalo area as early as 1821, when he taught school in East Aurora, his exact places of residence in the next few years are uncertain. He began to practice law in 1823, and may have spent the next 3 years with his uncle, Calvin Fillmore, a hotelkeeper (at an unknown location).

First Marriage:

Judge Powers House
Smith Street
Moravia, Cayuga County, New York

Millard Fillmore and Abigail Powers were probably married in her brother's house on February 5, 1826. The structure is a 2-story frame building with a small front porch. There is local controversy over whether the wedding or only the reception was held in the Powers House.

Later Homes:

Fillmore House (moved)(NHL)
24 Shearer Avenue
(originally on Main Street)
East Aurora, Erie County,
New York

Millard Fillmore built a simple frame residence which forms the front part of this house today, probably about the time of his first marriage, in 1826, and continued to live in the home until 1830. He and his wife taught school, and he practiced law in a small building near their home.

The Fillmores moved to Buffalo in 1830. The house, which was unoccupied and deteriorated for a long period, was extensively modified and moved twice. The East Aurora Historical Society, which acquired the Fillmore House in 1975, has undertaken a restoration program. The house has been open to the public since 1979.

Fillmore House (demolished)
180 (then 114) Franklin Street
Buffalo, New York

This residence was a 2-story white, 6-room, frame house which Fillmore occupied throughout his political career and into his retirement years after his Presidency (1850-53), i.e., from the spring of 1830 until 1858. It was torn down at an unknown date.

Hollister (Fillmore) House (demolished)
52 Niagara Square
Buffalo, New York

Fillmore sold the Franklin Street house and bought this Tudor Gothic stone residence, an elaborate structure then the largest private home in the city, in 1858. This was about the time of his second marriage. It was his home until his death. The second Mrs. Fillmore, who may have stayed on in the house, died in 1881.

The house was later merged into an inn, and torn down in 1929 to make way for a modern hotel.

Second Marriage:

Schuyler Mansion (NHL)
27 Clinton Street
Albany, New York

February 10, 1858. Millard and the former Caroline Carmichael McIntosh took an extended European honeymoon in 1858-59.

The property is a National Historic Landmark primarily for its associations with the politically prominent Schuyler family, who owned it earlier.

Washington Residence:

Fillmore House (demolished)
224 or 226-3rd Street, NW

Precise dates of Fillmore's residence here are not available. He stayed in several boardinghouses during his terms in Congress. His name became attached to this one, where he probably stayed only for a few Congressional sessions, likely 1838-42. The new Department of Labor Building is on the site.

(Old) Willard Hotel (demolished)
14th Street and Pennsylvania
Avenue, NW

Fillmore may have lived here as Vice President, because he was here the night President Taylor died in the White House and he became President. At the end of his Presidential term, he and his wife stayed on in Washington because she was ill. She died in the hotel on March 30, 1853.

The Old Willard was replaced by the considerably more elaborate New Willard in 1901.

Inauguration:

(Old) Chamber,
House of Representatives
(now Statuary Hall)
U.S. Capitol

Fillmore was sworn in at noon on July 10, 1850.

Inaugural Ball:

None.

Place of Death:

Hollister (Fillmore) House (demolished)
52 Niagara Square
Buffalo, New York

The former President died at home on March 8, 1874.

Place of Burial:

Forest Lawn Cemetery
Buffalo, New York

Both his wives and his two children are buried with him in a 1,200-square-foot enclosed plot. Their monument is a small obelisk of Scotch granite.

Monument:

Fillmore Statue
City Hall
Buffalo, New York

This statue, by Bryant Baker, is diagonally opposite the site of Fillmore's demolished home on Niagara Square.

FRANKLIN PIERCE
1853-1857

Birthplace:

Site (disputed)
Hillsboro, New Hampshire

Pierce's father built a log cabin in 1786, soon after settling in this area. Franklin was born November 23, 1804, about the time his father completed work on a new residence, the nearby Pierce Homestead. As a result, there has been dispute as to whether Pierce was born in the log cabin or in the homestead. The site of the log cabin is either near the shore or under the waters of Franklin Pierce Lake.

Boyhood Home:

Pierce Homestead (NHL)
Hillsboro, New Hampshire

This house was built in 1804 by Franklin's father. The future President lived here from infancy until his marriage in 1834, except for his education and legislative service. After completing his studies, he began law practice late in 1827 in a small office his father built for him across the road; that structure is not extant.

Pierce's parents lived on here until their deaths in the late 1830s. The house remained in the family until 1925. Since then, it has been owned and administered by the State of New Hampshire.

The Pierce Homestead is a handsome example of New Hampshire village architecture; it is a 2-story hipped-roof frame building of 8 rooms. It is open to the public as a historic house museum.

Education:

Mr. Grow's Boardinghouse (status unknown)
Brunswick, Maine

Pierce resided here during his first year at Bowdoin College (1820-21).

Benjamin Orr Home (status unknown)
Brunswick, Maine

Pierce boarded at this private home in 1821-22, his second year at Bowdoin.

Maine Hall (demolished)
Bowdoin College
Brunswick, Maine

In 1822-23, Pierce had room 26; in 1823-24, he shared room 13.

Howe's Law School (status unknown)
Northampton, Massachusetts

Pierce studied law here from May 1826 until an unknown date in 1827. His place of residence is unknown.

Place of Marriage:

Means Mansion
Amherst, New Hampshire

November 19, 1834. Jane Appleton and Franklin Pierce were married in her maternal grandmother's mansion, which Jane and her widowed mother shared with the grandmother. The mansion is an architecturally distinguished Federal-period frame house.

Later Homes:

McNeil Residence
Hillsboro, New Hampshire

Purchased in 1833, this residence near his father's home became Franklin's first permanent married home in 1835, when he and Mrs. Pierce returned from Washington. His father enlarged the house and cared for it when Franklin and his wife were absent due to his Congressional service and other activities. Franklin and his wife used the house only until 1838, when they moved to Concord. No description is available, but the property is reported to be extant.

Pierce Manse (moved)
14 Penacook Street
Concord, New Hampshire

This is a 2-story frame house with 2 ells, moved to its present location from 18 Montgomery Street. It was the only home owned by the Pierces in Concord. They lived here from 1842, the year Pierce resigned from the U.S. Senate, until 1848. (They appear to have boarded in Concord in the years between 1838 and 1842, though they were in Washington a great part of the time because of Franklin's service in the Senate.) The house was sold while he was serving in the military in Mexico during the Mexican War.

Changes were made in the structure when it was converted into apartments. Now restored, it is the headquarters of a local historic preservation group, which moved it to the new site, and also serves as a museum.

South Main and Thorndike Streets (demolished)
Concord, New Hampshire

Willard Williams and his wife acted as caretakers for the Pierces in this residence just a few doors from the one all four lived in after 1857. The Pierces used this house from 1848 until then. The formal "notification" of his nomination by a committee from the Democratic National Convention took place here on June 17, 1852.

Inauguration:

East Portico
U.S. Capitol

March 4, 1853.

Inaugural Ball:

Carusi's (Washington) Assembly Rooms (demolished)
northeast corner, 11th and C Streets, NW

Cancelled because of the death of the President's young son, on January 6, 1853, which cast a pall over Pierce's assumption of the Presidency.

Retirement Homes:

52 South Main Street (NR) (burned)
Concord, New Hampshire

This substantial 3-story brick stucco-covered house was built, ca. 1856, by Willard Williams, who, with his wife, remained in the house and acted as caretakers for Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Pierce when they returned to Concord after his term as President (1853-57). The Pierces lived here only intermittently; they did a great deal of traveling in the following years, including extended vacations to Madeira and Europe (autumn 1857 to mid-1859) and to the West Indies (January-summer 1860).

Mrs. Pierce died in the house in 1863, as did the former President in 1869. Subsequent to the Pierce occupancy, the originally Italianate house was redone in French Second Empire Style. It later fell into disrepair. It was restored and last served as a funeral home, until the fall of 1981, when it was destroyed by fire.

Pierce Cottage (demolished?)
Little Boar's Head, New Hampshire

Pierce purchased 84 acres in this seaside area by 1865 and built a 2-story cottage. He quickly subdivided his holdings and sold off lots. He spent considerable time here until his death in 1869.

Place of Death:

52 South Main Street (NR) (burned)
Concord, New Hampshire

Pierce died in the southeast front bedroom of the house on October 8, 1869. (The house burned in September 1981.) No details are available on the property's subsequent status.)

Place of Burial:

Family plot
Old North (Minot) Cemetery
Concord, New Hampshire

Pierce's grave is now marked by a monument put up by the State in 1947. It consists of a trefoil cross on top of a tapered fluted column that rests on a granite base. Pierce's two sons, who both died as children, rest with him and his wife.

Memorial:

Statue on State House Grounds
Concord, New Hampshire

The legislature of Pierce's native State, in which he served, honored him with this bronze and granite heroic statue. It was dedicated in 1914. Only the core of the present State House itself would be recognizable to him because the structure has been greatly increased in size by the addition of wings in 1909.

JAMES BUCHANAN
1857-1861

Birthplace:

James Buchanan Birthplace
State Park (house removed)
Stony Batter, near Mercersburg,
Franklin County, Pennsylvania

Buchanan spent the first 5 years of his life in a cabin on this site. His father had settled in the area about 1783 and apparently acquired the cabin site soon after his marriage in 1788. James was born April 23, 1791. His father ran a store and farmed, acquiring additional land in 1794. Although the family moved into Mercersburg in the fall of 1796, James' father appears to have continued to own and farm this property until his death in the 1820s.

After the cabin was removed, the site remained vacant until Buchanan's niece furnished funds to mark it with a small pyramid of stones. The State subsequently acquired title to the property and it is now the nucleus of an 18-acre State park.

James Buchanan Birthplace
campus of Mercersburg Academy
Mercersburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania

The birthplace cabin of President Buchanan is situated on the campus of this private academy, where it is maintained and open to visitors on occasion. It was brought to this site in 1953 after resting at various locations since it was removed from Stony Batter, probably about 1850. Although new material has been added to the 1-room structure during the course of time, it probably retains its essential configuration and much of its original fabric.

Marriage:

None.

Later Homes:

17 N. Main Street
Mercersburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania

Buchanan's father bought a large town lot and erected a 2-1/2-story brick residence for his family and business. It was the family home of Buchanan from late 1796 until after he finished Dickinson College in 1809.

This structure has been incorporated into a small hotel which bears the Buchanan name; the building has been Victorianized, and raised to 3 stories. It bears little resemblance to its original self.

Nearby, at 14 N. Main Street is the Lane House, a 2-1/2-story brick Federal-style structure which was the birthplace of Buchanan's niece, Harriet Lane, his White House hostess.

Coleman Townhouse (demolished?)
42 E. King Street
Lancaster, Pennsylvania

Buchanan's residences in Lancaster between 1809, when he settled there to practice law, and 1848, when he purchased Wheatland, have proved difficult to identify. In 1809, he moved into the Widow Dutchman Inn on East King St. He later owned and both resided and practiced law in a tavern (apparently a different structure) on the same street.

The Coleman townhouse was purchased for him by his agents in 1833 while he was abroad as Minister to Russia. It had formerly been the home of the Coleman family, with whose daughter Buchanan had been in love. She had died under tragic circumstances that permanently wounded him. He continued to reside in the townhouse until he acquired Wheatland, although he was in Washington and abroad much of the time.

The Lancaster Historical Society, which cannot readily identify the locations and remains, if any, of these Buchanan structures, is investigating the issue.

Wheatland (NHL)
1120 Marietta Avenue
Lancaster, Pennsylvania

James Buchanan bought the estate in 1848 when he was Secretary of State, and it was his permanent home until his death in 1868; these years included his service as Minister to Great Britain (1853-56) and as President (1857-61). At the time he bought Wheatland, it consisted of the house and a 22-acre tract. From Wheatland, in 1856, he conducted his successful "front-porch" campaign for the Presidency, in which the house became a symbol.

Wheatland had been built in 1828. William M. Meredith, a prominent Pennsylvania lawyer who later served as U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, purchased it in 1845. He was the one who sold the property to Buchanan.

Few changes have occurred since Buchanan's death. Many of the items in the residence, especially those in the library, belonged to him.

Wheatland was acquired in the 1930s by the Junior League of Lancaster, which later organized the James Buchanan Foundation for the Preservation of Wheatland, the current owner. The property includes the well-preserved house and about 4-1/2 acres of grounds.

Inauguration:

East Portico
U.S. Capitol

March 4, 1857

Inaugural Balls:

Carusi's (Washington) Assembly Rooms (demolished)
northeast corner, 11th and C Streets, NW

Special frame structure (demolished)
Judiciary Square

Both balls took place on March 4, 1857.

Presidential Retreats:

Bedford Springs Hotel
Bedford Springs Drive
Bedford Township
Bedford County, Pennsylvania

Buchanan visited this resort, renowned for its mineral waters, many times, from his youth until his old age. He used it as a summer White House between 1857 and 1860. The original section of the long rambling collection of hotel buildings (built between 1803 and 1850) is of limestone. Privately owned.

Woodley
3000 Cathedral Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C.

This handsome Federal house was one of Buchanan's summer retreats from the heat and hubbub of the White House. The exact extent of his use of the estate has not been ascertained. Presidents Van Buren, Tyler, and Cleveland used Woodley for similar purposes.

The acreage around the property has been greatly diminished, but an 8-acre tract, including the house, is now the property of the Maret School.

"Corn Rigs," or Anderson House
(part of "Old Soldiers' Home) (NHL)
Rock Creek Church Road and Upshur Street, NW
Washington, D.C.

See under Properties associated with the Presidency

Place of Death:

Wheatland (NHL)
1120 Marietta Avenue
Lancaster, Pennsylvania

Buchanan died at home on the morning of June 1, 1868.

Place of Burial:

Woodward Hill Cemetery
Lancaster, Pennsylvania

A heavy masonry aboveground vault contains the President's remains. Buchanan specified its legend and the type of stone.

Memorial:

James Buchanan Memorial (NPS)
Meridian Hill Park
Washington, D.C.

This statuary group by sculptor Hans Schuler was the gift of Harriet Lane, Buchanan's niece, who was the White House hostess during his Presidency. It was placed in the Park in 1930.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
1861-1865

Birthplace:

Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic
Site (traditional cabin)(NPS)
just off U.S. 31E-Kentucky 61,
3 miles south of Hodgenville
Larue County, Kentucky

The traditional log cabin birthplace is preserved along with a portion of the land that Lincoln's father farmed at the time of Abraham's birth.

Lincoln's parents purchased a 300-acre tract in this area in 1808 and soon moved into a 1-room log cabin on the property. In that abode, which Thomas Lincoln may have built, his son, Abraham, was born on February 12, 1809. The Lincolns lived on the farm only 2 more years. Then, as a result of a land-title dispute, they moved to Knob Creek, in the same county.

In 1894 a restaurateur-philanthropist purchased 110 acres of the Lincoln farm and established a park known as "Lincoln Spring Farm" or "Lincoln Birthplace." The next year he acquired an aging log cabin that stood on nearby property and re-erected it on the approximate location of Thomas' cabin. Local opinion held that the cabin incorporated some of the same logs that had been used in the Lincoln cabin, although the structure had probably been moved and rebuilt after the Lincolns left.

In 1897 the cabin was dismantled, and, in the next 14 years, was alternately exhibited or stored in Nashville, New York City, Buffalo, Long Island, and Louisville. During these moves some of the logs were lost. In 1906, the Lincoln Farm Association acquired title to the logs and in 1909 began construction of a memorial shelter to house the cabin at the original site of the Lincoln cabin. In 1911, the Association reassembled the cabin in the completed shelter, a huge Greek Revival structure of stone, designed by John Russell Pope, and erected with funds raised by popular subscription.

Congress authorized Federal ownership of the property in 1916 and placed it under the administration of the War Department. It was transferred to the National Park Service in 1933. Today, the National Historic Site, comprising about 116 acres, includes 100 acres of the Lincoln farm. The main feature is the memorial building, which continues to house the traditional cabin.

The Lincoln Farm Association gave the site a $50,000 endowment.

Boyhood Homes:

Lincoln (Knob Creek) Boyhood
Homesite (symbolic reconstruction)
off U.S. 31,
7 miles northeast of Hodgenville,
Larue County, Kentucky

The Lincoln family resided on this farm from 1811 to late 1816. Then, partially as a result of a land-title suit filed against them, they moved to Indiana. Their cabin was later used as a corn crib, before being demolished about 1870.

The present farm contains 210 of the 230 acres held by Thomas Lincoln. The reconstructed cabin, placed in 1932, stands on the original site. It is a 1-room structure built of logs taken from a cabin used by one of Lincoln's playmates. The property is in private ownership, but is open to tourists.

Lincoln Boyhood National
Memorial (symbolic replica)(NPS)
on Indiana 345, near Gentryville,
Spencer County, Indiana

The site of the subsistence farm where Abraham Lincoln grew to manhood (1816-30) and the traditional gravesite of his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, who died in 1818, are preserved in this park. Although none of the structures associated with the family are extant, an impressive memorial building commemorates Lincoln's Indiana years. A typical frontier farm of the period, including a log cabin, is also operated.

The Lincoln family built a small log cabin here early in the winter of 1816-17 and began farming. Lincoln's mother died less than 2 years later. His father, Thomas, remarried in Kentucky in 1819, and returned with his bride later that year. Thomas Lincoln sold his holdings in March 1830 and the family moved to Illinois.

Lincoln spent two prolonged stays away from home during these years: in 1826-27, when he worked on the Ohio River farm of James Taylor, and operated Taylor's ferry across the Ohio River; and, in 1828-29, when a local merchant sent his son and Lincoln with a flatboat of goods down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans. Lincoln also traveled to nearby Indiana courthouses, where his interest in law was nurtured.

The Lincoln cabin was removed by 1870. With passage of time the other Lincoln structures and sites in Indiana also disappeared. In 1879 a private citizen marked the probable site of Nancy Hanks Lincoln's grave, and the owners donated the site to the Spencer County Commissioners. Subsequently, the State, aided by patriotic associations and commissions, acquired the gravesite and additional land, including much of Thomas Lincoln's holdings, and marked the approximate location of the Lincoln cabin.

By 1932, two State-owned areas, comprising jointly more than 1,000 acres, had evolved. One, the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Memorial, containing the sites of the farm, cabin, and grave, was already open to the public. The other, Lincoln State Park, which eventually incorporated the memorial, was developed as a recreation and scenic area. In 1938 the State opened it to the public.

The memorial building at the park consists of two low wings connected by a semicircular cloister and features a central courtyard. The west wing, Abraham Lincoln Hall, serves as a small chapel; the east wing, Nancy Hanks Lincoln Hall, designed and furnished to represent a frontier dwelling, is used as a meeting room and exhibit area. North of the structure a mall extends through the woods to the gravesite, beyond which a trail leads to the cabin site.

Congress authorized establishment of Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial in 1962. The following year, the State transferred more than 100 acres, primarily in the memorial area, to the National Park Service. At present, in addition to the memorial, a farm similar to those of the Lincoln era is operated. It includes a log cabin and outbuildings. The total acreage of the Park is 198, about 14 of which are privately held.

Later Homes:

Lincoln Trail Homestead
State Park (house demolished)
8 miles southwest of Decatur,
Macon County, Illinois

Lincoln's first Illinois home was his parents' cabin at this site, where Thomas and Sarah Lincoln settled their family in March 1830. The elder Lincolns remained only until the spring of 1831, when they moved to Coles County. At the time his parents relocated, Lincoln was in New Orleans. When he returned, he settled in New Salem.

A memorial was erected in 1938. The property is administered by the State.

Lincoln Village (New Salem State Park)(reconstructions)
off Illinois 97
New Salem, Menard County, Illinois

Of a number of buildings at the site of this small community, where Lincoln lived from 1831 to 1837, and which he represented in the State legislature, only one is original (the Onstot Cooper Shop). Lincoln visited the residents often, but had no other close association with it.

The reconstructed structures of most interest are: the Hill-McNamar Store (where Lincoln worked as postmaster in 1833); the Rutledge Tavern (where he boarded for a while and the home of his youthful love, Ann Rutledge); the Denton Offutt Store (where he clerked in 1831-32); and two Lincoln-Berry Stores (of which Lincoln was part-owner in 1832-33).

The area became a State park in 1919. The reconstructions were erected at various times.

Marriage:

Ninian W. Edwards House (demolished)
Spring and Edward Streets
Springfield, Illinois

November 4, 1842. Lincoln courted and wed Mary Todd in the home of her sister (Mrs. Ninian W. Edwards). The original structure has been demolished. A plaque marks the site.

A scale reconstruction of the Ninian W. Edwards House has been erected at the southeast corner of 8th Street and Capitol Avenue. It is privately owned.

Later Homes:

Globe Tavern (demolished)
315 E. Adams Street
Springfield, Illinois

The Lincolns began their married life in rooms at this inn. (Before his marriage, in 1837-42 he had lived at various places in Springfield; none of the structures have survived.) The Lincolns remained at the Globe Tavern until after their first son, Robert, was born in August 1843.

Lincoln Residence (demolished)
214 S. 4th Street
Springfield, Illinois

In the fall of 1843 the Lincolns moved with their newborn son, Robert, to a 3-room rented cottage at this address. They stayed the winter, and bought the 8th Street house in the spring of 1844.

Lincoln Home (Lincoln Home National Historic Site) (NPS)
northeast corner, 8th and Jackson Streets
Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois

This 12-acre National Historic Site preserves the only home Abraham Lincoln ever owned, and several other structures dating from his era. He lived in this residence for most of the period 1844-61, during which time he advanced from smalltown lawyer and local politician to President of the United States.

In 1839 a local minister erected a 1-1/2-story frame residence on the northeast corner of 8th and Jackson Streets. Lincoln purchased it in early 1844, the year after the birth of his first son, Robert Todd.

In 1846 Lincoln won election to the U.S. House of Representatives. The house was leased for a year (1847-48), during which the family accompanied him to Washington. This was his only major absence from Springfield until he became President. During their later years in the house, the Lincolns made changes and improvements, including raising it to 2 full stories in 1856.

On May 19, 1860, in his parlor, Lincoln received official notification of his selection as the Republican nominee for President. He conducted the campaign largely from his residence. In February 1861, the Lincolns sold most of their furniture and rented out the house. They then took temporary quarters at the Chenery House, a hotel, pending their departure for Washington.

After the President's death, the family continued to rent out the house. Robert Todd Lincoln inherited it on his mother's death in 1882. The next year, he rented to Osborn H. Oldroyd, the collector of Lincolniana who was later involved with Ford's Theatre and the Petersen House (House Where Lincoln Died). Oldroyd opened a museum in the house and convinced Robert Todd to donate the property to the State. The donation took place in 1887. After Oldroyd moved his collections to Washington in 1893, the State, with the assistance of the Abraham Lincoln Association of Springfield and the National Society of Colonial Dames in Illinois, restored the house as nearly as possible to the period of Lincoln's occupancy.

Congress authorized the establishment of the Lincoln Home National Historic Site as a unit of the National Park System in 1971.

Other Illinois Associations:

Vandalia State House (NR)
315 W. Gallatin Street
Vandalia
Fayette County, Illinois

Lincoln attended sessions of the State legislature in this structure when it served as the capitol of Illinois in 1836-39. He was one of the "Sangamon Long Nine" (so-called because of their height), who were advocates of removing the capital to their home county, an effort that was successful. Afterward, the building became the county courthouse.

The town of Vandalia was the capital of Illinois from 1820 to 1839. This building, a 2-story red brick structure of modified Federal design, was erected in 1836 to replace an earlier one about which the legislature had complained. The State House was altered by the addition of 2-story Greek Revival porticoes in the late 1850s, and was also painted white.

The structure came into State ownership ca. 1918-20, and, during the 1930s, was restored. The interior has been returned to its appearance as of 1836-39; the exterior retains its Greek Revival modifications.

Owned by the State, the Vandalia State House is open to the public.

Old State Capitol (Sangamon County Court House) (NHL)
square bounded by Adams, 5th,
Washington, and 6th Streets
Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois

The State Capitol of Illinois from the time of its construction, which began in 1839, until 1876, the structure is owned by the State. The chambers where Lincoln attended the State legislature, the Superior Court room where he pleaded many cases, and other historic rooms are preserved. Lincoln delivered the "House Divided" speech in this building on July 16, 1858, in accepting the Republican nomination for the U.S. Senate. His body lay in state in the building, on May 3-4, 1865. After 1876, the building became the county courthouse.

The Old State Capitol is a rectangular, 2-story, Greek Revival structure of limestone. It has a low gabled roof with pedimented gable ends, front and rear pedimented 2-story tetrastyle Doric porticoes, and a dome with a cupola.

The Old State Capitol was rededicated as a Lincoln shrine in 1968, following its dismantling and re-erection over an underground parking garage in 1966-68.

Lincoln Depot
10th and Monroe Streets
Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois

Lincoln delivered his "Farewell Address" to the citizens of Springfield here on February 11, 1861, as he was leaving for Washington. A second story has been added to the structure since Lincoln's time, and major repairs were necessitated after fire damaged it. The property is a privately owned museum open to the public.

Tinley (Lincoln-Herndon) Building
6th and Adams Streets
Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois

This restored building contains the third-floor law office Lincoln shared with Stephen T. Logan and then William Herndon. This office is the only one of Lincoln's seven law offices that has survived. The structure also contains rooms used by the old Federal District Court, where Lincoln pled cases, and the old post office.

Circuit Courthouses:

Postville Court House Memorial
and Museum (replica)
Lincoln (then Postville)
Logan County, Illinois

The county courthouse on this site, which served from 1840 to 1847, and in which Lincoln practiced law when he was "riding the circuit," was removed to Greenfield Village, Michigan, by Henry Ford in 1929. At that time, it was in use as a dwelling. The courthouse is a plain frame 2-story, 4-bay, building that would appear, at first glance, to be a prosperous farmer's home.

The Postville Court House lot became a State historic site in 1953, and a replica was built soon thereafter.

Mount Pulaski Courthouse (NR)
Public Square
Mount Pulaski
Logan County, Illinois

This Greek Revival courthouse used by Lincoln was built in 1847, when Mount Pulaski replaced Postville as the county seat. It served as the courthouse only until 1853. The State acquired the brick and frame structure for use as a historic site in 1935, and subsequently restored it.

Metamora Courthouse Lincoln Memorial (NR)
113 E. Partridge Street
Metamora, Woodford County, Illinois

This 1845 courthouse, where Lincoln and other noteworthy public figures practiced law, served the county until 1894. A 2-story brick structure of Greek Revival style, it has been restored to its appearance as of Lincoln's time. The State of Illinois has owned the property since 1921, and operates it as a museum.

Lincoln-Douglas Debates (1858):

Old Main (NHL)
Knox College
Galesburg,
Knox County, Illinois

The best-preserved of the sites of the 7 debates between Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas during their race for the U.S. Senate in 1858. Although Lincoln lost the election, the excitement that the race generated made him for the first time a nationally known figure. The debate at Knox College, the 5th in the series, took place on a platform erected on the east side of this college building, on October 7, 1858.

Old Main is a 3-story brick building that is an early example of the Jacobethan Revival architectural style. It has been used by the college since its construction in 1856-57. The exterior of the building may be viewed by visitors to the campus.

Speech Site:

Cooper Union (NHL)
Cooper Square
(7th Street and 4th Avenue)
New York City, New York

Before a favorably reviewed speech Lincoln made on the slavery issue at Cooper Union on February 27, 1860, he was regarded by Eastern Republicans as a backwoods candidate for the Presidential nomination. The publicity received by the speech has been widely credited with making him a viable candidate.

Cooper Union, erected in 1850, through the generosity of industrialist-philanthropist Peter Cooper, had quickly established a reputation as a public forum, although it offered a broad range of free educational programs and activities.

The building, which dates from 1853-59, is a brownstone structure of trapezoidal shape in the Italian Renaissance Revival style. It has a front center entrance tower with a clock and a 2-story projecting entrance pavilion. The upper 3 stories were added in 1880-95.

Cooper Union continues to serve as an educational institution.

Washington Residences:

Mrs. Spriggs' Boardinghouse (demolished)
("Congressional Messes")
southeast corner, E. Capitol
and 1st Streets, SE

Lincoln roomed here during his single term in Congress (1847-49). His family was with him during the first session, but stayed in Illinois when he returned for the second year of the term.

(Old) Willard Hotel (demolished)
northwest corner, 14th Street
and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Lincoln stayed at the Willard from February 23 to March 4, 1861, before his first Inauguration. Outgoing President Buchanan met him at the Willard and they rode together to the Inauguration. The Old Willard was replaced by the considerably more elaborate New Willard in 1901.

Inaugurations:

East Portico
U.S. Capitol

March 4, 1861; March 4, 1865.

Inaugural Balls:

White Muslin Palace
of Aladdin (temporary structure)(demolished)
Judiciary Square

March 4, 1861.

Model Room
(Old) Patent Office Building (NHL)
(now the National Portrait Gallery)
between 7th and 9th and F and G Streets, NW

March 6, 1865

Presidential Retreat:

"Corn Rigs," or Anderson House
(part of "Old Soldiers' Home") (NHL)
Rock Creek Church Road and Upshur Street, NW
Washington, D.C.

See under Properties associated with the Presidency.

Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation:

Lincoln Bedroom
(then the Cabinet Room)
The White House

Issued September 22, 1862.

Gettysburg Address Sites:

The Wills House
Baltimore Street
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Lincoln spent the night of November 18-19, 1863, in this house, before delivering his Gettysburg Address the next day. He probably had the speech largely complete when he arrived, but may have made some revisions overnight. Controversy exists on this point. He did make at least one copy of the Address at the Wills House, and made another copy later for Wills. Wills was a prominent Gettysburg citizen who had suggested the establishment of a national cemetery at Gettysburg.

The Wills House (built in 1818) is a 3-1/2-story brick house that has been modified, primarily on its first floor, which serves as a store. The second-floor room that Lincoln used is open to visitors. The structure is privately owned.

Gettysburg National Cemetery
(part of Gettysburg National Military Park) (NPS)
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

This 21-acre cemetery was established in late 1863 to gather together and honor the thousands of slain Union soldiers from the battle in July.

Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg Address at the dedication of the cemetery on November 19, 1863. It was not the principal speech of the day, and the press reaction was indifferent at first.

More than 7,000 soldiers rest in the cemetery. It was administered by the War Department until 1933, when it was transferred to National Park Service ownership.

Other Association:

Fort Stevens (NPS)
Fort Drive, off 7th Street, NW
Washington, D.C.

Lincoln was the only President to come under hostile fire while in office, on July 12, 1864. He had journeyed from the Old Soldiers' Home to witness Gen. Jubal A. Early's attack on Fort Stevens, one of the 68 "Circle Forts" erected to protect the city during the Civil War.

Fort Stevens, the only one that came under major attack, was partially restored with the aid of Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) labor in 1937-38.

Assassination:

Ford's Theatre
(part of Ford's Theatre National
Historic Site)(NPS)
511-10th Street, NW
Washington, D.C.

On April 14, 1865, a day he had declared to be one of national thanksgiving for the imminent conclusion of the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln was fatally shot. He was finishing his day by viewing Our American Cousin, a comedy, in this theater. Ford's was an imposing 3-story brick structure built in 1863, and was acclaimed as one of the finest and most modern theaters in the Nation.

Lincoln was shot about 10:15, during the performance, while seated in the Presidential box with his wife and two guests. In the confusion that ensued, the assassin was able to escape from the theater. Doctors who were present examined the President and ordered that he be carried to the nearest bed, which was across the street in the home of William Petersen.

After Lincoln's death the next morning, the War Department canceled all productions. The next year, John T. Ford, the owner, sold the theater to the Federal Government, which fireproofed it by removing the woodwork and converted it into an office building. For years, the structure housed the Army Medical Museum and the records and pension office of the War Department. In 1893, a section of the third floor collapsed, killing 22 government employees and injuring 65 others. Thereafter, the edifice served as a storehouse for official records.

In 1932 the building became the Lincoln Museum, depository of the Lincoln Collection of Osborn H. Oldroyd, which the Government had acquired in 1926. The National Park Service took over administration of the museum in 1933. An extensive program of historical and archeological research was undertaken in the 1960s, and by 1968 total restoration of the Theater, both interior and exterior, to its 1865 appearance, was completed.

Since 1968, Ford's Theatre has again offered live dramatic productions. The interior is furnished with period pieces and accurate reproductions; the Presidential box appears as it did on the night of April 14, 1865, and except during performances the stage is set for the scene in Our American Cousin during which the fatal shot was fired. Exhibits relating to President Lincoln are housed in the basement.

Place of Death:

The House Where Lincoln Died (Petersen House)
(part of Ford's Theatre National Historic Site)(NPS)
516-10th Street, NW
Washington, D.C.

Abraham Lincoln died in a small bedroom at the rear of the first floor of this house, about 7:30 A.M. on the morning of April 15, 1865. The house, across the street from Ford's Theatre, was built in 1849 by William Petersen, a tailor. In 1865, Petersen was renting out rooms in the 3-story brick rowhouse. Lincoln was brought across to the Petersen House on the advice of the doctors who had examined him in Ford's Theatre.

Doctors treated Lincoln, while through the night a stream of political associates, military officials, friends, and family members came and went. Lincoln never regained consciousness.

The Petersen House remained in the family until 1878, when a newspaper editor purchased it, for use as a residence and office. Curious visitors became such a nuisance that he moved out and rented the residence in 1893.

Osborn H. Oldroyd, the new tenant, was a collector of Lincoln memorabilia, who opened the house to the public as a museum. In 1896, the Federal Government purchased the house but allowed Oldroyd to live in it and operate his museum. The Government acquired the collection in 1926. In 1932 the Oldroyd Collection was moved to Ford's Theatre to form the Lincoln Museum.

The National Park Service assumed jurisdiction of the Petersen house in 1933. At that time it was refurnished to approximate its appearance at the time of Lincoln's death. It has since undergone major rehabilitations, in 1958-59 and 1979-80. The first floor of the house is the only section open to the public.

Place of Burials (temporary):

Receiving Vault
Oak Ridge Cemetery
Springfield, Illinois

Lincoln's body was briefly interred here, from May 4 until December 1865.

Temporary Vault
near Lincoln Tomb
Oak Ridge Cemetery
Springfield, Illinois

Lincoln was interred in this vault from December 1865 until work was well along on the large Tomb in 1871.

Memorial/Tomb:

Lincoln Tomb (NHL)
terminus of Monument Avenue
Oak Ridge Cemetery,
Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois

This impressive memorial contains Lincoln's tomb as well as those of his wife and three of their four sons.

The Tomb is in the center of a 12-1/2-acre plot. Constructed of granite, it has a rectangular base (72-feet square), surmounted by a semicircular entranceway and a 117-foot-high obelisk. Four flights of balustraded stairs--two flanking the entrance at the front and two at the rear--lead to a level terrace atop the base. A balustrade extends around the terrace.

In the center of the terrace, a large and ornate base supports the obelisk. In front of the obelisk and above the entrance to the Tomb stands a full-length statue of Lincoln.

The interior of the memorial, beneath the terrace, contains a rotunda, burial room, and connecting corridors. The burial room is at the rear. It features black and white marble walls and a ceiling of gold leaf. At its center stands the cenotaph, a 7-ton block of reddish marble inscribed with Lincoln's name and the years he lived. It marks the approximate location of the burial vault.

Along the south wall of the burial room are five crypts containing the remains of Mrs. Lincoln, three of their sons, and a grandson.

In 1865, after Lincoln's assassination, a group of Springfield citizens, when they learned that the body would be returned to the city for burial, formed the National Lincoln Monument Association and began a successful drive for funds to construct a memorial/tomb. An extraordinary number of contributions from citizens throughout the country were received. Lincoln's remains were first placed in the structure on September 19, 1871.

Since 1901, the President's remains have rested in a cement vault 10 feet below the floor of the burial room. Before that time, in 1871-1901, for a variety of reasons, his body had been alternately placed in a closed sarcophagus in the burial room and stored elsewhere in the structure.

The State acquired the memorial in 1895, and conducted a rebuilding and restoration program in 1899-1901. The property is still under State administration.

Memorials:

Lincoln Memorial (NPS)
Lincoln Memorial Circle
West Potomac Park
Washington, D.C.

The premier National Memorial to the 16th President, the Lincoln Memorial is also one of the most impressive examples of Classical architecture in the United States.

The first major effort to commemorate Lincoln began in 1867, but it and several later efforts failed. Finally, in 1911, Congress constituted the Lincoln Memorial Commission, under whose auspices the present memorial was constructed.

The site was chosen in 1912 and the next year Congress approved a design by architect Henry Bacon. The memorial, primarily of white marble, was constructed between 1915 and 1922. It was dedicated in the latter year. Rectangular in shape, it is surrounded on its four sides by a Doric colonnade.

The interior chamber is divided into three sections by eight Ionic columns, arranged in rows of four. In the center section is the 19-foot-high seated statue of Lincoln by sculptor Daniel Chester French. Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address is engraved on the inside north wall and the Gettysburg Address in a matching location on the south wall.

A long flight of steps rising from a landscaped terrace and circular driveway leads up to the entrance.

The National Park Service assumed jurisdiction in 1933. The structure and its grounds cover more than 163 acres.

Emancipation Monument (NPS)
Lincoln Park
between 11th and 13th Streets, at E. Capitol Street,
Washington, D.C.

A sculptural group depicting Lincoln, who holds the Emancipation Proclamation, with a freed slave. The monument was placed in the park in 1876. The sculptor was Thomas Ball. Former slaves posed for the monument and paid for its execution.

ANDREW JOHNSON
1865-1869

Birthplace:

Andrew Johnson Birthplace (moved)
Mordecai Historic Park
1 Mimosa Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

The traditional contention that Andrew Johnson was born, on December 29, 1808, in this structure when it stood on the east side of Fayetteville Street, just south of Capitol Square, is strongly supported by circumstantial evidence. At its original location, the structure served as a kitchen for Casso's Inn, then a well-known hostelry. Johnson's parents worked in the Inn. The family's precise duration of residence cannot be determined.

The structure has been moved several times, and was brought to Mordecai Park in 1975. It is a small gambrel-roofed building about 21 by 18 feet in size that is probably still reasonably intact from its period of historic significance. Owned by the City of Raleigh, it is open to the public.

Place of Marriage:

Location uncertain

May 17, 1827. Andrew and Eliza McCardle may have married in Greeneville or in Warrensburg, which is in the same county.

Later Homes and Associated Properties:

Main Street (demolished)
Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee

When Johnson settled in Greeneville in 1827, after several years as an itinerant tailor, he married and settled in a 2-room house at this location, using one room as a shop and residing in the other. His business prospered and he was able to buy a larger house in 1831.

Kerbaugh House
(Andrew Johnson National Historic
Site)(NPS)
northeast corner of College and
Depot Streets
Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee

Johnson acquired this 2-story brick residence about 1831. Exactly when he lived here is uncertain, but it seems to have been from sometime in the late 1830s until 1851. He may have first lived in a small house behind the tailor shop.

He made some additions and changes. The National Park Service acquired the home from the Kerbaugh family in 1963. It is open to the public.

Andrew Johnson Tailor Shop
(Andrew Johnson National Historic
Site)(NPS)
Water Street
Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee

This 1-room frame structure, opposite the Kerbaugh House, accommodated Johnson's tailoring business from about 1831. When he stopped using it is uncertain, but his frequent later absences when he became prominent in politics limited the time he could devote to tailoring. His assistants, however, kept the business going.

The shop was later leased as a residence. It remained in the family until 1921, when the State acquired it and enclosed it in a brick shelter.

The Tailor Shop has been under National Park Service jurisdiction since 1942. The brick building that surrounds it serves as the Park headquarters.

Andrew Johnson House
(Andrew Johnson National Historic
Site) (NPS)
South Main Street
Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee

Johnson, although often absent, regarded this as home from 1851 until his death in 1875. During these years he served as Governor, Senator, Vice President and President. During the Civil War, when he was forced to flee the region, the house was occupied, in turn, by both Confederate and Union troops, who damaged the interior. The Johnsons repaired the house after the war.

A 2-story brick structure with a 2-story ell over a full basement, the house contains 10 rooms. It remained in the Johnson family until 1942, when the Federal Government acquired it.

Modified after Johnson's death to suit the Victorian mode, the house has been restored by the National Park Service to its appearance as of 1869-75. It is open to the public.

Inauguration:

Kirkwood House (later Raleigh Hotel) (demolished)
northeast corner, 12th Street and
Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Johnson took the oath of office at his hotel residence betwen 10 and 11 A.M. on the morning of April 15, 1865, following the death of President Lincoln a little past 7 that morning.

Inaugural Ball:

None.

Temporary Residence as President:

(Rear Admiral Samuel Phillips) Lee House
(now part of the Blair-Lee House) (NHL)
1653 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Johnson apparently resided here briefly while awaiting Mrs. Lincoln's departure from the White House in 1865. Joined with the adjacent Blair House in 1948, the property now serves as the Presidential guesthouse.

Temporary Office as President:

Room 3434
U.S. Treasury Building (NHL)
15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Johnson used this office from April 16 to June 8, 1865, after the assassination of Lincoln.

Washington Residence:

(Old) Willard Hotel (demolished)
14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

During his many years in the U.S. House (1843-53) and Senate (1857-62), Johnson resided in a succession of Washington boardinghouses and hotels. When he returned to the Senate in March 1875, he lived at the Willard. He died in July in Tennessee.

The 4-story Old Willard was replaced by the larger and considerably more elaborate New Willard in 1901.

Place of Death:

Mrs. Mary (Johnson)(Stover) Brown House (burned)
near Elizabethton, Tennessee

Andrew Johnson died on July 31, 1875, while visiting in the home of his daughter. Fragments of a structure sometimes identified as this house have been incorporated into another building some distance away. That building, however, bears no resemblance to historic photographs of his daughter's house.

Place of Burial:

Andrew Johnson National Cemetery
(part of Andrew Johnson National
Historic Site)(NPS)
Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee

The 15-acre cemetery in which Eliza and Andrew Johnson are buried is about half a mile distant from the general area in which the homes and tailor shop are located. In 1875 his family interred him on Signal (later Monument) Hill, in the center of the tract, and 3 years later marked the gravesite with an elaborately decorated 26-foot-high marble shaft topped by an eagle. The Johnsons' graves are covered with marble slabs.

In 1901 Martha J. Patterson, one of the Johnsons' daughters, bequeathed the cemetery to the Federal Government. Between 1906 and 1948, the War Department administered it as Andrew Johnson National Cemetery and then transferred it to the National Park Service.

Monument:

Capitol Square
Raleigh, North Carolina

A joint monument erected by the State honors the three North Carolina "natives" who became Presidents: Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, and Andrew Johnson. It was dedicated by President Harry Truman in 1948.

ULYSSES S. GRANT
1869-1877

Birthplace:

Grant Birthplace State Memorial
Point Pleasant, Clermont County,
Ohio

Jesse Grant, Ulysses' father, came to this community in 1820. Married in June 1821, he settled in this small 1-story weatherboarded cabin (built 1817). Ulysses was born here April 27, 1822. The family moved to Georgetown, Ohio, in the fall of 1823.

The structure was removed in 1886, and for the next 10 years was on a riverboat as a traveling museum. From 1896 to 1936, it was exhibited on the State Fairgrounds in Columbus. In 1936, it was restored to its original location.

The State owns the birthplace and has furnished it with period pieces and a few Grant items. It is open to the public. The Grant family's presence in the area is also commemorated by the Grant Memorial Bridge (1925-26) and the Grant Memorial Church.

Later Homes:

Ulysses S. Grant Boyhood Home (NR)
219 E. Grant Avenue
(Maincross Street)
Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio

A comfortable 2-1/2-story brick house built by Grant's father in 1823, and added to in 1828, it remained the family home until 1840. Before the addition, the Water Street facade served as the principal entrance. (Grant attended school in the "Grant Schoolhouse," on S. Water Street, a 1-story whitewashed brick structure, now a museum operated by the State.) Ulysses left Georgetown to enter West Point in 1839.

The restored Ulysses S. Grant Boyhood Home is privately owned.

Grant Family Home (demolished)
Bethel, Clermont County, Ohio

His parents moved to Bethel about 1840 when he was a third classman at West Point. During his early military service, Grant spent a number of furloughs in their home and his second son, Ulysses II, was born here. He also visited in September-November 1854, after he resigned from the Army. Grant's parents moved to Covington, Kentucky, in 1855.

The State Historic Preservation Office believes that the house in Bethel no longer exists.

Early Military Career:

U.S. Military Academy (NHL)
West Point, Orange County, New York

Grant reported to West Point at the end of May 1839. He graduated in June 1843. The barracks in which he was quartered is not extant.

Jefferson Barracks Historic District (NR)
off Kingston Road
St. Louis County, Missouri

Grant was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, his first post, from September 1843 to May 1844. Although his stay was brief, it was of considerable significance in his personal life, because during this interlude he met and courted Julia Dent, the sister of a young officer with whom he had roomed at West Point. He would marry her in 1848.

From the time of its establishment in 1826, Jefferson Barracks was the western military headquarters of the United States Army. It was the starting point for numerous military and exploring expeditions and continued to be an important military base until the Army deactivated it in 1946.

Parts of the former reservation are in various forms of ownership. The county's Jefferson Barracks Historical Park occupies 490 acres of the northern part of the reservation. That section was not part of the post during Grant's service.

The grey limestone buildings that characterized Jefferson Barracks when Grant was stationed at the post were torn down in the 1890s, when the parade ground was enlarged. This section is used by the Missouri National Guard.

Fort Brown (NHL)
Brownsville
Cameron County, Texas

Ulysses S. Grant, as a young officer in Gen. Zachary Taylor's army, was a member of the force that built Fort Brown. To establish an advance position and thwart a Mexican attack, Taylor's army constructed a large bastioned earthwork (first Fort Brown) on the north side of the Rio Grande, opposite Matamoros, Mexico, in March-April 1846. This fort, constructed on Presidential orders, was in territory between the Nueces and Rio Grande that was disputed by the United States and Mexico. Its placement played a part in provoking the outbreak of the Mexican War.

In the 1850s, Fort Brown provided a military presence on the border. During the Civil War, it played a key role in the contest for Brownsville.

Mounds of earth define the outlines of the first fort. Remodeling of the 1868 buildings has somewhat lessened the historical authenticity of the second fort. Ownership of the property is mixed, including both public and private components.

Palo Alto Battlefield
National Historic Site (NPS)
6 miles north of Brownsville,
Cameron County, Texas

Ulysses Grant was present at this first of two important Mexican War battles fought on present American soil. General Taylor's victories here (May 8, 1846) and at Resaca de la Palma made invasion of Mexico possible.

The Palo Alto battle site has not changed materially since 1846. A 50-acre National Historic Site was authorized in 1978, but no Federal facilities have yet been developed.

Resaca de la Palma Battlefield (NHL)
Parades Line Road
Brownsville, Cameron County, Texas

The engagement between Taylor's forces and the Mexican Army, begun at Palo Alto, continued the next day (May 9, 1846), at Resaca de la Palma. Grant was likewise present. The Mexicans were defeated and fled across the Rio Grande, ending significant military action in Texas in the Mexican War.

The site is privately owned.

Marriage:

Dent Townhouse (presumably demolished)
4th and Cerre Streets
St. Louis, Missouri

August 22, 1848. This was the town residence of Julia's parents.

Early Military Career:

253 E. Fort Street (within Madison Barracks) (NR)
Sackets Harbor, Jefferson County, New York

Grant was stationed here from November 1848 to April 1849 and again from June 1851 to June 1852. The status of the residence is unknown.

Grant House (George M. Rich House)(moved)
Michigan State Fairgrounds
northeast corner, State Fair Avenue and
Woodward Avenue,
Detroit, Michigan

He was stationed at Fort Wayne from April 1849 to June 1850. Mrs. Grant resided with him in this small frame house after May 1849.

The house was originally at 1369 E. Fort Street, between Russell and Rivard Streets; it was brought to its present location in 1936. The structure has been restored and is open to the public during the State Fair. Displays connected with Grant are housed in it.

John H. Gore House (demolished)
corner, Russell Street and Jefferson Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

The Grants roomed with Gore, who was a friend of theirs, from June 1850 until about June 1851. The house was demolished in the 1870s.

Ulysses S. Grant Museum
("Grant House")("General Grant Headquarters")
Officers Row, Vancouver Barracks (NR)
1106 E. Evergreen Boulevard
Vancouver, Clark County, Washington

Captain Grant was stationed at Vancouver Barracks from September 1852 to October 1853.

Vancouver Barracks was a key military headquarters and supply depot from its establishment, as Camp Vancouver, in 1849, through World War II. Most structures are modern, but the greater part of a row of 19th-century officers' quarters are intact.

One of these is an imposing 2-story structure of log covered with clapboard that features a 3-sided veranda. It housed the post headquarters and "officers club" from the time of its construction, about 1849, until 1887. Grant was a frequent visitor during his stay at the Barracks, although he boarded at the Rufus Ingalls House (now demolished).

The structure is owned by the local school district and is operated as a museum recognizing Grant's tour of duty at the post.

Fort Humboldt, California
just off U.S. 101, southern edge of
Eureka, Humboldt County, California

Captain Grant's brief service at Fort Humboldt in January to May 1854 marked a time of loneliness and disillusionment for him that provoked his resignation from the Army.

Fort Humboldt was active in the years 1853-67. Nothing remains of it on the fort site, a bluff overlooking Humboldt Bay. The remodeled hospital, which has been shifted from its original site, is occupied by State offices. The location of the officers' quarters has been marked. A State park includes lands in the vicinity of the fort site.

Later Homes and Associated Sites:

Dent Townhouse (demolished)
Walnut Street
St. Louis, Missouri

Grant returned to the town home of his wife's parents after resigning from the Army, effective July 31, 1854, and remained here during part of the fall of that year.

White Haven
Grantwood Village
St. Louis County, Missouri

This was the country home of Grant's in-laws, Col. and Mrs. Frederick Dent, who purchased it in 1821. It was Julia's birthplace and the scene of their courtship. She frequently stayed with her parents while Grant was on military duty. He also lived here for about a year after he got out of the Army in 1854, and the family moved in again after Julia's mother died early in 1857. In 1858 Colonel Dent moved into St. Louis and left White Haven in his son-in-law's charge. Grant himself relocated in St. Louis in the winter of 1858-59, when he embarked on his real estate venture, and brought his family into the city in the spring.

In good condition, the 2-1/2-story house is privately owned. The south wing was a log cabin built after 1796. The main section, of oak and walnut, was built in 1808. Only 9 acres of the original holdings have not been developed.

Wish-ton-Wish (burned)
south of White Haven
St. Louis County, Missouri

The farm of Julia's brother, Lewis. Grant cultivated it in 1855-56. The house burned in 1870.

"Hardscrabble" (moved)
10501 Gravois Road
St. Louis County, Missouri

Grant built this large log cabin on a 60-acre tract, given to Julia by her father, about a mile northwest of White Haven. The cabin was completed and occupied for only a few months in the summer and fall of 1856.

Julia's mother died in January 1857, and the Grants then moved back to White Haven. From then until 1859 Hardscrabble was rented. In that year, Grant traded it for the Barton Street house in St. Louis. After legal problems, he regained title in 1867, and sold it at an unknown date.

The house has been dismantled and moved several times, and is now on the Busch estate 10 miles outside St. Louis. It was restored in 1979.

209 S. 15th Street (demolished)
St. Louis, Missouri

Grant rented a room at this address from his real estate partner in January-March 1859.

Boggs & Grant (demolished)
(Real Estate Agents)
219 (then 35) Pine Street
St. Louis, Missouri

The office of the real estate venture in which Grant participated from January to September 1859 was in a structure at this number.

7th and Lynch Streets (presumably demolished)
St. Louis, Missouri

Grant and his family lived in a rented house here from March to July 1859.

9th and Barton Streets (presumably demolished)
St. Louis, Missouri

Residence of the Grant family from July 1859 to May 1860, when they moved to Galena, Illinois.

1121 High Street
Galena, Jo Daviess County, Illinois

A small brick house rented by the Grants from May 1860 to April 1861.

J.R. Grant Leather Store
120 Main Street
Galena, Jo Daviess County, Illinois

While he resided in Galena in 1860-61, U.S. Grant worked in this store, owned by his father, Jesse Grant. Jesse owned the store from 1858 to 1868. The structure collapsed in 1979, but has been rebuilt using the original bricks.

Civil War Career:

Camp Yates (demolished)
100 block of S. Walnut Street
Springfield, Illinois

Grant's brief service at Camp Yates (ca. June 17-July 3, 1861) was the springboard for his meteoric ascent from regimental commander to General of the U.S. Armies, and ultimately the Presidency. Before he was given charge of the 21st Illinois Volunteer Infantry, he had despaired of gaining a command.

No remains of Camp Yates, a camp of instruction set up soon after the outbreak of hostilities, survive.

U.S. Grant Headquarters and Fort Defiance (demolished)
Cairo, Alexander County, Illinois

During his stay at Cairo, from September 1861 to February 1862, Grant conducted limited military operations into Kentucky and Missouri and planned his attacks on Forts Henry and Donelson, Tennessee.

Both the fort and headquarters structures used by Grant have been razed. The fort's location has also been modified by a shift southward in the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, which the fort commanded at the time it was constructed. A local park covers a portion of the fort site.

Columbus-Belmont Battlefield State Park (NR)
on U.S. 80
Columbus, Hickman County, Kentucky

During the opening months of the Civil War, Columbus was the most northerly and heavily fortified Confederate point of defense on the Mississippi River. On high bluffs, overlooking the river, the town was protected by trenches, earthworks, and a redoubt. Columbus was attacked by Grant's forces on November 8, 1861. Although he was repulsed, the effort, when contrasted with Union inactivity on other fronts, attracted favorable attention.

Following Grant's capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, the Confederates in March 1862 evacuated the town without contest.

A State park, including a museum, commemorates the battle. The redoubt has been reconstructed. A section of a mile-long chain stretched across the river, in an unsuccessful attempt to stop Union ships, is preserved.

Fort Donelson National Military Park (NPS)
Dover, Stewart County,
Tennessee

The capture of Fort Henry (on February 6, 1862) and Fort Donelson (on February 16) were acclaimed as the first major victories for the Union Army in the Civil War. They led to the evacuation of Nashville, Tenn., and Columbus, Ky., soon thereafter, and marked the first major milestone in Grant's Civil War career.

Fort Henry has been inundated by the waters of Kentucky Lake, although some of the outworks (rifle-pits) survive.

Mrs. Crisp's House, Grant's headquarters during the assault on Donelson, no longer stands. The Dover Hotel, used by him briefly on the morning of the day of surrender, is within the Park.

The 543-acre Fort Donelson National Military Park was established in 1928, under War Department auspices. It was transferred to the National Park Service in 1933. Private inholdings include 12 acres. An adjacent 15-acre National Cemetery is also under National Park Service jurisdiction.

Shiloh National Military Park (NPS)
Shiloh, Hardin County,
Tennessee

The bitter battle of Shiloh (Pittsburg Landing) was fought on April 6-7, 1862. The Confederate forces sought to take the initiative by destroying Grant's army before the arrival of the Army of the Ohio, but were defeated. Grant's headquarters, the Cherry Mansion, is in the town of Savannah, near but not in the present Park area. It has survived.

The Park was established in 1894. It was transferred to the National Park Service in 1933, along with the adjacent National Cemetery. The Park holdings include 3,837 acres, 55 of which are non-Federal. The cemetery is 10 acres in extent.

Port Gibson Battlefield (NR)
4 miles west of Port Gibson
Claiborne County, Mississippi

Scene of a 18-hour engagement on May 1, 1863, between Confederates led by Brig. Gen. John S. Bowen and Union troops led by Grant. The battle secured Grant's foothold on the eastern bank of the Mississippi River, which facilitated his later capture of Vicksburg.

The relatively unaltered battle site includes ravines, ridges, streams, the 1-1/2-story cypress Shaifer House (which served as Grant's command post during part of the engagement), and the site of Magnolia Church. The area is in mixed public and private ownership.

Old Capitol (NR)
100 N. State Street
Jackson, Hinds County, Mississippi

A Greek Revival building that served as the State capitol between 1839 and 1903. The raising of the Union flag over the structure, on May 14, 1863, concluded Grant's successful assault on the city (the Battle of Jackson).

The Old Capitol is of brick and stone. It is 2 stories over a high basement and features a central dome and lantern. Restored in 1959-61, the structure is a museum operated by the State.

Champion Hill Battlefield (NHL)
4 miles southwest of Bolton,
Hinds County, Mississippi

In this major battle (May 16, 1863), preceding the siege of Vicksburg, Grant forced the retreat of Gen. John C. Pemberton's army within the fortifications of that city.

The hilly battlefield area contains several of the buildings used as headquarters and hospitals during the battle. Private owners control the property.

Big Black River Battlefield (NR)
vicinity of Smith's Station,
Hinds County, Mississippi

On May 17, 1863, Grant's Federal troops successfully attacked fortifications to which the Confederates had fallen back. These were cotton-bale and earthen works thrown up by the Confederates early in May to

protect the Big Black River Bridge. The Confederates were routed; burned the Big Black River Bridge and the steamer Dot, which had served as a temporary bridge; and retreated into the defenses of Vicksburg.

The battle site, including land on both sides of the river, is in private ownership.

Vicksburg National Military Park (NPS)
Vicksburg, Warren County, Mississippi

Grant's victory at Vicksburg gave the North control of the Mississippi and cut the Confederacy in two. The fortifications of the 48-day investment of the city (May 18-July 4, 1863), which ended with the Confederates' surrender, are remarkably well preserved. They include 9 major Confederate forts, 12 Union approaches, and many miles of breastworks, gun emplacements, and rifle-pits.

Grant's headquarters area was in the northeastern portion of the present park. An equestrian statue of him stands on the site.

The Park was established in 1899 and transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service in 1933. It includes about 1,740 acres, all but 128 of which are federally owned.

The associated 116-acre National Cemetery contains more than 18,000 interments, of which nearly 13,000 are unidentified.

Old Warren County Court House (NHL)
Court Square
Vicksburg, Warren County, Mississippi

Grant paid a symbolic visit to the courthouse after the Confederate surrender of Vicksburg, on July 4, 1863. The courthouse is a 2-1/2-story rectangular brick structure of Greek Revival design that was completed in 1861.

The Old Warren County Court House is owned by the county.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park (NPS)
vicinity of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and
Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia

Grant was the recently appointed commander of the Departments of the Mississippi and the Tennessee at the time of the significant engagements at Orchard Knob (November 23, 1863), Lookout Mountain (November 24), and Missionary Ridge (November 25). The Confederates were driven from all

three strategic points in turn. Orchard Knob was his command post for the assault on Missionary Ridge.

The Park consists of about 8,100 acres of land (nearly all federally owned) dispersed in a number of separate parcels: Chickamauga Battlefield (in Georgia) about 7 miles south of Chattanooga, including nearly the entire scene of that battle, a severe Union defeat that took place in September 1863; Point Park and Lookout Mountain Battlefield, another extensive tract that includes the Ochs Museum, depicting the siege of Chattanooga that took place after the battle of Chickamauga, and the restored Cravens House; a series of small reservations along the summit of Missionary Ridge; and other small detached tracts.

One of the detached areas of particular significance in relation to Grant is the Orchard Knob Reservation, where his command post of November 25 is marked by two monuments within a granite wall.

Grant's Headquarters (demolished)
110 E. 1st Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

This structure was used by Grant intermittently as his headquarters between October 25 and December 20, 1863, during the period when he was organizing and executing his campaign to free the Chattanooga area of Confederate forces.

The privately owned building was demolished in 1966.

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields
Memorial National Military Park (NPS)
vicinity of Fredericksburg, Virginia

Two of the Park's 7 major units preserve remains and terrain of important battles between the armies led by Generals Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee: The Wilderness (May 5-6, 1864), tactically a defeat but a strategic success for Grant; and Spotsylvania Court House (May 8-21), which featured some of the most savage hand-to-hand combat of the war.

Sites involved in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, as well as several smaller historic sites (and the Fredericksburg National Cemetery), constitute the rest of the Park.

The battlefields and cemetery were transferred to the National Park Service in 1933. They include a total of about 5,921 acres; all but about 656 are federally owned.

Richmond National Battlefield Park (NPS)
vicinity of Richmond, Virginia

A 769-acre Park consisting of 9 separate parcels, which contains sites associated with the Union's two great campaigns against Richmond, the Confederate capital: Gen. George B. McClellan's (1862) and Grant's (1864-65). Engagements at Cold Harbor (May 31-June 12, 1864) and Fort Harrison (September 29-30, 1864) were key battles in the latter campaign. Grant was on site at Cold Harbor during the June 3 assault and at Fort Harrison shortly after its capture by a Union storming column.

The Park includes parcels at both Cold Harbor and Fort Harrison.

City Point
(Appomattox Manor and Site of Grant Cabin)
(part of Petersburg National Battlefield)(NPS)
Hopewell, Virginia

The grounds of Appomattox Manor sheltered Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's military headquarters from June 15, 1864, to March 29, 1865. This headquarters complex directed not only the protracted siege of Petersburg and the investment of Richmond, for which it served as a command post, but was also the center from which Grant directed the Federal forces' operations throughout the country.

Grant's headquarters and "residence" were at first in tents. In November, as the siege of Petersburg continued, the forces prepared themselves for winter by erecting log cabins. Grant's vertically boarded 2-room cabin, one room of which served as his office and the other as his bedroom and reception area, was similar to others in the headquarters compound.

Mrs. Grant visited several times. President Lincoln came to City Point twice, briefly in June 1864, and again in late March-early April 1865. He slept aboard boats on the James and Appomattox Rivers.

Grant's cabin was moved to Philadelphia in 1865. In recent years in that city, the structure suffered deterioration. The National Park Service acquired the cabin in 1980, and in September 1981 dismantled and removed it from its site in Fairmount Park. It is now in storage, pending reassembly on the original site at City Point.

The core of the T-shaped Appomattox Manor House dates from ca. 1763. The east wing was added in 1840, and other changes were made later. The structure has brick sidewalls, but the rest of the building is of frame. It rests on land that was in the Eppes family from 1635 until it was turned over to the National Park Service in 1979. The Eppeses were Confederate sympathizers who left the property when Union forces occupied it. During 1864-65, the manor house sheltered telegraph facilities of Grant's command and was put to other uses by Federal forces.

Appomattox Manor is administered as a unit of Petersburg National Battlefield.

Petersburg National Battlefield (NPS)
Petersburg, Virginia

The Union army waged a 10-month campaign in 1864-65 to seize Petersburg, a key focus of the railroad lines supplying Richmond and Gen. Robert E. Lee's army. Extensive and formidable earthworks thrown up by the defending Confederates and invading Union forces remain within the Park, which also includes, for administrative purposes, City Point in Hopewell, Virginia, where General Grant made his headquarters.

Established in 1926, the Park was transferred to the National Park Service in 1933, along with the adjacent National Cemetery. The area as a whole includes about 1,536 acres; private inholdings total 12 acres. The Cemetery embraces an additional 9 acres.

Thomas Wallace House (NR)
southwest corner, Brown and S. Market Streets
Petersburg, Virginia

Following the fall of Petersburg, the Wallace House served briefly as Grant's headquarters.

The 2-story brick house is of Italianate style, but incorporates Georgian Revival elements; it was built ca. 1855. The Wallace House is privately owned.

McLean House (reconstruction)
Appomattox Court House National Historical Park (NPS)
3 miles northeast of Appomattox,
Appomattox County, Virginia

Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia, the Confederacy's most formidable field army, to General Grant at Appomattox on April 9, 1865. They met in the Wilmer McLean house, a 2-story brick dwelling built about 1848. The house was dismantled in 1893. Its materials virtually disappeared over the next half century. The present house is a reconstruction.

Authorized in 1930, the Park was transferred to the National Park Service in 1933 by the War Department. It includes about 1,319 acres, nearly all of which is federally owned.

Postwar Homes:

Grant Home (demolished)
2009 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The Union Club presented this house to General Grant in late 1864 or early 1865. It was the family's first postwar "home" in the East after leaving Galena, Illinois.

Precise periods of use are uncertain, although they were probably infrequent, because the Grants were in New York City or Washington most of the time and also traveled extensively, including a lengthy trip around the world (1877-79).

309 Wood Street
Burlington, Burlington County, New Jersey

The Grants used this property frequently as a summer retreat during and after the Civil War. He was en route here when Lincoln was assassinated. No physical description is available.

Grant Home State Memorial (NHL)
511 Bouthillier Street
Galena, Jo Daviess County, Illinois

After the Civil War, in August 1865, the citizens of Galena presented their hometown war hero with this handsome residence. Because of official duties and his preference for various other homes he maintained in the East, however, he used it infrequently, most notably during his victorious first race for the Presidency in 1868. After completing his second term in 1877, Grant resided temporarily at Galena, but soon began an extensive world tour (1877-79), after which he again stayed in the town for a short time. After the Grants settled in New York City in 1880, they rented out the Galena house.

A 2-story Italianate structure of brick, the house was built in 1859-60. It features wide overhanging eaves supported by large wooden brackets and a low-pitched roof.

In 1904, Grant's son, Frederick Dent Grant, deeded the home to the city for preservation as a memorial to his father. The State acquired the structure in 1932 and, in 1955-57, restored its historic appearance. The home, which is on 6 acres of ground, is furnished with period pieces and Grant family items. It is open to the public.

205-I Street, NW (demolished)
(part of Douglas Row) (Minnesota Row)
Washington, D.C.

The Grants moved to this house around Christmas 1865, during the Andrew Johnson administration, and used it until Grant became President in March 1869. At that time, Mrs. Grant wanted to stay in the I Street house and use the White House only for offices and official receptions. They did decide, however, to move to the White House in mid-March. When the Grants disposed of the I Street house is uncertain.

The I Street house was one of the "gift houses" presented to the Grants by admirers after the Civil War. Ironically, it had been built for Stephen Douglas and had served before the Civil War as the home of John C. Breckinridge, the Southern Democratic leader who opposed Lincoln for the Presidency in 1860 and later became a prominent Confederate.

Inaugurations:

East Portico
U.S. Capitol

March 4, 1869; March 4, 1873.

Inaugural Balls:

North front section
U.S. Treasury Building (NHL)
15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

March 4, 1869.

Muslin Palace (temporary building)(demolished)
southwest corner, 4th and E Streets, NW

March 4, 1873.

Presidential Retreats:

Scott-Grant House
3238 R Street, NW
Washington, D.C.

This residence was used by the Grants as a summer retreat on occasion in 1865 and after. Built in 1854, it is on a hill above the lower part of Georgetown and undoubtedly offered a cooler atmosphere than either the I Street house or the White House. In excellent condition, it is privately owned.

991 Ocean Avenue (demolished)
Long Branch, Monmouth County, New Jersey

President Grant began summering at Long Branch in 1869, and probably returned every year except when he was on overseas travel. He usually came after Congress had adjourned. He continued his visits after his retirement from the Presidency in 1877.

A group of prominent associates, in 1869, presented him with this large 2-1/2-story board and batten cottage, which had been built a few years earlier. It featured large 2-level verandas that caught the sea breezes. The house was demolished in 1963, although the site is marked.

Retirement Home:

3 E. 66th Street (demolished)
New York City, New York

The Grants resided in a townhouse at this address from early 1881 until 1885, although they continued to summer at Long Branch, New Jersey.

Place of Death:

Grant Cottage State Memorial
("Drexel Cottage")(NR)
off County Road 101,
on Mount McGregor,
near Wilton, Saratoga County, New York

Grant, who was suffering badly from throat cancer, was brought from New York City to the mountain retreat of Joseph W. Drexel on June 16, 1885, in hopes of making him more comfortable. In the succeeding weeks, he worked very hard on his Memoirs, which he completed shortly before he died on the morning of July 23, 1885.

Drexel, who had made the wooden cottage available for Grant's use, directed that it be kept exactly as it was when Grant died. It has become a State memorial open to the public.

Place of Burial (temporary):

Vault near rear of
present "Grant's Tomb"
Riverside Park
Riverside Drive, near W. 122nd Street
New York City, New York

Shortly before he died, Grant requested that he be buried in New York City.

His son chose the site in newly established Riverside Park. After one of the most impressive funerals ever held in the City, he was interred on August 8, 1885.

Memorial/Tomb:

General Grant National Memorial
("Grant's Tomb")(NPS)
Riverside Park
Riverside Drive, near W. 122nd Street
New York City, New York

Grant was reinterred in April 1897. A 150-foot-high granite structure on a bluff overlooking the Hudson, Grant's Tomb is Classical in architecture. Its base is 90 feet square and 72 feet high. An entrance portico, supported by 10 Doric columns, projects from its southern facade. A rotunda, surrounded by Ionic columns and topped by a conical dome, rises from the base. The open crypt containing the sarcophagi of Grant and his wife dominates the interior.

The Grant Monument Association raised the funds for construction of this permanent memorial; the City donated the site, which is not far from the temporary gravesite. The Tomb was built in 1891-97.

When Mrs. Grant died in 1902, her body was placed in a twin sarcophagus adjacent to that of her husband. The Grant Monument Association of the City of New York and the City jointly managed the memorial until 1956, when its transfer to the Federal Government was authorized. In 1959, with the cooperation of the Association, the National Park Service began administering it as General Grant National Memorial. National Park Service holdings are less than 1 acre.

Memorial:

Grant Memorial (NPS)
Union Square, east end of The Mall,
1st Street, between Maryland and
Pennsylvania Avenues,
Washington, D.C.

This bronze sculpture group features a large equestrian statue of General Grant on a center pedestal and groups of Union cavalry and artillery in action at ends of a long granite base. The Memorial is just west of the U.S. Capitol. It is 252 feet in length and 71 feet in width. Henry M. Shrady and Edmond Amateis were the sculptors. Authorized by Congress in 1901, it was dedicated in 1922, the centennial year of Grant's birth.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES
1877-1881

Birthplace:

Hayes Birthplace (demolished)
northeast corner, William and Winter Streets
Delaware, Delaware County, Ohio

His father, Rutherford, and mother, Sophia Hayes, came to this central Ohio community from Vermont in 1817. Hayes was born, about 4 months after his father died, on October 4, 1822, probably in a 2-story brick structure. Delaware remained his mother's home until at least 1838.

The appearance of the probable birthplace structure, which was replaced by a gas station in the 1920s, is known from engravings and photos. The site is in private ownership, but the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has placed a memorial marker.

Later Homes:

East Hall (demolished)
Isaac Webb's Academy
High Street
Middletown, Middlesex County, Connecticut

Hayes attended this institution in 1837-38. The building was torn down at an unknown date to make way for a parking lot.

Kenyon Building (reconstruction)
Kenyon College
Gambier, Knox County, Ohio

Hayes boarded in a gable room in this structure, while attending the college in 1838-42. The structure burned, but has been rebuilt by the college.

Building at
4th and Vine Streets (demolished)
Cincinnati, Ohio

Hayes moved to Cincinnati in November 1849 and set up law practice. He and his partner at first slept in their office, at this address. The identities of his residences from this time until his marriage are unclear.

Marriage:

Mrs. Maria Webb Residence (demolished)
141 W. 6th Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

December 30, 1852. The newlyweds lived with Lucy's mother (Mrs. Maria Webb) until the spring of 1854.

Later Homes:

383 (then 621) W. 6th Street (demolished)
Cincinnati, Ohio

Rutherford and Lucy Hayes bought this home in 1854. It was a 3-story brick rowhouse where they continued to reside until his first election as Governor of Ohio, in 1867.

Military Service:

Camp Jackson (Camp Chase) (NR)
2900 Sullivant Avenue
Columbus, Ohio

Major (later Lieutenant Colonel) Rutherford B. Hayes and his subordinate, William McKinley, served in the Union army here in the late spring and summer of 1861. (Future President Garfield performed recruiting duties at the camp in August-December of the same year.)

The cemetery, surrounded by a stone wall, is all that remains of Camp Jackson, a Civil War camp of instruction established for Federal recruits in 1861. The troops lived in tents at first. At its peak, the camp contained 160 houses, a stockade, and three large 1-story frame buildings. It was converted into a military prison and renamed in 1862.

The prison camp was closed in 1865. The cemetery is now controlled by the Veterans' Administration.

Fort Scammon
intersection of Fort Hill Drive
and MacCorkle Avenue
Charleston, Kanawha County, West Virginia

Federal troops built an earthwork at this site in 1863. Rutherford B. Hayes and William McKinley served at the fort. The site is privately owned; there are some remains.

Cedar Creek Battlefield (NHL)
on I-81 between Middletown
and Strasburg, Virginia

Hayes commanded a division in the Union force, under the command of Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, that defeated Confederates under Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early on October 19, 1864. The battle site is privately owned.

Washington Residence:

452-13th Street, NW (demolished)

Hayes rented two rooms on the first floor of a widow's house during his single term in Congress (1865-67).

Later Homes:

Judge Swayne House (demolished?)
51 E. State Street
Columbus, Ohio

Governor Hayes' residence in 1869. Exactly where he lived earlier or later in his first term is uncertain.

60 E. Broad Street (demolished?)
Columbus, Ohio

Governor and Presidential candidate Hayes resided here in 1876-77 when not in residence at Spiegel Grove. He gave up the house in February 1877, shortly before going to Washington to be inaugurated as President.

Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center
(Spiegel Grove State Park) (NHL)
Hayes and Buckland Avenues
Fremont, Sandusky County, Ohio

The Spiegel Grove estate was the home of Rutherford B. Hayes from 1873 until his death in 1893. During these years, he was Governor of Ohio and President of the United States. Also on the grounds are the Hayes Library and the burial site of President and Mrs. Hayes.

Sardis Birchard, uncle-guardian of Hayes, acquired the estate about 1846 as the prospective site of a home for himself and his nephew, who was then practicing law locally. Hayes, however, moved to Cincinnati in 1849.

Subsequently, Birchard, during the period 1859-63, constructed a 2-1/2-story brick residence on the land as a summer retreat for his nephew. Hayes moved into it permanently in 1873, when he returned to Fremont after completing his second term as Governor of Ohio. At that time, the Hayeses, to better serve their family of six children, enlarged the house by adding a 1-story frame addition on the west side.

While resident here Hayes was elected to his third term as Governor (1875-77), and in 1877 became President. In 1880, before retiring, he erected a major brick addition on the north. This duplicated the gabled front of the original portion of the structure and more than doubled its size. He also made other, less major, changes. In 1889, the year Mrs. Hayes died, he tore down the 1873 frame addition and replaced it with the present 2-1/2-story wing.

After Hayes' death in 1893, one of his sons, Col. Webb C. Hayes, lived on the estate for many years. In 1909-10, acting as spokesman for the family, he presented it to the State of Ohio with stipulations that the house be reserved indefinitely for family use and that the State build a memorial library-museum on the grounds. These conditions were complied with. In 1966, however, with the concurrence of the family, the house was opened to the public.

The exterior of the rambling residence, which has some 20 rooms, epitomizes 19th-century Victorian architecture. Its broad veranda, now screened, stretches along the double-gabled facade. Because of various renovations and redecorations, not all of the rooms reflect their historic condition.

The six entranceways to the estate are framed by impressive iron gates that were once used at the White House. South of the residence is the tomb of President and Mrs. Hayes. The house and grounds, library, burial site, and 25 acres of land are administered jointly by the Hayes family, the Ohio Historical Society, and the Rutherford B. Hayes and Lucy Webb Hayes Foundation as the Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center. The property is open to the public.

Inauguration:

Red Room
The White House

March 4, 1877. In a private ceremony. (March 4 was a Sunday.) The ceremony was repeated at the Capitol the next day.

Inaugural Ball:

(Old) Willard Hotel
northwest corner,
14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Although no formal ball was held, the Hayes family was honored by a special reception on the evening of March 5.

The final Congressional count of the electoral vote, settling the election, had occurred only on March 2; uncertainty as to whether Hayes or Governor Samuel J. Tilden of New York would become President may account for some of the restraint shown in the celebration.

Presidential Retreat:

"Corn Rigs," or Anderson House
(part of "Old Soldiers' Home")(NHL)
Rock Creek Church Road and
Upshur Street, NW
Washington, D.C.

See under Properties associated with the Presidency.

Place of Death:

Spiegel Grove State Park (NHL)
Hayes and Buckland Avenues
Fremont, Sandusky County, Ohio

Hayes died at home on January 17, 1893.

Places of Burial:

Oakwood Cemetery
Fremont, Sandusky County, Ohio

Hayes was interred here from 1893 to 1915. He was buried with Mrs. Hayes, who had died in 1889. He had purchased the stone that marked their graves.

Spiegel Grove State Park (NHL)
Hayes and Buckland Avenues
Fremont, Sandusky County, Ohio

Rutherford and Lucy Hayes were reinterred on the grounds of their estate in 1915. Their stone marker was moved with them.

Library/Memorial:

Rutherford B. Hayes Library
(within Rutherford B. Hayes
Presidential Center)
1337 Hayes Avenue
Fremont, Sandusky County, Ohio

Constructed between 1916 and 1922, partially with funds donated by Webb C. Hayes, one of President Hayes' sons, and enlarged in 1967, the Rutherford B. Hayes Library is s short distance north of Spiegel Grove. It is a large structure of gray sandstone in Classical architectural style, which contains an extensive library and museum with memorabilia and papers of Hayes and his family, and mementos of various soldiers and statesmen.

The Hayes Library can be said, with some justice, to be the first Presidential Library on a modern scale, although it is not administered by the National Archives, as those in the formal system are. The Library is open to the public.

JAMES A. GARFIELD
1881

Birthplace:

Garfield Cabin (burned)
Center and Jackson Roads
Moreland Hills (then Orange),
Cuyahoga County, Ohio

President Garfield was the last President born in a log cabin, on November 19, 1831. His father had built the cabin about 2 years before. When James was less than a year old his father died. Except for about a year, when James and his mother appear to have lived with her second husband, this was the family's permanent residence until she sold the property in 1853 and went to live with a daughter at Solon, Ohio. The cabin appears to have burned soon after. (A similar cabin stands on the grounds of Garfield's later home, Lawnfield, which is now the James A. Garfield National Historic Site.)

By the time his mother moved away from the birthplace cabin, James had already been away from home for several years. In 1848, he worked temporarily on a canal boat. During the next 6 years, he taught school in several different places in his section of northeast Ohio and did other work, such as carpentry, alternating work with study at several academies in the area. The last of these, Western Reserve Eclectic Institute (now Hiram College), he entered in August 1851. During his first year, he worked as a janitor. He studied there off and on until 1854.

Garfield's specific places of residence during the 1848-54 period appear never to have been thoroughly compiled, although some of them are known. All appear to have been temporary, including periods of "boarding around" in the homes of his students, as was then customary.

Later Homes:

Williams College
Williamstown,
Berkshire County, Massachusetts

Garfield stayed in No. 16, South College, during his first year (1854-55), and in No. 23, East College, during his second (1855-56). Both structures are extant. Between terms his first year, he taught at a school in North Pownal, Vt., where Chester Arthur had been principal a few years earlier. His second year's vacation was spent in a school at Poestenkill, N.Y. (A community nearby was later named for him.)

Marriage/Home:

Rudolph Home (status unknown)
Hiram, Portage County, Ohio

On November 11, 1858, James, who became principal (president) of Hiram College the same year, and Lucretia Rudolph, earlier his classmate at Hiram, were married in her parents' home. Until they acquired their own residence in Hiram in 1863, they often boarded with her family. This was the case during the first part of James' absences in military service during the Civil War. The Garfields also spent two summers here in the mid-1870s after their own Hiram property was sold, and before they acquired Lawnfield.

Later Home:

Garfield (Brown) House (NR)
6825 Hinsdale Street
Hiram, Portage County, Ohio

Lucretia Garfield rented this house in 1862, while her husband, James, was away at war. The next year, they purchased it. It was a 2-1/2-story frame Greek Revival structure dating from ca. 1852. They added the side wing to the gable-roofed structure shortly after purchase. The Garfields owned it until 1872, during his early Congressional career.

Hiram was Mrs. Garfield's home town, and he had significant ties to the community through his education there and his service as teacher and president of Hiram College (then Western Reserve Eclectic Institute).

The Brown House was the first home they had owned. Previously, the Garfields had stayed in several houses in the town, including a term in the home of an earlier president of the college.

The property is privately owned and in good condition.

Military Service:

Camp Jackson (Camp Chase) (NR)
2900 Sullivant Avenue
Columbus, Ohio

Garfield performed recruiting duties at the camp in August-December 1861. (Sergeant William McKinley and Lieutenant Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes were stationed there earlier, in the summer of 1861.)

The cemetery, surrounded by a stone wall, is all that remains of Camp Jackson, a Civil War camp of instruction established for Federal recruits in 1861. At its peak, it contained 160 houses, a stockade, and three large 1-story frame buildings. It was converted into a military prison camp and renamed in 1862. The prison camp was closed in 1865. The cemetery is now administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Garfield Place (John M. Burns House) (NR)
Second Avenue
Prestonburg
Floyd County, Kentucky

Colonel Garfield used this 2-story, L-shaped, frame house as his headquarters about the time of the engagement at Middle Creek, Kentucky (January 10, 1862). Victory there brought his promotion to brigadier general.

The structure is privately owned and in good condition.

Shiloh National Military Park and Cemetery (NPS)
Shiloh, Hardin County, Tennessee

Garfield served creditably as a brigade commander in Maj. Gen. Don C. Buell's army in the bitter battle fought here on April 6-7, 1862. The battle paved the way for the siege and capture of Corinth, Miss., in which Garfield also participated.

The battle site, established as a Park in 1894, and the adjacent National Cemetery were long under the jurisdiction of the War Department; they entered National Park Service administration in 1933. Their total acreage is 3,837, nearly all of which is owned by the National Park Service. The Cemetery is 10 acres in extent.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga
National Military Park (NPS)
near Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia--
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Congressman-elect Garfield played a significant role in the battle of Chickamauga (September 18-20, 1863) as chief of staff to Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans. The battle's outcome discredited Rosecrans, but Garfield's reputation was largely unscathed, and he was promoted to major general.

In addition to the site of the battle of Chickamauga, the Park includes the sites of the later battles of Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge. Established in 1890 under War Department auspices, the Park's administration was transferred to the National Park Service

in 1933. The Park includes about 8,100 acres of land, nearly all of which is in Federal ownership, dispersed in a number of parcels.

Washington Residence:

Garfield House (demolished)
1227 I Street, NW

During his early years in Congress (1863-70), Garfield stayed in boardinghouses and rented dwellings. He rose in Congressional prominence, and, perhaps because he represented a "safe" Republican district, decided to build a home in the Capital. A square brick building was constructed in 1869-70 and occupied by the family until the fall of 1880, the year he was elected President. The family was usually here almost full-time from December to June each year, during Congressional sessions.

The house has been razed. A parking lot occupies its site.

Later Home:

James A. Garfield National
Historic Site (Lawnfield) (NPS)
1059 Mentor Avenue
Mentor, Lake County, Ohio

The Garfields purchased this country estate of 160 acres in 1876, during his service in the House of Representatives. In 1877-79, they enlarged the house into a 2-1/2-story structure with a large porch across the front. This house was the scene of Garfield's successful "front-porch" campaign for the Presidency in 1880.

After his assassination the next year, Mrs. Garfield continued to use Lawnfield until her death in 1918, although she spent much time in Pasadena, California, in her later years. She completed a library wing and additional rooms at the rear that she and her husband had planned to add.

A cabin similar to Garfield's birthplace, and of approximately the same age, stands on the property, as does a small 1-story building originally used as a library and then as a campaign office during 1880.

In 1936, the Western Reserve Historical Society, which acquired the property from Garfield heirs, opened it to the public as a museum. The Lake County Historical Society has also cooperated in its operation.

Under the provisions of Federal legislation passed in 1980, Lawnfield will become an area of the National Park System. The 8-acre Park will be operated by the Western Reserve Historical Society under a cooperative agreement that is in preparation.

Inauguration:

East Portico
U.S. Capitol

March 4, 1881.

Inaugural Ball:

Arts and Industries Building (NHL)
Smithsonian Institution
900 Jefferson Drive, SW

March 4, 1881. The building had been only recently completed.

A dramatic example of 19th-century "exposition" architecture, characterized as High Victorian Romanesque in style, the structure was built to house permanently the foreign exhibits sent to the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition (1876). It is a brick edifice of 2 stories in a square configuration formed by 1-story ranges connecting the arms of a Greek cross to corner pavilions. The rotunda is 108 feet high.

The Smithsonian Institution continues to use the Arts and Industries Building and has recently restored its 19th-century appearance.

Assassination:

Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Depot (demolished)
southwest corner, 6th and B Streets, NW
Washington, D.C.

Garfield was shot in one of the waiting rooms around 9:20 A.M. on July 2, 1881, as he left the city for a New England vacation. He was taken to the White House.

The main building of the National Gallery of Art now stands on the site. The trainsheds, also removed, once extended southward nearly halfway across the Mall.

Place of Death:

C.G. Franklyn Cottage (destroyed)
Long Branch (Elberon),
Monmouth County, New Jersey

Garfield lingered for more than 2 months after being shot. He was taken to the New Jersey shore on September 6, 1881, in hopes of improving his condition. He, however, died on the night of September 19. The cottage in which he died was a private home that had been made available for his convalescence. A storm subsequently destroyed it.

Place of Burial (temporary):

Lakeview Cemetery
12316 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

Garfield was buried on September 26, 1881; in 1890, when the Garfield Memorial in this cemetery was completed, he was reinterred in it.

Memorial/Tomb:

Garfield Memorial (NR)
Lakeview Cemetery
12316 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

A monumental sandstone structure built after an international design competition conducted by the Garfield National Memorial Association, which raised the funds for construction through public subscription. The Memorial, completed in 1890, strikingly reflects the dominant Richardsonian Romanesque architecture of the time.

The principal circular tower of the Memorial is 50 feet in diameter and rises 150 feet above the terrace on which it is placed; the tower is capped with a distinctive conical-shaped stone roof. The Memorial is entered from a 43-foot-high rectangular porch containing an entrance and vestibule. The porch is topped by a flat roof that may be reached by circular staircases that rise through the turrets flanking the main tower.

Within the elaborately decorated main room of the large tower is a full-length standing statue of the President, executed in white Carrara marble. He and Mrs. Garfield are interred in a crypt directly beneath this room; the crypt is accessible by circular stairs at the rear of the room. President Garfield was reinterred here in 1890.

The Memorial is owned and maintained by the cemetery; it is open to the public part of the year.

Memorial:

Garfield Statue (NPS)
Maryland Avenue and 1st Street, SW
Washington, D.C.

This statue by J.Q.A. Ward is the only memorial to the President in the Capital City..

CHESTER A. ARTHUR
1881-1885

Birthplace:

Chester A. Arthur Birthplace
State Historic Site (replica)
North Fairfield, Franklin County, Vermont

Despite some controversy as to the date and place, most authorities concur that President Arthur was born on October 5, 1830, in a small 2-room frame house, built by the Baptists of this community for the Rev. William Arthur, the future President's father. The family moved from Fairfield only 2 years later, when the Reverend Arthur began serving in Williston, in the next county.

The building was torn down at an unknown date in the 19th century. A small monument was erected on the site in 1903, after the property was presented to the State by a private citizen. In the early 1950s the State acquired additional land around the monument and constructed a symbolic replica of the birthplace. The site is open to the public.

Boyhood Homes:

Arthur Home (moved)
Elm Street
Perry, Wyoming County,
New York

The Arthurs resided here from 1835 to 1837, coming from Hinesburg, Vermont, where they had spent the years 1833-35. This 1-story frame building, which was the town's Baptist parsonage, has been greatly altered, although the exact character of all the changes is unknown.

Reverend Arthur served a number of other upstate New York churches during Chester's youth. The only surviving residences that have been discovered are this home and the two following properties.

Arthur Home (moved)
Woodlawn Avenue, Greenwich (then Union Village),
Washington County, New York

From 1839 to 1844, the Reverend Arthur was pastor in this community, where his son Chester attended the local academy. (They moved here from York, in Livingston County, where they had spent the years 1837 to 1839.)

Both the home and the school are extant. The 2-story frame home was originally on Church Street adjacent to the Bottskill Baptist Church. An addition has been put on the house, which is privately owned.

The academy, on Academy Street, now serves as a home for the elderly.

Arthur Home
626-1st Avenue
Lansingburgh (Troy)
Rensselaer County, New York

After spending 2 years (1844-46) as pastor in Schenectady (where Chester may have at first lived at home while attending Union College in that city), the Reverend Arthur settled his family in this home in Troy, where they remained until 1849. Their home has survived, but has been modified by the addition of asphalt siding.

Later ministerial posts of the senior Arthur included Hoosick (1849-1853), Watervliet (1853-55), Albany (1855-64), and Newtonville (1864-75). By the time his father settled in Albany, Chester had moved to New York City to pursue the study of law.

Marriage:

Calvary Church
Park Avenue South and 21st Street
New York City, New York

October 25, 1859.

Later Home:

Arthur Home (NHL)
123 Lexington Avenue
New York City, New York

Chester Arthur lived in this house for most of his adult life. It was his home during his service as President (1881-85) and he died here in 1886.

Arthur became a resident of New York City in about 1853. He and his wife appear to have acquired this residence about the time of their marriage in 1859. When President James A. Garfield died on September 19, 1881, Arthur privately took the oath of office in a late-night ceremony in his home and became the 21st President.

Arthur's residence, a 5-story brownstone rowhouse, has been considerably altered. The original entrance, once at the second-floor level, has been closed. Businesses and apartments occupy the building and its interior has been altered to accommodate them. The building is privately owned and not open to the public.

Washington Residence:

704-14th Street, NW (demolished)

Arthur lived here as Vice President for a brief period in 1881.

Inauguration:

Arthur Home (NHL)
123 Lexington Avenue
New York City, New York

September 20, 1881. Arthur took the oath privately in his home at about 2:15 A.M. after President Garfield's death the night before.

Vice President's Room
U.S. Capitol

Arthur repeated the oath of office on September 22, 1881. Ex-Presidents Grant and Hayes were present.

Inaugural Balls:

None.

Temporary Presidential Residence:

"Gray House" (Butler House) (demolished)
3 B Street, SE
Washington, D.C.

Arthur resided here from September 21 to December 7, 1881, to give Mrs. Garfield time to vacate the White House, and to permit the renovation and redecoration that he wished performed in the White House.

The "Gray House," built by Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, was torn down in 1930. A Congressional office building stands on the site.

Place of Death:

Arthur Home (NHL)
123 Lexington Avenue
New York City, New York

The former President, after a period of declining health, died at home on November 18, 1886.

Place of Burial:

Albany Rural Cemetery (NR)
Albany, New York

Arthur was buried on November 22, 1886, near his wife, who had died in early 1880, and other relatives. His remains rest in an above-ground sarcophagus, at the head of which stands a life-size bronze figure of heroic size. The figure represents the Angel of Sorrow, who is placing a long palm leaf on the granite tomb.

GROVER CLEVELAND
1885-1889; 1893-1897

Birthplace:

Grover Cleveland Birthplace
("The Old Manse") (NR)
207 Bloomfield Avenue
Caldwell, Essex County, New Jersey

President Cleveland was born on March 18, 1837, in the rear room on the first floor of this white frame house. His father was then the pastor of the local Presbyterian Church. The family remained here until 1841, when Reverend Cleveland was called to a parish in upstate New York.

The birthplace is a 2-story frame, gable-roofed, structure that dates from 1832. Essentially unaltered, the birthplace and its 1-acre lot, which were administered by the Cleveland Birthplace Memorial Association after 1913, are now owned by the State of New Jersey. Since 1945, the structure has served as a historic house museum.

Boyhood Home:

109 Academy Road
Fayetteville, Onondaga County, New York

Grover Cleveland's father became the pastor of the town's Presbyterian Church in 1841 and the family remained here, in the church's manse, until 1850. This boyhood home is a 3-story gable-roofed building. The first story is stone, and the upper two are of frame. Although some changes have been made to the structure, they have not greatly altered its basic appearance. The home is in excellent physical condition. It is privately owned.

Later Homes:

24 Utica Street
Clinton, Oneida County, New York

The Reverend Cleveland's health was failing when, in 1850, he took a position with the Home Missionary Society and settled in Clinton, where the family remained until 1853. Grover did not remain long in Clinton, and returned to Fayetteville, where he resumed clerking in a store in which he had worked during his family's earlier residence there. Where he stayed is unclear.

Cleveland Family Home (status unknown)
Holland Patent
Oneida County, New York

The last pastoral post of Cleveland's father was at a church in this community, but he died less than a month after settling in the town in 1853. The home in which his parents were living was presented to Cleveland's mother. She and Grover's sister continued to reside here until their deaths. Grover often visited them. Current status and condition of the structure are unknown.

Lewis F. Allen Home (status unknown)
Black Rock, New York

After working for a year at the New York Institution for the Blind in New York City, Cleveland, in May 1854, accepted his uncle Lewis Allen's invitation to live with him. Grover appears to have stayed here until he took up residence in Buffalo.

Southern Hotel (demolished)
corner of Seneca and Michigan Streets
Buffalo, New York

Cleveland kept bachelor quarters in this Buffalo hotel after December 1855. His other residences during his Buffalo years have not been ascertained. There is some evidence that he may have stayed in the jail when he was sheriff and in rooms back of his office during his period of law practice.

New York Executive Mansion (NR)
138 Eagle Street
Albany, New York

Grover Cleveland's single term as New York Governor (1882-84) was his final steppingstone to the White House. As Governor, he occupied the large 1860 brick Victorian mansion that has been the residence of New York Governors since 1877.

The mansion as it now appears dates from a vast enlargement that took place in the late 1880s, after Cleveland's service. Although damaged by a fire in 1961, it has been restored, and still serves as the Governor's Mansion.

Inaugurations:

East Portico
U.S. Capitol

March 4, 1885; March 4, 1893.

Inaugural Balls:

The Pension Building (NR)
440 G Street, NW

March 4, 1885; March 4, 1893. (The building was roofed only with canvas at the time of the first ball, because construction was not complete.)

Wedding:

The Blue Room
The White House

June 2, 1886. The only wedding of a President in the White House.

Presidential Retreats:

Oak View ("Red Top") (demolished)
3542 Newark Street, NW
Washington, D.C.

Oak View was a comfortable stone house on about 27 acres of land in the section that has become known as Cleveland Park. Cleveland purchased Oak View early in 1886 and used it fairly regularly during his first term. He remodeled the old house on the site into a highly Victorian structure, and painted the roof red, which led to its sobriquet.

In September 1887, the Oak View Conferences on the tariff were held here. The property was sold between his non-consecutive terms as President. A privately owned residence, built in 1928, replaced Oak View.

Woodley
3000 Cathedral Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C.

This handsome Federal house was Cleveland's rented retreat in Washington during his second term as President (1893-97). He preferred to go to Gray Gables, however, when he could get away from Washington.

Van Buren, Tyler, and Buchanan had used Woodley for similar purposes. The acreage of the estate has greatly diminished, but an 8-acre tract, including the house, is now the property of the Maret School.

New York City Residences:

816 Madison Avenue (demolished)
New York City, New York

Cleveland did not return to Buffalo at the end of his first term as President in March 1889. Instead, he accepted a position with a prominent New York City law firm. The family first took up residence in a suite in the Victoria Hotel, but by September 1890 bought a 4-story brick townhouse at this address. A modern apartment building occupies the site.

12 W. 51st Street (demolished)
New York City, New York

The Clevelands resided here briefly from late 1892 to about the time of his second Inauguration in 1893. The structure has been replaced by an apartment building.

Vacation Homes:

Gray Gables (burned)
President's Road
Monument Point
Bourne, Barnstable County, Massachusetts

Ex-President Cleveland began spending the major part of each summer at this house in 1890, in this community where he had rented a cottage the year before. Several of his best friends summered in the area, and the good fishing in Buzzards Bay may have attracted him.

In 1892, Cleveland and his family were here when they received word of his renomination for President. He stayed on for a major part of the successful campaign. The family continued to summer here until 1904, when his daughter Ruth died at Gray Gables. Thereafter, the Clevelands summered in New Hampshire, although the house was not sold by the family until 1921. Gray Gables was a 2-story clapboard cottage. It burned about 1975.

Intermont
near Tamworth, Carroll County, New Hampshire

The Clevelands acquired this lake country retreat in 1904. The ex-President was able to use it for only a few years, until his death in 1908. The property is apparently in the ownership of Cleveland relatives, but the current condition of the structure is unknown.

Retirement Home:

Westland (NHL)
15 Hodge Road
Princeton, New Jersey

The retirement home of President Cleveland from 1897 until his death in 1908, this 2-1/2-story stone structure covered with stucco was modeled after Morven, an important early mansion in Princeton. Westland had been built about 1847 for Commodore Robert Stockton.

Cleveland added a wing, and some other additions were made later. While resident here, he took an active part in community and university activities. He also acquired a small farm about 3 miles from the town and vacationed frequently at Gray Gables and Intermont, and in Stuart, Florida. Mrs. Cleveland continued to own Westland until her death in 1948.

The house is privately owned today, and is largely unchanged from Cleveland's period of residence.

Place of Death:

Westland (NHL)
15 Hodge Road
Princeton, New Jersey

President Cleveland died at 8:40 A.M., on June 24, 1908.

Place of Burial:

Presidents' Row
Princeton Cemetery
Princeton, New Jersey

In his will, Cleveland directed that "... an appropriate monument with brief inscription, and only moderately expensive, be erected..." and that "... my body shall always remain where it shall be at first buried. ..."

The grave is marked by a nearly square granite block topped by an urn-shaped finial. Presidents' Row is so called because many presidents of Princeton University are buried there.

Memorial:

Cleveland Memorial Tower
Campus of Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

A finely detailed 173-foot tower adjoining the collegiate Gothic quadrangle at the Graduate College, and reflecting its architectural style, the Cleveland Memorial Tower was erected in 1913. Although he had never attended college, Cleveland served as a trustee of the University.

BENJAMIN HARRISON
1889-1893

Birthplace:

William Henry Harrison Home (burned)
southwest corner, Symmes and Washington Avenues
North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio

Benjamin Harrison was born on August 20, 1833, in the log and frame home of his grandfather, William Henry Harrison, who was elected President 7 years later.

William Henry's house was a fairly large 2-story structure with wings, although its nucleus was a 4-room log building constructed by his father-in-law, Judge John Cleves Symmes, sometime in the late 1790s. The logs were eventually covered with planed boards and the entire structure by the 1830s had assumed a rather imposing appearance. It was visible to travelers on the Ohio River, which passed at the foot of the bluff on which it stood.

Part of the house burned in 1841, the year Willian Henry spent his 1-month term as President and died in the White House; the rest of the structure burned in 1858. The Harrison heirs sold the land in 1871. The house's site is unmarked and in private ownership today.

Boyhood Homes:

"The Point" (John Scott Harrison Home)(demolished)
North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio

John Scott Harrison, Benjamin's father, was something of a political figure in his own right and served a while in the U.S. Congress (1853-57). The family residence was a 2-story brick structure on a 600-acre farm, 5 miles down river from the North Bend home of William Henry. The house was built about 1835 and appears to have been a gift from William Henry and his wife to their son and his family.

This house remained Benjamin's home until after his graduation from Miami (Ohio) University in 1852. He stayed in his parents' home briefly with his wife after their marriage in 1853 and then moved to Indianapolis the next year.

John Scott Harrison continued to live at "The Point" until his death in 1878. John Scott's mother, Mrs. William Henry Harrison, also lived here from about 1855 until her death in 1864. The property eventually passed into the ownership of a utility company. The house was torn down, probably in the late 1950s or early 1960s.

Mansion House (demolished)
Oxford, Ohio

Benjamin Harrison resided for a time in this 3-story structure while attending Miami University from 1850 to 1852. The building was demolished in the late 1970s.

First Marriage:

Dr. John W. Scott House (demolished)
corner of Campus and High Streets
Oxford, Butler County, Ohio

October 20, 1853. In the home of the new Mrs. Harrison's father.

Later Homes:

N. New Jersey Street (demolished)
Indianapolis, Indiana

The Harrisons rented this low 1-story, 3-room, house with a gable front after staying for a while in a hotel and briefly in a small brick cottage on E. Vermont Street. They appear to have remained here from 1854 until 1859.

Southeast corner, Alabama and North Streets (demolished)
Indianapolis, Indiana

The second Harrison home in Indianapolis was somewhat more elaborate than the first. It had 2 stories and an attic and a nicely carpentered front porch. Harrison bought it in 1859 from A.G. Porter, later Governor of the State, who was one of his law partners. The Harrisons resided here until they moved into the North Delaware Street house in 1875.

Military Service:

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield
Park (NPS)
vicinity of Marietta, Georgia

Two major engagements of the Atlanta Campaign took place in this area, June 20-July 2, 1864. Benjamin Harrison took part. He was a capable brigade commander in Gen. Joseph Hooker's 20th corps during the entire Campaign, from Dalton through the capture of Atlanta.

Authorized as a National Battlefield Site under the jurisdiction of the War Department in 1917, the Park was transferred to the National Park Service in 1933. It embraces 2,884 acres, almost entirely in Federal ownership.

Later Home:

Benjamin Harrison Home (NHL)
1230 N. Delaware Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

This was Harrison's permanent home from 1875 until his death in 1901. In 1888, he conducted his successful "front porch" Presidential campaign from this house. Defeated in 1892 in his bid for a second term, he returned to Indianapolis and resumed his law career.

In 1867, Harrison had purchased the double lot on which this structure stands. He built the house in 1874-75. It is a red brick structure 2 stories high, and contains 16 rooms. About the time of his second marriage, in 1896, he renovated the house, and added the present Ionic-columned porch. He died in the house in 1901.

In 1937 Harrison's widow sold the house and most of its furnishings to the Arthur Jordan Foundation, which has restored 10 of the 16 rooms and furnished them with Harrison items or appropriate period pieces.

Harrison's library, the room where he planned his 1888 campaign for the Presidency, features his massive hand-carved bookcase and numerous other mementos. His law office furniture occupies a second-floor room.

Presently, the Arthur Jordan Foundation leases the Harrison house to the Benjamin Harrison Foundation, incorporated in 1966, which operates it as a historic house museum open to the public.

Washington Residences:

1013-15th Street, NW (demolished)

Harrison served in the U.S. Senate from 1881 to 1887. The Harrisons resided at the 15th Street address from 1882 to 1885. In 1886, they moved to The Woodmont, an apartment building on Iowa Circle, also now torn down. The 1887 session was spent in the Riggs House, a hotel where they had stayed when Senator Harrison first came to Washington. It is likewise no longer extant.

Inauguration:

East Portico
U.S. Capitol

March 4, 1889.

Inaugural Ball:

The Pension Building
440 G Street, NW

March 4, 1889.

Second Marriage:

St. Thomas' Episcopal Church (burned)
5th Avenue and 53rd Street
New York City, New York

April 6, 1896. The church burned in 1905, and was replaced in 1914.

Place of Death:

Benjamin Harrison Home (NHL)
1230 N. Delaware Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

He died on March 13, 1901, in the master bedroom of his home.

Place of Burial:

Crown Hill Cemetery (NR)
W. 32nd Street and Northwestern Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana

Plain headstones mark the graves of Benjamin Harrison and his two wives. Behind them, a nearly cube-shaped 9-1/2-foot stone block atop a low base contains a legend listing the highlights of his career.

WILLIAM McKINLEY
1897-1901

Birthplace:

Main Street, between Park and
Church Streets (burned)
Niles, Ohio

McKinley's birthplace was a relatively small, square 2-story frame cottage, with a pyramidal roof, built at his father's behest about 1838. William was born January 29, 1843. In about 1852, the family moved to Poland, Ohio.

While he was President, in 1897, the house was moved 2 miles east of the town and converted into a museum. The structure burned in 1936. Its original site is marked.

Boyhood Home:

Main Street (demolished)
Poland, Ohio

The home of McKinley's parents after 1852 until an uncertain date, this structure was a large white frame dwelling with green blinds. Its exact former site is uncertain.

McKinley left this home to attend Allegheny College in Meadville, Pennsylvania, in September 1860, but returned home because of illness later that year. He taught in a local school until he joined the Union army the next year. After the war, he read law in Poland from 1865-66, and studied at the Albany (New York) Law School in 1866-67.

When he returned to Ohio, he settled in Canton to practice law. Where he resided until 1871 is unclear.

Military Service:

Camp Jackson (Camp Chase) (NR)
2900 Sullivant Avenue
Columbus, Ohio

McKinley was mustered into the Union army here in May 1861. His major was Rutherford B. Hayes. Future President Garfield performed recruiting duties at the camp in August to December 1861. The troops lived in tents at first.

The cemetery surrounded by a stone wall is all that remains of Camp Jackson, a Civil War camp of instruction established for Federal recruits in 1861. At its peak, it contained 160 houses, a stockade, and three large 1-story frame buildings. It was converted into a

military prison camp and renamed in 1862. The prison camp was closed in 1865. The cemetery is now administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Camp Jones
Flat Top
Mercer County, West Virginia

Sgt. William McKinley was stationed here with the 23rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1862. The property is privately owned; status of remains is uncertain.

Antietam National Battlefield (NPS)
north of Sharpsburg
Washington County, Maryland

McKinley participated in this bloody battle between Robert E. Lee's and George B. McClellan's armies. One of the fiercest battles of the Civil War, it was fought on September 17, 1862. A northern strategic success, it had an important impact on foreign opinion. Lee's withdrawal across the Potomac represented an improvement in northern military fortunes that encouraged Lincoln to issue the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation.

The McKinley Memorial at Antietam, on high ground near the Burnside Bridge, is one of the few Civil War monuments that honor a sergeant. It is an obelisk which bears medallions illustrating phases of his career and a bronze relief depicting him bringing refreshments to soldiers during the battle.

The National Park Service has administered the battlefield since 1933, when it was transferred from War Department jurisdiction. The Park includes about 1,500 acres in National Park Service ownership, nearly 1,700 acres in private hands, 51 acres in other public ownership, and the 11-acre National Cemetery, which is under National Park Service jurisdiction.

Fort Scammon
intersection of Fort Hill Drive
and MacCorkle Avenue
Charleston, Kanawha County, West Virginia

Federal troops built an earthwork at this site in 1863. McKinley and his superior officer, Rutherford B. Hayes, served at the fort. The site is privately owned; there are some remains.

Cedar Creek Battlefield (NHL)
on I-81 between Middletown
and Strasburg, Virginia

McKinley served in the Union force, under the command of Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, that defeated Confederates under Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early on October 19, 1864. The battle site is privately owned.

Marriage:

First (now Christ United) Presbyterian Church
530 W. Tuscawaras Street
Canton, Ohio

January 25, 1871. The structure, barely complete when the McKinleys were married, was substantially altered in 1912.

Later Homes:

McKinley Home (demolished)
southwest corner, N. Market Avenue
and 8th Street
Canton, Ohio

This home had important connections with both McKinley's early married life and his Presidential service.

The newlywed couple stayed briefly at the old St. Cloud Hotel until Ida McKinley's father presented them with this spacious Victorian residence. It was 2-1/2 stories, featured white-painted clapboard siding, and had a large front porch. They moved into the Saxton family home in 1873, after the deaths of their infant child and Ida's father, and sold this property in 1876.

In 1896, just before McKinley's Presidential campaign, they rented their former home. Thus it became the scene of his two successful "front-porch" campaigns for the Presidency. He also spent considerable time here each summer when Congress was not in session; thus, it is sometimes termed his "Summer White House."

The McKinleys repurchased the house in 1899, and apparently intended to retire in it. Instead, in 1901, following his assassination, his body was returned to the house, and his funeral procession began there. Mrs. McKinley died in 1907.

The house was moved in the 1930s and later destroyed. The original site is marked.

Saxton Home (NR)
331 S. Market Street
Canton, Ohio

Ida McKinley (Mrs. William McKinley) was born in this house, the first, or rear, part of which, a 2-story gable-roofed building, was built for her grandfather in about 1841. Her father added a 3-story mansard-roofed rectangular block across the front of the structure in 1865.

The McKinleys used this house as their Canton residence from 1873 until he was elected Governor of Ohio in 1892, although they were often away because of his service in Congress. He may also have kept his law office in the house for a time.

About 1918-20, when the property was converted for commercial use, another addition, this one of 2 stories, was attached to the front, obscuring the facade. The interior was also extensively modified. Still later, a single-story cinder block addition was erected along one side of the building.

Recently, based on historic photographs and other data, the house has been restored to its exterior appearance as of the time the McKinleys occupied it. It is privately owned.

Chittenden House (burned)
High Street
Columbus, Ohio

When McKinley was Governor (1891-95), the State had no Governor's mansion. The McKinleys, who had lived in a hotel in Washington, continued the practice here. This hotel burned during his term in office.

Neil House (demolished)
High Street
Columbus, Ohio

A suite was rented by Governor McKinley until the conclusion of his time in office.

Other Associated Site:

Ohio State Capitol (NHL)
southeast corner, High and
Broad Streets
Columbus, Ohio

McKinley used a suite of offices here as Governor. The State Capitol, constructed in 1839-61, is still in use. In addition to its political associations, it is an important example of the Greek Revival style of architecture.

Washington Residence:

Ebbitt House (demolished)
southeast corner, 14th and F Streets, NW

The McKinleys maintained a suite in this 6-story hotel, apparently during the entire time he served in Congress (1877-84 and 1885-91). The hotel had highly ornamented trim and a mansard roof. It was replaced by the National Press Building in 1926.

Inaugurations:

East Portico
U.S. Capitol

March 4, 1897; March 4, 1901.

Inaugural Balls:

Pension Building
440 G Street, NW

March 4, 1897; March 4, 1901.

Assassination:

Temple of Music (demolished)
Pan-American Exposition
Fordham Drive, near Lincoln
Parkway,
Buffalo, New York

McKinley was shot at a reception about 4:15 P.M. on September 6, 1901. The site of this structure is marked.

Place of Death:

Milburn House (demolished)
Buffalo, New York

The gravely wounded McKinley was brought to this home, the residence of the president of the Exposition, where he and his wife had been guests since September 4. He was given medical attention, but died at 2:15 A.M., on September 14, 1901. The Milburn House was demolished in 1956.

Place of Burial (temporary):

Tomb in family lot
Westlawn Cemetery
Canton, Ohio

McKinley was buried here on September 18, 1901. Following completion of the McKinley Tomb, he was removed to its rotunda.

Memorial/Tomb:

McKinley Tomb State Memorial (NHL)
Westlawn Cemetery
along 7th Street, NW
Canton, Ohio

McKinley rests on a high grassy hill overlooking the city with which he was closely identified throughout his adult life. His elaborate double-walled tomb stands on a circular platform that measures 178 feet in diameter. The structure, the exterior of which is little ornamented, resembles the Taj Mahal. It is circular and domed, measures about 75 feet in diameter, and rises 97 feet above ground.

At the center of the mausoleum, two polished dark-green granite sarcophagi, containing the bodies of McKinley and his wife, are positioned atop a 10-foot square polished dark-maroon granite base.

A reflecting pool stretched some 750 feet from the base of the hill to the 108 stone steps leading up the hill to the tomb. The pool and steps were intended to symbolize the blade of the President's sword in time of war. A depressed lawn replaced the pool during the 1930s, but the sword effect remains. Midway up the steps, on a 13-foot-high pedestal, is a 9-1/2-foot-high bronze statue of McKinley delivering his last speech in Buffalo.

The memorial was designed by Harold Van Buren Magonigle and financed by public subscription to the McKinley National Memorial Association. It was dedicated in September 1907. The memorial, on a 26-acre tract, is administered by the State of Ohio.

McKinley Memorial
west entrance to the
State Capitol Grounds
Columbus, Ohio

The memorial, dedicated in 1906, is in the form of an arc with a center pedestal surmounted by a heroic bronze statue. The sculptor was H.A. McNeil. It is administered by the State of Ohio. The citizens of Columbus contributed generously to its erection.

McKinley Birthplace Memorial
Main Street, between Park and
Church Streets
Niles, Ohio

This memorial, built of Georgian marble in a modified Doric style, commemorates the birth of President McKinley, whose birthplace stood about 200 feet to the south of this building. McKinley attended a school that stood on the site of this memorial.

The building includes a library and an auditorium, on either side of an inner court resembling the atrium of a Roman palace. A large statue of the President stands in the center of this Court of Honor. The structure was built in 1915-17. It is operated by the McKinley Memorial Association, a private group.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT
1901-1909

Birthplace:

Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace
National Historic Site (NPS)
28 E. 20th Street
New York City, New York

Theodore Roosevelt was born in a narrow brownstone townhouse at this address on October 27, 1858. His parents had been given the house by his paternal grandfather in 1854. The Roosevelts added the fourth story to the structure in 1865. The house remained the Roosevelt family home until 1873.

During this period the family also used summer homes on the Hudson, in New Jersey, and on Long Island and traveled extensively in Europe and the Near East in 1869-70 and 1872-73. Theodore even lived with a German family in Dresden (now East Germany) for some months in 1873.

The property remained in the family until 1896, but was extremely altered for commercial purposes, as the character of the neighborhood changed. It was virtually torn down in 1916. Then, in 1921-23, not long after Roosevelt's death in 1919, the structure was rebuilt and furnished by the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association. The property became a unit of the National Park System by donation in 1963. The Theodore Roosevelt Association continues to assist in its operation, and has provided a $500,000 endowment.

Later Homes:

6 W. 57th Street
New York City, New York

The Roosevelts moved "uptown" to this address in 1873. They were still residents in 1880, when Theodore returned from Harvard. He and his wife stayed here until they took an apartment late in 1882. The building is extant but is in use for commercial purposes; it is much altered.

55 W. 45th Street (demolished)
New York City, New York

Theodore and his wife Alice took an apartment in late 1882 and remained until an unknown date. The site is within the Rockefeller Center area today.

16 Winthrop Street (demolished)
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Theodore rented a second-floor room in this house at the corner of Winthrop and Holyoke Streets, two blocks from Harvard Square, while he was attending Harvard from 1876 until June 1880.

First Marriage:

Brookline Unitarian Church
(First Parish Church)
Brookline, Massachusetts

October 27, 1880.

Law School:

Columbia University
(then at 8 Great Jones Street
New York City, New York)

Roosevelt attended from October 1880 until the summer of 1882.

Family Summer Home:

Tranquility (demolished)
Cove Neck Road
Oyster Bay, Nassau County
Long Island, New York

This Greek Revival house, which somewhat resembled the home of Theodore's mother in Georgia, became the family's summer residence in 1874. They spent at least three summers here. This property was only 2 miles from where Sagamore Hill was built in the 1880s.

North Dakota Residences:

Maltese Cross Cabin (NPS)
(within Theodore Roosevelt National Park)(NPS)
7 miles south of Medora,
Billings County, North Dakota

This 3-room log cabin was the temporary ranching and hunting headquarters of Theodore Roosevelt from 1883 to 1885, and from 1892 to 1898. It is the only surviving building from either of Roosevelt's North Dakota ranches. He purchased it in partnership in 1883. While here, he wrote Hunting Trips of a Ranchman.

Removed in 1904 from its original location (now south of the Park boundaries on privately owned land), it was exhibited in various cities and towns and stood for many years on the State Capitol grounds at Bismarck. In 1959 the National Park Service acquired it, moved it to Medora, and restored it to its original appearance. It is adjacent to the visitor center at the Park.

Elkhorn Ranch Home (demolished)
(within Theodore Roosevelt National Park)(NPS)
35 miles north of Medora,
Billings County, North Dakota

A log structure built by Roosevelt's ranch hands during the fall and winter of 1884-85. He stayed intermittently through 1892, and here wrote most of his Life of Thomas Hart Benton.

The structure was demolished at an unknown date. Nearly all its basic features have been identified by archeological work.

Permanent Home:

Sagamore Hill National Historic Site (NPS)
terminus of Cove Neck Road
Oyster Bay, Nassau County
Long Island, New York

This rambling frame and brick Queen Anne structure of 22 rooms was Roosevelt's permanent home from its completion in 1885 until his death here in 1919, and the "Summer White House" during his Presidency (1901-9). His extraordinary travels, military exploits, and political career, however, kept him away a great part of the time.

The second Mrs. Roosevelt lived at Sagamore Hill until her death in 1948. The Theodore Roosevelt Association purchased the house, along with its furnishings, in 1950 and in 1963 donated Sagamore Hill to the National Park Service. The house, which is open to the public, is almost intact from the Roosevelts' time. National Park Service holdings include 78 acres, considerably less than the Roosevelts once owned in the area.

Second Marriage:

St. George's Church
Hanover Square
London, England

December 2, 1886. The Roosevelts took an extended honeymoon in Europe, including a visit to the new Mrs. Roosevelt's mother in Florence, Italy.

Washington Associations:

1820 Jefferson Place, NW

In 1889, when he became a member of the Civil Service Commission, Roosevelt rented this house, which he continued to use until 1892. The structure is privately owned today.

1215-19th Street, NW

In 1892, during his service on the Civil Service Commission, Theodore Roosevelt rented this house, which he continued to use until 1895, when he returned to New York and became Police Commissioner. This is a typical mansard house of the 1870s. Except for the sympathetic addition to the right of the house as it fronts the street, the house is virtually intact. It is privately owned.

1910 N Street, NW (demolished)

His residence while Assistant Secretary of the Navy (1897-98) under President McKinley. A 3-story brick house demolished after 1956.

Old Executive Office (State, War and Navy) Building (NHL)
(within Lafayette Square Historic District) (NHL)
southeast corner, 17th Street and
Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C.

Theodore Roosevelt's office as Assistant Secretary of the Navy was in this structure, which is adjacent to the White House Grounds on the west. Other Chief Executives worked in the building earlier in their careers: Franklin D. Roosevelt, also as Assistant Secretary of the Navy; William Howard Taft as Secretary of War; and Vice Presidents Lyndon B. Johnson and Gerald R. Ford.

Several Presidents have maintained temporary or part-time offices in the building during their terms in office. These include Hoover, Lyndon B. Johnson, and Nixon.

An excellent example of French Second Empire architecture, the building was erected in 1871-88 to house the State, War, and Navy Departments. Today, it accommodates part of the Office of Management and Budget and some of the White House staff. The structure is not open to the general public.

New York Association:

(Old) Police Headquarters (demolished)
Mulberry Street
New York City, New York

This building, which housed Roosevelt's headquarters as Police Commissioner for the city, is not extant.

Military Career:

Roosevelt Park
San Antonio, Texas

Leonard Wood's and Theodore Roosevelt's "Rough Riders" were recruited principally in the Southwest and were trained at this park (then named Riverside Park and Fairgrounds) in May 1898. They entrained for Tampa, Florida, on May 30, en route to Cuba.

Markers and monuments in the park are reminders of the sojourn of the "Rough Riders."

Tampa Bay Hotel (NHL)
401 W. Kennedy Boulevard
Tampa, Florida

Headquarters of the army that invaded Cuba in the Spanish-American War, it was also the news center for journalists participating in the "Correspondents' War." The hotel was a pioneering effort in the Florida resort business. It is an excellent example of Moorish-Turkish Revival architecture, built in 1888-91.

Gubernatorial Career:

New York Executive Mansion (NR)
138 Eagle Street
Albany, New York

Roosevelt's military renown made him an extremely eligible candidate for Governor. Likewise, his unorthodox behavior as Governor (1898-1900) brought him the Vice Presidential nomination at the tender age of 41.

Roosevelt's residence as Governor during his single term was the large brick Victorian mansion that has been the residence of New York's Governors since 1877. The 15-bay structure, as it now appears, essentially dates from a vast enlargement that took place in the 1880s. Although damaged by a fire in 1961, the building has been restored, and still serves as the Governor's Mansion.

First Inauguration:

Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural
National Historic Site (NPS)
641 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo, New York

Roosevelt took the Oath of Office as President in the library of this structure about 3:15 P.M. on September 14, 1901. It was the longtime residence of Ansley Wilcox, his close friend. President McKinley had died earlier the same day. The day before, when McKinley's condition had worsened, Roosevelt had been summoned from a holiday in the Adirondacks. (En route, at the North Creek Railroad Station [NR], in Warren County, he learned he had become President.)

The white-painted brick structure, on an acre lot, is 2 stories with a large pedimented portico. The house was much enlarged by the Wilcoxes from its original 1830s character. It has kept essentially the same exterior appearance as of the time of Roosevelt's Inauguration.

The Wilcoxes, who had been given the house as a wedding present in 1883, continued to live in it until they died in the 1930s. In 1963, when the building, which had been adapted to non-residential uses, was threatened with demolition, Buffalo citizens rallied to preserve it. Designated a National Historic Site in 1966, it is now operated under a cooperative agreement between the Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural Site Foundation, Inc., the Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society, and the National Park Service. The Foundation bears the operating expenses of the site at no expense to the Federal Government. The property has been open to the public since 1971.

Second Inauguration:

East Portico
U.S. Capitol

March 4, 1905.

Inaugural Ball:

The Pension Building (NR)
440 G Street, NW

March 4, 1905.

Temporary Residence as President:

736 Jackson Place, NW

President Roosevelt resided in this townhouse facing Lafayette Square during a major renovation of the White House in 1902. He conducted important coal strike negotiations while staying in the house.

Presidential Retreat:

Hotel Colorado
526 Pine Street
Glenwood Springs,
Garfield County, Colorado

Roosevelt's 1905 bearhunting expedition to this section of Colorado, during which he stayed in the Hotel Colorado, may have given rise to the "teddy bear" legend. The 4-story Italianate hotel dates from 1893.

Place of Death:

Sagamore Hill National Historic Site (NPS)
Oyster Bay, Nassau County
Long Island, New York

Theodore Roosevelt died in his sleep about 4:00 A.M. on January 6, 1919.

Place of Burial:

Youngs Memorial Cemetery
Oyster Bay Cove, Nassau County
Long Island, New York

A 5-foot-tall headstone marks his final resting place. It is simple in design, framed by fluted pilasters supporting a concave molding. The Presidential seal is carved into the center of the upper portion of the stone. The President's grave is in the family plot.

Memorials:

Theodore Roosevelt Island (NPS)
in the Potomac River,
opposite Washington, D.C.

This 88-acre island, maintained in a natural state, except for the memorial statuary, stone tablets, and terrace (erected 1963-67) near its center, is a tribute to the conservation achievements of Roosevelt and his lifelong love of the outdoors. The National Park Service acquired the island in 1933 to serve as a National Memorial to Theodore Roosevelt.

Roosevelt Dam (NHL)
on the Salt River, 31 miles
northwest of Globe, Arizona

The first major project completed under the Reclamation Act of 1902, one of the achievements of Roosevelt's administration, this dam was constructed in 1906-11. It is the highest masonry dam in the world (284 feet), and impounds the waters of Roosevelt Lake. The dam is owned by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

Theodore Roosevelt National Park (NPS)
Medora, North Dakota

Roosevelt's enduring contributions to the conservation of natural resources and his part in developing the northern open range cattle industry are memorialized in this Park. It includes scenic badlands along the Little Missouri River and part of Theodore Roosevelt's Elkhorn Ranch. It became a unit of the National Park System in 1947.

The Park consists of 110 square miles in three separate units along the Little Missouri River between Watford City, in McKenzie County, on the north, and Medora, in Billings County, on the south: the South Unit, near Medora; the North Unit, near Watford City; and the Elkhorn Ranch site, west of and about midway between the other two units. About 99 percent of the land is owned by the National Park Service. The headquarters and visitor center are at Medora.

Roosevelt Arch
Yellowstone National Park (NPS)
Gardiner, Park County, Montana

This "triumphal arch," still an entrance gate to the Park, consists of an opening 25 feet wide and 30 feet high through uncut basaltic rock, with towers rising to 52 feet on either side. Roosevelt dedicated the arch while touring Yellowstone National Park in 1903.

Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Obelisk
on U.S. 2 (Theodore Roosevelt Highway)
Marias Pass, Montana

Congress authorized this 60-foot granite shaft as a monument to the President "who made forest conservation a national policy." It was dedicated in 1931. Owned by the U.S. Forest Service.

Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Building
American Museum of Natural History
79th Street and Central Park West
New York City, New York

This wing of the museum was opened in the 1930s. The facade resembles a triumphal arch. The collections memorialize President Roosevelt's fascination with and enthusiasm for nature.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
1909-1913

Birthplace:

William Howard Taft
National Historic Site (NPS)
2038 Auburn Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio

Taft was born in this house on September 15, 1857, and spent most of the first 25 years of his life with it as his home. He lived here until he entered Yale in 1874. He returned to Cincinnati in 1878, and continued his law study, remaining with the family. When his father, Alphonso, became Minister to Austria-Hungary in 1882, the family rented the home and William moved into a boardinghouse. After the family returned and moved back into the house in 1885, William Howard remained with them until after his marriage the next year. In 1889, his parents rented the house, and in 1899 his mother, who had survived his father, finally sold it.

Alphonso Taft had renovated the square brick 2-story house (ca. 1840), which he purchased in 1851, by adding a large ell at the rear. He made other changes later, and subsequent owners made additional modifications. In the 1940s, the house was converted into apartments and, by 1961, it was in serious disrepair.

In that year, the William Howard Taft Memorial Association leased the 4-acre property to preserve it as a shrine to the Taft family and later acquired title to it. In 1969, its administration was transferred to the National Park Service. The house is open to the public, although additional work is planned to restore it to its historic state.

Later Residences:

64 High Street (demolished)
New Haven, Connecticut

Taft lived in a roominghouse during his freshman year at Yale, 1874-75.

108 York Street (demolished)
New Haven, Connecticut

He lived in this private home as a sophomore, 1875-76.

Room 158, Farnum
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut

He stayed in this university dormitory as a junior, 1876-77. This structure survives.

13 South College (demolished)
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut

Taft's room as a senior, 1877-78.

Marriage:

Herron Home (demolished)
Pike Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

William Howard Taft and Helen Herron were married in her parents' home on June 19, 1886.

Later Homes in the Cincinnati Area:

"The Quarry"
1763 E. McMillan Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

After staying for a brief period with Taft's parents, the newlyweds built a 2-story Gothic-Victorian home on land presented to them by her parents. They occupied the home from 1886 until 1890, when he became Solicitor-General of the United States and they moved to Washington. The house was then leased. When the Tafts returned to Cincinnati in 1892, they lived elsewhere, although this house was probably not sold until about 1900.

The house is in good condition. It is a private home.

Mary Hanna Home (demolished)
3rd and Lawrence Streets
Cincinnati, Ohio

Used by the Tafts from about May 1892 until 1898. The Tafts may have preferred to reside in this home because it was nearer the downtown section of the city than the McMillan Street house.

Madison Road (status uncertain)
E. Annwood Place
Cincinnati, Ohio

The Tafts' residence from 1898 to 1900.

The Taft Museum (NHL)
316 Pike Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

William Howard Taft accepted the Republican nomination for President in 1908 from the portico of this impressive Greek Revival mansion, which was then the home of his half-brother Charles and his wife. (William Howard and his family had given up their Washington residence.) They also made use of Charles' hospitality at the time of the election.

Charles Taft and his wife donated the house to the city in 1932. A showplace of 19th-century Cincinnati, dating from 1830, it has been designated a National Historic Landmark primarily for its architectural significance. The Cincinnati Institute of Fine Arts has operated it since its acquisition by the city.

Washington Associations:

5 DuPont Circle, NW (demolished)

The Tafts resided here during his service as Solicitor-General of the United States, 1890-92.

1603 K Street, NW (demolished)

Absent in the Philippines from 1900 to 1904, first as head of a civilian governmental commission and then as Governor-General, Taft returned to become Secretary of War. The Tafts lived at this address from late 1904 until his nomination for President in 1908. They gave up the house during the election campaign.

Old Executive Office (State, War and Navy) Building (NHL)
(within Lafayette Square Historic District) (NHL)
southeast corner, 17th Street and
Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C.

See under Properties associated with the Presidency.

2029 Connecticut Avenue, NW

During World War I, Taft accepted temporary Government service as co-chairman of the National War Labor Board (1918-19). It appears that he took an apartment in this building, which is extant, for the year.

2215 Wyoming Avenue, NW

Taft bought this comfortable brick house in 1921, about the time he became Chief Justice of the United States. It had been built for Massachusetts Rep. Alvan Fuller about 1890. It remained Taft's home until his death in 1930. The residence is now the Embassy of Syria. It is not open to the public.

(Old) Senate Chamber
U.S. Capitol

Before completion of the present U.S. Supreme Court Building in 1935, the Court's sessions were held here, including during the period when Taft was Chief Justice (1921-30).

Inauguration:

Senate Chamber
U.S. Capitol

March 4, 1909. A raging blizzard prevented Inauguration in the traditional place on the East Portico of the Capitol.

Inaugural Ball:

The Pension Building (NR)
440 G Street, NW

March 4, 1909.

Vacation Retreats:

Terret Cottage (demolished)
near Bon Air Hotel
Augusta, Georgia

Taft vacationed here following his election in 1908 and also following his retirement in 1913. No physical description is available at this writing.

Stetson Cottage (moved)
37 Bradlee Road
Marblehead, Massachusetts

The Tafts traditionally summered at a home at Murray Bay, Quebec, which they had owned since the 1890s, but, because of concerns about the President leaving United States soil, they spent his summers in office in New England, where they had family connections.

This cottage, which originally stood on Ober St., in Beverly, was used by the Tafts in the summer of 1909. It is in good condition and currently occupied by a member of the Marblehead Historical Society.

Parramatta Estate
70 Corning Street
Beverly, Massachusetts

This large house, where the Tafts spent long vacations during the Presidential summers of 1910, 1911, and 1912, has been converted into apartments.

Connecticut Retirement Homes:

"Hillcrest" (demolished)
367 Prospect Street
New Haven, Connecticut

An 1800 brownstone mansion used by Taft from April 1913 to 1918. Although sometimes in Washington, he taught at Yale during his retirement, until 1921.

70 Grove Street (demolished)
New Haven, Connecticut

The Taft residence in 1919.

113 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Connecticut

The Taft residence in 1920.

60 York Avenue
New Haven, Connecticut

The Tafts appear to have purchased this home in 1921. When they disposed of it is uncertain.

Place of Death:

2215 Wyoming Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C.

Taft resigned as Chief Justice due to failing health, shortly before he died in his Washington home on March 8, 1930.

Place of Burial:

Arlington National Cemetery
Arlington, Virginia

The graves of President Taft and his wife, who died in 1943, are marked by a 12-foot granite replica of a Greek stele. The cemetery, which is open to the public, is maintained by the Department of the Army.

WOODROW WILSON
1913-1921

Birthplace:

Wilson Birthplace (NHL)
24 N. Coalter Street
Staunton, Virginia

The Rev. Joseph Wilson and his family moved into this house in 1855 when he became pastor of the town's Presbyterian Church. It was then the church manse. Their son, Woodrow, was born on the night of December 28, 1856. Reverend Wilson accepted a call to Augusta, Georgia, late the next year.

After the Wilsons' departure, other ministers used the house. In 1938, the private Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation acquired it. It is open to the public as a historic house museum commemorating President Wilson's life. The brick Greek Revival house, rectangular in shape, is set into the side of a hill so that it has 2 stories on the front and 3 on the garden side; the latter front features an impressive 3-story portico. The structure is excellently preserved.

Later Homes/Education:

Wilson Boyhood Home (NR)
419-7th Street
Augusta, Georgia

Reverend Wilson and the family moved into this 2-story red brick house, then the Presbyterian manse, in January 1858, and remained until 1870. The ca. 1840 structure has changed little, even in interior arrangements, since their occupancy. The current private owners plan to restore it.

Bryce House (demolished)
corner, Pickens and Blanding Streets
Columbia, South Carolina

Wilson's father took up duties at a church and seminary in Columbia in late 1870 or early 1871. The family resided in this house until another was completed for them in 1872.

Woodrow Wilson Memorial Home (NR)
1705 Hampton Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Mrs. Wilson, Woodrow's mother, who had inherited some money, largely planned this 2-story white frame home for her family; it was the first they had owned. They moved in during 1872, but remained only until 1874, when they moved once again, to Wilmington, North Carolina.

The State acquired the property in 1929; it is open to the public as a museum dedicated to the memory of Woodrow Wilson. The structure has been well preserved.

Presbyterian Manse (demolished)
3rd Street
Wilmington, North Carolina

Reverend Wilson took over a church in this community in 1874, while Woodrow was studying at Davidson College, and was pastor here until 1885. Because of illness and other factors, Woodrow spent rather prolonged periods at home: June 1874-September 1875 and December 1880-May 1882, as well as shorter vacations. The manse was torn down at an unknown date.

Room 13, North Wing
Chambers Hall (demolished)
Davidson College
Davidson, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina

Wilson studied at the college in the school year 1873-74. This structure appears to have been demolished.

"Wright Bower" (demolished)
Nassau Street, near Washington Street,
Princeton, New Jersey

Wilson boarded in the home of Mrs. Josiah Wright for a part of his time at Princeton (1875-79). He had a second-floor front room. Precise dates are unknown.

Witherspoon Hall
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

This dormitory, which is still used for that purpose by the University, was Wilson's home for a portion of his time as an undergraduate (1875-79).

Room 158, House F
(31 West Range)
University of Virginia (NHL)
Charlottesville, Virginia

Wilson's time in law school (1879-80) was spent as a resident in one of the dormitories constructed on Thomas Jefferson's "academic village" plan. He became ill during December of his second year and returned to the family home in Wilmington, North Carolina.

344 Peachtree Street (demolished)
Atlanta, Georgia

In June 1882, with a friend, Wilson began law practice in Atlanta. He and his partner boarded at this address, which was the home of Mrs. J. Reid Boylston. Their law office (Room 10, 48 Marietta St.) has also been demolished. Wilson soon decided to enter graduate school and left Atlanta in 1883.

146 N. Charles Street (status uncertain)
Baltimore, Maryland

Wilson boarded at this address when he began his graduate studies at Johns Hopkins in 1883.

8 McCulloh Street (status uncertain)
Baltimore, Maryland

Wilson boarded here, beginning in January 1884. When he moved out is uncertain.

First Marriage:

Presbyterian Manse (demolished)
southeast corner, Oglethorpe and Whitaker Streets
Savannah, Georgia

Woodrow Wilson and Ellen Axson were married on June 24, 1885, in the home of her grandfather. This structure was built in 1857 and demolished in 1928.

Later Residences:

"The Betweenery" (demolished)
campus of Bryn Mawr College
Bryn Mawr, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania

Wilson's first teaching position took him and his bride to this community. They resided in the structure, which was a faculty residence, from the fall of 1885 until May 1887.

Old Baptist Parsonage
Gulph Road, near Robert's Road,
Bryn Mawr, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania

This residence, occupied by the Wilsons for the year 1887-88, has survived. No details are available.

106 High Street (demolished)
Middletown, Middlesex County, Connecticut

While he was teaching at Wesleyan University, the Wilsons resided (1888-89) in this "old colonial house." It was torn down by the 1920s.

72 Library Place
Princeton, New Jersey

The Wilsons owned this home from 1889 to early 1896, during his first years of teaching at Princeton University. It is a 2-story clapboard residence, privately owned.

82 Library Place
Princeton, New Jersey

The Wilsons built this residence in 1896 on a lot they had acquired early the previous year. The English-style house has a first floor of stone and a second level of half-timbered stucco. The Wilsons resided here until he became president of the University in 1902, although they spent much of the year 1899 abroad. The well-preserved house is privately owned.

"Prospect"
campus of Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Wilson resided in this house during his tenure as president of Princeton University, from October 1902 to October 1910. The house is a 2-story stone mansion with a 4-story tower, in what has been characterized as Tudor style. It was built in 1849 and presented to the University in 1878. Still owned by Princeton, it serves as a faculty dining hall. Some features introduced by Mrs. Wilson appear to have been obliterated.

(Wilson's office during these years was in "1879 Hall," which was built by donations to the University from his class. This structure is extant and used by the University.)

(Old) Princeton Inn ("The Inn")
Nassau Street
Princeton, New Jersey

Wilson lived here for a short time after he was elected Governor of New Jersey in 1910. The inn is now owned by the University, but a wing has been added and other modifications made.

25 Cleveland Lane
Princeton, New Jersey

New Jersey did not have a Governor's mansion in Trenton, the State capital, at the time Wilson served (1911-13). The Wilsons leased this house for a year during his service as Governor. It was from this home that he moved to the White House. The structure survives, but no details of its appearance or current status are available.

Governor's Summer Mansion (demolished)
Sea Girt, Monmouth County, New Jersey

Wilson accepted his first Democratic nomination for the Presidency (1912) on the steps of this home, the summer residence provided for the State's Governors at that time.

Originally, the building, a copy of the Ford Mansion (Washington's headquarters at Morristown National Military Park), was the State's exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair of 1904, and was brought to Sea Girt the next year. The Governors did not use it after 1941, and the State demolished it in 1971.

Inaugurations:

East Portico
U.S. Capitol

March 4, 1913; March 5, 1917. Delayed in 1917 because March 4 fell on a Sunday. Wilson took the Inaugural Oath in the President's Room of the U.S. Capitol on the 4th, and proceeded with a traditional ceremony the next day.

Inaugural Balls:

None

At Wilson's request, no official Inaugural Balls were conducted. He felt they were too commercial in character.

Second Marriage:

Galt House (demolished)
1308-20th Street, NW
Washington, D.C.

Wilson's second marriage took place in the home of his wife-to-be, Edith Bolling Galt, on December 18, 1915.

Presidential Retreats:

"Shadow Lawn" (Woodrow Wilson Hall) (NR) (burned)
Cedar and Norwood Avenues
West Long Branch, Monmouth County, New Jersey

The President spent the campaign summer of 1916 at this extraordinary "palace" of 53 rooms, a residence made available for his use by its owner, a New York City department store tycoon. A bill was introduced in Congress the next year to acquire the residence as a permanent summer home for the Presidents, but the measure failed.

The original structure, built in 1905, burned in 1927. As reconstructed and redecorated, it differs vastly from the first "Shadow Lawn." The building is owned and used by Monmouth College.

Retirement Home:

Wilson House (NHL)
2340 S Street, NW
Washington, D.C.

In December 1920, before his retirement from the Presidency in 1921, the Wilsons purchased this Neo-Georgian residence. Built in 1915, the 3-story red brick house required few basic changes, although the Wilsons added a garage and elevator. Wilson was in ill health during his residence here, and died in the house.

Mrs. Wilson, who survived until 1961, willed the house and its furnishings and effects intact to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The Trust administers the property as a historic house museum.

Place of Death:

Wilson House (NHL)
2340 S Street, NW
Washington, D.C.

President Wilson died in his upstairs bedroom about 11:15 A.M., on February 3, 1924. The funeral was a private ceremony conducted in the home on February 5.

Place of Burial:

Wilson Bay
National Cathedral (Episcopal)
Washington, D.C.

President Wilson was interred February 5, 1924. His sarcophagus, which bears a carved crusader's cross, now rests in a recess on the south aisle of the nave. It was moved within the Cathedral from the Bethlehem Chapel, where it originally rested, to this site in 1956.

Memorials:

Wilson Dam (NHL)
on the Tennessee River, off U.S. 72,
near Florence, Alabama

Begun in 1918, during the Wilson administration, this important hydroelectric facility was finished in 1925. It was one of the first dams to come under the jurisdiction of the Tennessee Valley Authority in the 1930s. The dam is less a memorial to Wilson than a symbol of the major controversy over the role of the Federal Government in electric power generation. Not open to the public.

Woodrow Wilson International
Center for Scholars
Smithsonian Institution
1000 Jefferson Drive, SW
Washington, D.C.

This "living" institution preserves the memory of Wilson in pursuance of causes to which he was strongly devoted. The center occupies space in the historic "castle" of the Smithsonian.

WARREN G. HARDING
1921-1923

Birthplace:

Harding Birthplace (demolished)
near Corsica (Blooming Grove),
on Ohio 97,
Morrow County, Ohio

Warren G. Harding was born on November 2, 1865, in a plain rural Ohio farmhouse. It was a 1-1/2-story frame structure almost without decoration, apparently built about 1856. The Hardings may well have moved, about February 1867, to an extant frame building about 6/10 of a mile away. Harding's father moved the family to the village of Caledonia, in Marion County, in 1869 or 1870.

The birthplace house was demolished at an unknown date. The State of Ohio has marked the location.

Later Homes and Sites:

Harding Home (demolished)
U.S. Route 30
near Caledonia
Marion County, Ohio

A white frame house with a stone porch, probably used by the Hardings from 1869 or 1870 until 1873.

Harding Home
South and Main Streets
Caledonia,
Marion County, Ohio

This white 2-story frame house was Harding's home from 1873 until he entered Ohio Central College in 1880. His father had his doctor's office in the Caledonia house as well.

The structure has been covered with asbestos shingles, and has been altered on the interior. The property is privately owned.

George Tryon Harding Home (demolished)
500 E. Center Street
Marion, Ohio

Harding's father, George Tryon Harding, moved to Marion, where he settled in this house in 1882. Warren probably stayed in his father's home much of the time until his marriage. No description is available.

Marion Star Building (demolished)
195 E. Center Street
Marion, Ohio

Harding and two friends, whose shares he soon purchased, bought this newspaper for $300 in 1884 and turned it into a thriving enterprise. His success permitted the Star to move into this 3-story office building by 1889. Harding retained ownership of the newspaper until shortly before his death, when he sold it for $550,000.

Harding Home (NHL)
380 Mount Vernon Avenue
Marion, Ohio

Built by Harding in 1890, this green frame 2-1/2-story house was his Ohio home until his death. He moved in with his wife at the time of their marriage in 1891. His "front-porch" campaign for the Presidency in 1920 took place here, on the spacious veranda of this Queen Anne-style home. He leased out the house following his election. Mrs. Harding, who died in 1924, willed the house to the Harding Memorial Association, which opened it to the public in 1926.

The property is well preserved. Since 1979, it has been operated by the State of Ohio.

Marriage:

Harding Home (NHL)
380 Mount Vernon Avenue
Marion, Ohio

The Hardings were married in the spacious reception hall of their newly built residence, on July 8, 1891.

Washington Residences:

1612-21st Street, NW (demolished)

The Hardings took a small house when he began his service in the U.S. Senate in 1915. They remained only until 1917. The house was torn down to make way for expansion of the Phillips Gallery, probably about 1960.

2314 Wyoming Avenue, NW

The Hardings bought this house in 1917. It is a 2-1/2-story structure of brick with a mansard roof. Soon after Harding died in 1923, his wife sold the house. The exterior is unchanged since the Hardings lived there. It is privately owned.

Inauguration:

East Portico
U.S. Capitol

March 4, 1921.

Inaugural Ball:

None.

Other Associated Property:

Harding Railroad Car
(Denali) (NR)
Alaskaland Park
Fairbanks, Alaska

This special green compartment-observation car was part of the Alaska Railroad's special train that carried President Harding on his Alaskan tour in July 1923. He drove the golden spike that signified completion of the railroad line from Seward to Fairbanks.

The car remained in use until the 1940s. Its exterior was restored and it was presented to the city of Fairbanks in 1959-60. The car has operated as a visitor information center for the city since 1967.

Place of Death:

Presidential Suite
(Room 8064)
(Sheraton) Palace Hotel
Market Street
San Francisco, California

On his return from Alaska to San Francisco on July 28, 1923, the President seemed tired and somewhat ill. While resting in his hotel suite, he died suddenly at 7:30 p.m. on the night of August 2, 1923. The first portion of the hotel dates from 1909; it is still in operation.

Place of Burial (temporary):

Temporary vault
Marion Cemetery
Marion, Ohio

The President was interred here pending completion of the Harding Memorial.

Memorial/Tomb:

Harding Memorial
intersection of Vernon Heights
Boulevard and Delaware Avenue
Marion, Ohio

A Grecian-style circular colonnade, open on one side, of white stone, 103 feet in diameter and 52 feet in height, surrounds the sarcophagi, covered by stone slabs, of President and Mrs. Harding. They were entombed in its open-air central court on December 21, 1927.

The Memorial was completed in 1926 and rests on about 20 acres of landscaped ground. It was owned and maintained by the Harding Memorial Association until 1979, when the State took over its operation. Recent discussions with State officials indicate that the structure is in need of rehabilitation.

CALVIN COOLIDGE
1923-1929

Birthplace:

Coolidge Birthplace
off Vt. 100A
(Calvin Coolidge Memorial Highway)
Plymouth, Vermont

Coolidge was born on July 4, 1872, in this plain frame 1-1/2-story structure, which has a large 2-story front ell that served as his family's residence and general store. In 1876, his father purchased the house across the street that became known as the Coolidge Homestead.

The birthplace was privately owned for many years after Calvin's father sold it in 1912. During the 1924 election campaign the upper floor of the front, or store, section was used as Coolidge's office. The structure has changed little, even in interior details. It was acquired by the State in 1967.

Boyhood Home:

Coolidge Homestead (NHL)
Plymouth, Vermont

This frame and clapboard 1-1/2-story farmhouse, connected to its barn in Vermont fashion, was Coolidge's family home from 1876 until he finished Amherst College in 1895. His father continued to reside there, and Calvin and his family visited frequently. On one of these visits, Coolidge was inaugurated President by his father, after the death of President Harding. The Coolidges continued to use the property as a summer retreat during his Presidency and after.

In 1956, Coolidge's son, John, donated the property to the State of Vermont. It is exceptionally well preserved, and is open to the public.

Marriage:

Goodhue House (NR)
(Grace Coolidge's Home)
312 Maple Street
Burlington, Vermont

October 4, 1905. Privately owned.

Later Homes:

21 Massasoit Street (NR)
Northampton, Massachusetts

The Coolidges rented the left half of this double house in August 1906. In the time between their marriage and the move to this house, they stayed in the Norwood Hotel in Northampton. They continued to rent the Massasoit Street house throughout his active political career, until 1930, after he had retired from the Presidency.

The 2-1/2-story structure, built in 1901, has not been significantly altered since the Coolidges occupied it. Privately owned.

Adams House (Hotel) (presumably demolished)
Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Coolidge occupied small one- and two-room suites in the hotel, usually Suite 60 on the third floor, during his service in the State legislature and as Lieutenant Governor and Governor. Massachusetts did not then (and still does not) have a Governor's Mansion.

Law Office:

Masonic Building
25 Main Street
Northampton, Massachusetts

This brick, 4-story, Italianate office building, built in 1898, contained Coolidge's law office on its second floor. He probably maintained his office here from about 1898 to 1919, when he became Governor of Massachusetts. The structure is essentially unaltered and is privately owned.

Washington Residence:

(New) Willard Hotel
14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

The Coolidges resided in the hotel during his service as Vice President (1921-23). Following the death of President Harding, Coolidge, when he returned to Washington, repeated the oath of office in his apartment, on August 21, 1923; questions had been raised concerning the validity of the oath administered by his father, who was only a local elected official.

The Willard has been vacant since 1969, although plans to reopen it were recently announced.

Inaugurations:

Coolidge Homestead (NHL)
Plymouth, Vermont

Coolidge's father swore him in as President at 2:47 A.M., on the morning of August 3, 1923, shortly after word of President Harding's death reached them. The simple ceremony took place in the parlor of his father's house. (Also see entry immediately preceding.)

East Portico
U.S. Capitol

Coolidge's Inauguration to his full term as President (1925-29) took place on March 4, 1925.

Inaugural Ball:

Mayflower Hotel
1127 Connecticut Avenue, NW

Unofficial ceremony on March 4, 1925.

Presidential Retreats:

White Court Estate
Swampscott, Massachusetts

Coolidge's summer White House in 1925 was this newly completed 26-room wooden structure on 6-1/2 acres. It was just a short distance from the shore. His office was a suite of rooms in the Security and Trust Building at Central Square in Lynn.

Patterson Mansion
15 DuPont Circle

Built in 1903 by Stanford White for Mrs. Robert E. Patterson, wife of the publisher of the Chicago Tribune, this elaborate 4-story mansion is of brick faced with white marble and includes 30 rooms. The Coolidges resided here from March 4 to September 11, 1927 (except for a vacation to the Black Hills), while the roof and third floor of the White House were being rebuilt. During their stay, they welcomed Charles A. Lindbergh to Washington and presented him to the public from the second-floor balcony.

The mansion is owned by the Washington City Club, a private organization. The building has changed little since the 1920s except for an addition behind the main structure.

State Game Lodge
Custer State Park
near Rapid City,
South Dakota

This State-owned hotel of native stone and pine served as the "Summer White House" during the Coolidges' 1927 vacation in the Black Hills, during which he visited Mount Rushmore and encouraged construction of the memorial there. The Lodge has been enlarged and renovated.

Coolidge used a high school on Columbus Street, in Rapid City, for office space. From Rapid City, he issued his laconic statement, "I do not choose to run for President in 1928."

Cedar Island Lodge (Henry Clay Pierce Estate)
near Highland, Douglas County,
Wisconsin

President Coolidge took an extended summer vacation at this north Wisconsin estate from June 16 to September 10, 1928. The 4,000-acre retreat of wealthy businessman Henry Clay Pierce, the estate, an elaborate example of the "rustic cottages" popular at the turn of the century, included an 8-room octagonal master bungalow, a separate dining hall, a greenhouse, stables, a boat house, and a fish hatchery. Coolidge fished a great deal in the estate's 25 lakes. He maintained an office in the Superior Central High School, on Belknap Street, in Superior, a structure which is extant.

Cedar Island Lodge was purchased by a wealthy Minneapolis family in the 1930s and has remained intact.

Retirement Home:

The Beeches
Hampton Terrace
Northampton, Massachusetts

Desiring more privacy than was available at the Massasoit Street house, to which they had returned when his Presidency ended in 1929, the Coolidges decided, in the spring of 1930, to buy this home on a wooded 9-acre lot. A 2-1/2-story shingled building of 11 rooms, built about 1912, it has not been altered since Coolidge's time. Mrs. Coolidge sold the property after her husband's death in 1933. It is privately owned.

Place of Death:

The Beeches
Hampton Terrace
Northampton, Massachusets

January 5, 1933.

Place of Burial:

Hillside Cemetery
Plymouth Notch
Plymouth, Vermont

The President's grave is marked by a simple headstone distinguished from others in this rural cemetery only by the Great Seal of the United States engraved on it. His wife and son, Calvin Jr., are buried to either side of him. Numerous Coolidge relatives are buried nearby.

HERBERT HOOVER
1929-1933

Birthplace:

Hoover Birthplace Cottage
corner of Downey and Penn Streets
(within Herbert Hoover National
Historic Site) (NPS)
West Branch, Cedar County, Iowa

The Hoover birthplace is a 2-room board and batten cottage (14' x 20') with small front and rear porches. It was built by Jesse Hoover, Herbert's father, in 1871, at the same time he erected a blacksmith shop across Penn Street. Future President Hoover was born on August 10, 1874. The structure remained the Hoover home until May 1879, when Jesse sold it.

Later moved and attached to another building, the birthplace was restored to its original location in 1939; Hoover's family played a role in this effort. A replica of the blacksmith shop, which had been demolished, was constructed in 1956-57. The Herbert Hoover Birthplace Foundation, Inc., the successor to the groups that had undertaken this work, donated the property to the Federal Government in 1962.

The National Park Service assumed administration in 1965. The unit, of which the birthplace is the focus, consists of about 187 acres, including open land acquired to protect the scene and a number of historic and other structures in the town of West Branch, obtained with the idea of restoring the late 19th-century appearance of the southwestern part of the community.

Boyhood Homes:

Hoover Boyhood Home (demolished)
Downey Street
(within Herbert Hoover National
Historic Site) (NPS)
West Branch, Cedar County, Iowa

Jesse and Huldah Hoover, Herbert's parents, and their three children moved into this residence, about a block south and across the street from the birthplace, in May 1879. Jesse died the next year and his wife died in 1884. The children were then sent to live with relatives.

This home was a 2-story frame structure with horizontal clapboards and a wing at the back, constructed sometime in the 1870s. It was known to the Hoover children as the "house of the maples" for its setting.

The Hoover Boyhood Home was torn down in 1923. The site is marked.

Dr. Henry John Minthorn House (NR)
115 South River Street
Newberg, Yamhill County, Oregon

Herbert Hoover came here in 1884 to live with his uncle and aunt, who had recently lost a son. Dr. Minthorn's house is a 2-story, L-shaped, frame structure, built in 1881. The Minthorns and Hoover moved to Salem, Oregon, in 1889.

The Herbert Hoover Foundation of Oregon acquired the property and opened it as a memorial museum in 1955. Former President Hoover attended the dedication. In October 1981, the property was transferred to the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Oregon. The Herbert Hoover Foundation of Oregon continues to function as an advisory body.

Dr. Henry J. Minthorn House (demolished)
northwest corner of Highland Avenue and
Hazel Street, NE
Salem, Marion County, Oregon

This house was a 1-1/2-story vernacular Queen Anne dwelling on a high basement. Dr. Minthorn was involved in land development in Salem. Herbert became his office boy, learned to type, and attended business college. Hoover remained in Salem until he entered Stanford University in the fall of 1891. The Minthorns stayed on until 1894, when they moved to Iowa.

Encina and Romero Halls
Stanford University
Palo Alto, California

Hoover roomed in Encina in 1891-92, and in Romero afterward. Romero is no longer extant. Encina is used for offices.

Herbert Hoover House
1079 (then 1077)-12th Street
Oakland, Alameda County, California

From late 1895 until sometime in late 1896 or early 1897, Herbert Hoover, who had just graduated from Stanford, resided with his brother Theodore and sister May in this house. He registered to vote in Oakland. In early 1897, he became associated with an English mining firm, and soon thereafter began his extensive international travels.

A good example of the simplified Queen Anne style house of its era, the 2-story wooden structure was built in 1883.

Marriage:

Henry Home (demolished)
Pacific Street, between Del Monte
and Jackson
Monterey, California

February 10, 1899. The marriage took place in Mrs. Hoover's family home, a 2-1/2-story frame structure.

Lou Henry Hoover Home
623 Mirada Road
Stanford University Campus
Palo Alto, California

The Hoovers felt strong ties to their alma mater, where they had met. In fact, despite their extensive overseas travels and business interests, they maintained a home at the campus continuously from 1907. Mrs. Hoover designed this Hopi or Algerian style concrete house with flat roofs and broad terraces. It was completed in 1920. While the Hoovers spent most of the next 12 years in Washington, they kept this home, spent election eve of 1928 here, and returned after he left the Presidency in 1933.

After Mrs. Hoover's death, in 1944, Hoover donated the house to Stanford. It serves as the home of the president of the University. The house is in excellent condition. It is not open to the public.

Associated Site:

Hoover Institution on War,
Revolution and Peace
corner of Serra and Galvez Streets
Stanford University Campus
Palo Alto, California

The Hoover Tower to Peace, a 14-story structure rising 285 feet, houses extensive collections of documents that Hoover began gathering while he was directing food relief efforts in Europe during World War I. The collections have since been supplemented with many other valuable items, including Hoover's personal papers, the gubernatorial papers of President Ronald Reagan, and documents from Reagan's 1980 election campaign and service as President-elect. The present building, which was not completed until 1941, is open to the public.

Washington Residences:

1701 Massachusetts Avenue, NW (demolished)

When Hoover was called home from London to serve as U.S. Food Administrator, during World War I (1917-18), the Hoovers briefly resided here, although they were frequently away from Washington. This house, built about 1878, was destroyed in 1938.

1720 Rhode Island Avenue, NW (demolished)

The Hoovers' Washington residence in 1918-19.

2300 S Street, NW

When Hoover became Secretary of Commerce in 1921, he and Mrs. Hoover bought this handsome brick house, which had been built in 1902. It was their family residence until they entered the White House in 1929. It remained in the family until Mrs. Hoover's death in 1944. Since 1953, it has served as the Burmese Embassy and Chancery.

Washington Office:

(Old) Department of Commerce Building
801-19th Street, NW
Washington, D.C.

Hoover's offices as Secretary of Commerce (1921-28) were apparently in this structure, an office building now used by the World Bank. (The Department's present building [1932], at 15th St. and Constitution Ave., was recently renamed for Hoover).

Inauguration:

East Portico
U.S. Capitol

1:08 P.M., March 4, 1929.

Inaugural Ball:

Washington Auditorium (demolished)
19th and E Streets, NW

March 4, 1929. An unofficial celebration. The structure was torn down in 1963-64.

Presidential Retreat:

"Hoover's Hideaway"
(President's Camp on the Rapidan)
(now in Shenandoah National Park)(NPS)
northwest of Criglersville,
Madison County, Virginia

The Hoovers felt the need for privacy away from the White House and the President wanted to indulge in trout fishing. Consequently, they bought this tract of land at the headwaters of the Rapidan. A complex of pine board cabins was erected. President Hoover used the cabin known as "The Brown House."

Hoover donated the camp to Shenandoah National Park on condition that it be available for use by future Presidents. Recent Presidents have used it infrequently, if at all, although Franklin D. Roosevelt visited it on at least one important occasion. It has been used extensively, however, by Presidential staff. The site is open to the public, but the buildings are not.

Retirement Home:

Hoover Apartment
Waldorf Towers
New York City, New York

Ex-President Hoover took an apartment in 1934 and resided here until his death in 1964. No details available on current condition.

Place of Death:

Hoover Apartment
Waldorf Towers
New York City, New York

11:35 A.M., October 20, 1964.

Place of Burial:

"Overlook"
(Herbert Hoover National Historic Site)(NPS)
West Branch, Cedar County, Iowa

President Hoover was buried on October 25, 1964. Mrs. Hoover, who had died in 1944, was reinterred here. Their graves are on a hillside about 1/4 mile southwest of the Hoover Birthplace. Landscaping provides a circular setting for the flat white marble gravestones, with a view down the long mall to the Birthplace.

Library:

Herbert Hoover Presidential
Library and Museum
facing Downey Street
West Branch, Cedar County, Iowa

This large low building near the Hoover Birthplace is built of stone in a plain unadorned fashion. It houses President Hoover's official papers and includes a museum that contains exhibits on him, his family, and his times. Presidents Hoover and Truman dedicated it in 1962.

The Library has been administered by the National Archives and Records Service since 1964; its construction was financed by the Herbert Hoover Birthplace Foundation.

Other Memorials:

Herbert Hoover Building
National Headquarters
Boys' Clubs of America
New York City, New York

Dedicated in 1960. Hoover served as National Chairman for 28 years (1936-64). The Boys' Clubs of America were of enduring interest to him.

Hoover Dam (Boulder Canyon Dam)(NHL)
near Boulder City, Nevada
on the Nevada-Arizona border

Hoover Dam, named by the Secretary of the Interior for the President in 1930, was constructed in 1931-35; it is the highest concrete dam in the Western Hemisphere, rising 726 feet above bedrock and impounding the largest man-made reservoir in the United States.

The Hoover name fell into disuse during the Roosevelt administration but was restored in 1947 while President Truman was in office. The dam is administered by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
1933-1945

Birthplace:

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt
National Historic Site (NPS)
2 miles south of Hyde Park,
Dutchess County, New York

This rambling country house overlooking the Hudson River was the birthplace, on January 30, 1882, of Franklin D. Roosevelt, and his lifelong permanent home. It was acquired in 1867 by Franklin's father, James, who made a number of modifications later.

The earliest part of the structure was a modest 2-story residence (dating from ca. 1826), already revamped into a rambling Victorian frame house when James acquired it. Franklin and his mother totally changed the appearance of the principal facade, when they renovated and enlarged the house in 1915-16. Their extensive renovation transformed it into the familiar Georgian stone and stucco-covered, H-shaped, structure of 35 rooms.

President Roosevelt used Hyde Park extensively as a "Summer White House." He delivered several of his "Fireside Chats" from the house and met there with important visitors.

Although parts of the estate have been sold off, including that which once contained FDR's "Hilltop" retreat, many of the outbuildings on the Park's 264 acres survive. Roosevelt donated the property to the Government, subject to life tenancy for Mrs. Roosevelt (who waived this right). It opened to the public as a unit of the National Park System in 1946.

Fire severely damaged the main block of the house in January 1982, although most artifacts were rescued. The structure will be restored.

Family Vacation Home:

Roosevelt Campobello International
Park (NPS) (affiliated area)
Campobello Island
New Brunswick, Canada

Franklin's father purchased land on this island in 1884 and completed construction of a cottage (no longer standing) in 1886. The family regularly summered here. After Franklin was married, he continued to come; and, in 1910, acquired his own home on the island, just south of his parents' house. His 2-story frame residence in Dutch Colonial style was built in 1897. After August 1921, when he was stricken with polio during his usual summer vacation, Franklin rarely returned, although the family continued to and did not sell the home until 1952.

In 1963, the Hammer family, who had acquired the property from Elliott Roosevelt and restored it, donated it to the Governments of Canada and the United States. The structure is in good condition, and some of its 34 rooms are open to the public.

Campobello stands as a expression of peace and good will between the two nations and is administered by an international commission. Most of the 2,722-acre tract is in a natural state.

Place of Marriage:

Church of the Incarnation
35th Street
New York City, New York

March 17, 1905.

Later Homes:

125 E. 36th Street
New York City, New York

The newlyweds kept a suite at the Hotel Webster until FDR finished his Columbia Law School term in the spring of 1905 and then took a belated European honeymoon. Franklin's mother presented them with this townhouse home on their return in September. They remained until the fall of 1908.

49 E. 65th Street (NR)
New York City, New York

In 1908, Franklin's mother had this comfortable 5-story stone and brick townhouse erected for her son and built a matching one for herself next door at 47 E. 65th. The main rooms on the first and second floors of the two houses connected with each other and could be joined by opening folding partitions.

These townhouses remained the city home of all the Roosevelts until 1941, although they were used most often before he was elected Governor of New York in 1928. FDR had used the residence a great deal because he practiced law in New York City. He also had spent a considerable amount of time here in late 1921 and early 1922, convalescing after treatment for polio.

The President's mother occupied her residence regularly until her death in 1941. Since 1942, the houses have been owned by a Hunter College student association. Few changes have been made to either the interior or exterior of the structures. President Roosevelt assisted in furnishing the association's library and donated a considerable number of books.

Washington Associations:

1733 N Street, NW (demolished)

Roosevelt's support of the Presidential candidacy of Woodrow Wilson earned him appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Navy (1913-20). He spent the years 1913-17 with his family in a red brick house at this site. A high-rise apartment hotel stands on the site today.

2131 R Street, NW

Roosevelt moved to this spacious 17-room, 3-story, brick town home in 1917 and remained until he left office in 1920. The house, which has been altered little, is the Embassy of Mali.

Old Executive Office (State, War and Navy) Building (NHL)
(within Lafayette Square Historic District)(NHL)
southeast corner, 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C.

Franklin D. Roosevelt's office as Assistant Secretary of the Navy was in this structure, which is adjacent to the White House Grounds on the west. Other Chief Executives worked in the building earlier in their careers: Theodore Roosevelt, also Assistant Secretary of the Navy; William Howard Taft as Secretary of War; and Vice Presidents Lyndon B. Johnson and Gerald R. Ford.

Several Presidents have maintained temporary or part-time offices in the building during their terms in office. These include Hoover, Lyndon B. Johnson, and Nixon.

An excellent example of French Second Empire architecture, the building was erected in 1871-88 to house the State, War, and Navy Departments. Today, it accommodates part of the Office of Management and Budget and some of the White House staff. The structure is not open to the general public.

Later Homes:

Warm Springs Historic District (NHL)
Warm Springs, Meriwether County, Georgia

Franklin Roosevelt's effort to recover from polio first brought him to the springs at this small Georgia town in October 1924. He retained intimate links to the community until his death here in 1945.

Roosevelt's progress in recovering from the ravages of the disease caused him to become an enthusiastic booster of Warm Springs. He soon invested the major part of his personal fortune in developing it as a resort for polio victims and in building a hospital for their treatment.

Nearly all the structures from the Roosevelt period (1924-45) survive. These include two homes--deceptively small-appearing frame cottages--built for him and in large part designed by him: the McCarthy Cottage (First Franklin D. Roosevelt Home)(1928-32), located within view of the Warm Springs Hospital; and the Little White House (1932-45), in a more secluded compound on a hill. Both homes are extremely well preserved.

Roosevelt's presence is also vividly reflected in Georgia Hall (1933), the main administration building of the Hospital, where "Doctor Roosevelt" presided at Thanksgiving dinners for the patients, and at the treatment pool he and the other Warm Springs hospital patients used, which Edsel Ford built in 1928.

Roosevelt's will left all his Georgia holdings to the Warm Springs Foundation, the charitable organization he and his associates had set up to run the hospital.

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, which grew out of the Warm Springs Foundation, turned the hospital over to the State of Georgia in 1974. The hospital is still active, although its scope has been broadened to include treatment of other diseases and conditions. The treatment pool and its bath houses, which had deteriorated badly (the glass enclosures having vanished), has recently been partially restored by the State and serves as a historic site. The Little White House also operates under State auspices. (FDR State Park, primarily a recreational area, is nearby; it contains locations familiar to President Roosevelt.)

New York State Executive Mansion (NR)
138 Eagle Street
Albany, New York

Roosevelt's two terms as Governor (1929-33) led to his nomination for President. As Governor, he occupied the large Victorian mansion that has been the official residence of New York Governors since 1877. Except for some rebuilding occasioned by a fire in 1961, the 15-bay brick structure appears much as it did when the Roosevelts occupied it.

Inaugurations:

East Portico
U.S. Capitol

March 4, 1933; January 20, 1937; and January 20, 1941.

South Balcony
The White House

January 20, 1945. Wartime security measures ruled out a public Inaugural; attendance was by invitation only.

Inaugural Balls:

Washington Auditorium (demolished)
19th and E Streets, NW

March 4, 1933. Roosevelt did not attend because he went to work immediately on dealing with the banking crisis. The building was torn down in 1963-64.

None

1937, 1941, and 1945.

Presidential Retreat:

"Shangri-La" (now Camp David)
(within Catoctin Mountain Park)(NPS)
near Thurmont, Frederick County, Maryland

See under Properties associated with the Presidency.

Place of Death:

Little White House
(within Warm Springs Historic District)(NHL)
Warm Springs, Meriwether County, Georgia

Roosevelt was on vacation, although drafting the speech with which he intended to open the United Nations Conference, when he died on April 12, 1945. The Little White House and its furnishings have been preserved intact from that day. The "Unfinished Portrait," for which he was posing at the time he was stricken, is on display. The property is administered by a memorial commission under State auspices.

Shortly after Roosevelt's death, proposals were made to bring the Little White House into the National Park System. Congress, however, did not approve the legislation.

Place of Burial:

Rose Garden
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt
National Historic Site (NPS)
near Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York

President Roosevelt was interred on April 15, 1945. His will specified the location and requested a "simple stone." Mrs. Roosevelt was later buried here. Their grave is marked by a marble block 8 by 4 feet square and 3 feet high. Mrs. Roosevelt directed that their dog Fala was also to be buried in the garden.

Library:

Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library
(adjacent to Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt
National Historic Site)(NPS)
Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York

The first official Presidential Library, established under National Archives auspices to preserve the Presidents' papers and other important documents and objects associated with their lives and times, the Roosevelt Library was established by Act of Congress in 1939. It was erected and equipped by a private foundation, but enjoyed the wholehearted personal support of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, who donated the 16 acres of land on which it was constructed.

The Library was built in fieldstone in the Dutch Colonial style of which the President was fond. The museum section opened in 1941, and the research portion in 1946. Two wings were added to the building after 1962 in honor of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Because the President was alive when the Library was constructed, he made use of a study in it, and delivered at least one of the "Fireside Chats" and other radio addresses from it.

Memorials:

Roosevelt Stone (NPS)
9th Street and Pennsylvania
Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C.

The only Memorial to President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the Nation's Capital is this desk-size block of stone placed on a triangular piece of ground opposite the north entrance to the National Archives Building.

Roosevelt, according to Justice Felix Frankfurter, had expressly requested "exactly" this style of monument in this precise location during a private conversation in 1941. A group of the President's associates, including Averell Harriman, placed the stone in 1965. The National Park Service maintains the small plot on which the Memorial is located.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial (NPS) (proposed)
West Potomac Park
Washington, D.C.

The proposed Memorial, to be placed on land that encloses the southwest side of the Tidal Basin between the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials, would be a nearly 9-acre landscape garden presenting multiple sculptured images of President Roosevelt. The images, with accompanying quotations, would be situated in a series of garden spaces linked by continuous rectilinearly meandering granite walls ranging in height from 12 to 14 feet.

Because water was an extremely important element in Roosevelt's life, waterfalls, pools, and runnels are planned as a major element in the Memorial. An 860-foot garden would receive extensive landscaping.

Legislation to authorize construction of the Memorial, subject to the supervision and approval of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Commission, was signed by President Reagan on July 28, 1982. The Commission approved the basic design concept in 1975; a revised

version of the proposal was accepted by the Commission and by both the National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts.

Construction and operation of the Memorial will be handled by the National Park Service.

HARRY S TRUMAN*
1945-1953

Birthplace:

Harry S Truman Birthplace Memorial (NR)
north corner, 11th Street and Truman Avenue
Lamar, Barton County, Missouri

Truman's father purchased this 5-room white frame, 1-1/2-story, house in 1882. Harry Truman was born here on May 8, 1884. The family lived in the house for only 11 months following his birth.

The United Auto Workers acquired the birthplace in 1957 and donated it to the State. Restored by 1959 and furnished with period pieces, the house was opened to the public. Truman assisted in the dedication.

Later Homes:

Truman Farm
near Belton
Cass County, Missouri

Truman's father farmed and resided here with his family from 1885 to 1887. The property is privately owned. No details are available on its condition.

Solomon Young (Truman) Farm (NR)
12301 Blue Ridge Extension
Grandview, Jackson County, Missouri

One of Truman's grandfathers established his residence here about 1850. Truman's parents and family moved in during 1887 and remained until 1890, when they left for Independence. In 1906, Harry rejoined the family on the farm, to which his father had returned, probably in 1902. Harry continued to live on and work the farm until 1917, when he went on active duty with the National Guard. At the end of World War I, he moved back to Independence and married. Members of the Truman family remained on the farm until about 1940.

Two farmhouses have stood on the property. The first, a sprawling Colonial, which was the Truman family residence in 1887-90, burned in 1893. It was soon replaced by the structure still on the site, a 2-story vernacular structure of frame, built roughly in the shape of the letter T. (The home of President Truman's brother, Vivian, a 2-story stucco bungalow built in 1929, is also on the property.)

*President Truman's middle name was "S", a unique situation that apparently grew out of his parents' reluctance to choose between the names of favored relatives.

The Truman Farm embraced about 440 acres at the time Harry was farming it. He apparently planned at one point to re-erect the old house and build his Presidential Library on the land. Instead, however, he sold most of the property; that land is now occupied by the Truman Corners shopping center.

In 1980, the Jackson County Parks Department decided to proceed with the development of a "historic recreational" park, utilizing about 5 acres in the vicinity of the family house. The Parks Department has been assisted by the Harry S Truman Farm Foundation and by a grant from the Department of the Interior.

619 S. Crysler Street
Independence, Missouri

Truman's father purchased this house in 1890 and it remained the family home until 1896. The house has been significantly altered since the period of occupancy by the Trumans. It is privately owned.

909 W. Waldo Street
Independence, Missouri

The Truman family home from 1896 until 1902. The structure has been greatly altered. It is privately owned.

902 N. Liberty Street
Independence, Missouri

This structure served as Truman's residence for part of the year 1902. It has been less altered than the Waldo and Liberty Street houses.

2108 Park Street
Kansas City, Missouri

Truman resided here while working as a clerk in Kansas City banks from late 1902 until sometime in 1905. This appears to have been the home of his cousins, the Colgans. The building has survived.

2650 E. 29th Street (demolished)
Kansas City, Missouri

Truman boarded here while working in a Kansas City bank during the year 1905.

1314 Troost Street (demolished)
Kansas City, Missouri

A roominghouse where Truman lived in 1905-6.

Marriage:

Trinity Episcopal Church (NR)
409 N. Liberty Street
Independence, Missouri

Harry S Truman and Elizabeth ("Bess") Wallace were married on June 28, 1919. This is the same church where their daughter, Margaret, was married in 1956.

Later Homes:

Gates-Wallace-Truman House
(part of Truman Historic District) (NHL)
219 N. Delaware Street
Independence, Missouri

The home of Elizabeth ("Bess") Wallace, from her childhood, this 2-1/2-story eclectic framehouse was the family residence of "Bess" and her husband Harry Truman from the time of their marriage in 1919 until his death in December 1972. This period spanned his entire political career (1926-53) and his retirement years (1953-72). (Mrs. Truman's mother, who had moved back to her parents' home with her daughter "Bess" about 1903, after the death of her husband, remained part of the household until her death in 1952; she held title to the house until she died.)

The house combines several mid-19th-century architectural styles. In its present configuration, it probably dates from the early 1870s. Mrs. Truman's grandfather acquired the lot in 1867. Dominant features of the facade include the balustraded porch, which is bracketed and has elaborate wooden jigsaw trim; scroll gables; and the massive and highly ornamented bay that juts out from one side of the central doorway.

Mrs. "Bess" Truman still resides in the house.

Other Associated Sites in the Kansas City Area:

Jackson County Courthouse
217 N. Main Street
Independence, Missouri

Truman worked here as county judge from 1923 to 1925 and from 1927 to 1935. He supervised the 1933 rebuilding of the structure that brought it to an appearance resembling Independence Hall. The offices he used are extant. The structure still serves as a courthouse.

Truman-Jackson Haberdashery (demolished)
104 W. 12th Street
Kansas City, Missouri

Truman and a friend opened a clothing store in 1919, but were unsuccessful. The business closed in 1922. The site of the building where the store operated is now occupied by a hotel.

Missouri Pacific Railroad Station (NR)
600 S. Grand Street
Independence, Missouri

This station was the jumping-off point and destination for many of Truman's rail journeys and tours, including segments of the notable 1948 "whistle-stop" campaign. He received an enthusiastic homecoming when he arrived in 1953 to enter retirement. Truman was the last President to use rail transportation for routine travel.

The station is a 1-story rectangular structure of red brick, dating from about 1913. It is typical of depots built by the Missouri Pacific throughout its service area in 1900-20. Except for the replacement of its roof, it is little changed in appearance. It serves today only as a freight depot.

Presidential Suite
Muehlebach Hotel
W. 12th Street and Baltimore Avenue
Kansas City, Missouri

President Harry S Truman's stays in the 11th-floor Presidential suite of the oldest portion of this hotel included the post-election morning of November 3, 1948, following his return from Excelsior Springs, where he had spent the night. On his arrival, he learned of his re-election victory over Thomas Dewey. Truman was also apparently staying in this hotel when he ratified the North Atlantic Treaty, and when he signed an Act authorizing aid to Greece and Turkey, an important step in the evolution of the Truman Doctrine.

The Presidential Suite, which features a grand piano donated by Margaret Truman Daniels, has housed 13 other U.S. Presidents since the hotel's construction in 1914-15. The 12-story original hotel is the historic core of a complex that includes: an 11-story hotel addition (1952); the Muehlebach Towers, an 18-story addition (1957); and the 5-story Convention Center (1965-66).

Truman Historic District (NHL)
North Delaware Street and environs
Independence, Missouri

Harry S Truman was intimately associated with the town of Independence, Missouri, from his youth until his death in 1972. The Gates-Wallace-Truman House, his home for more than half a century, is the main

attraction of the district, which incorporates the neighborhood that best illustrates his life and career.*

The historic district centers around the Truman residence and forms a corridor leading north along North Delaware Street from the vicinity of the house to the Truman Library grounds, which adjoin the district on the northern side of U.S. 24. The upper section of the district, south of the Library and north of College Avenue, has been altered by urban redevelopment and is relatively modern. The lower portion, south of College Avenue, remains largely unchanged since the time Truman was President or earlier. From the immediate vicinity of the house, the district boundaries extend to the south to incorporate portions of Pleasant Street, Truman Road, and Maple Avenue and preserve the environs on all sides. The district remains primarily residential, most of the structures dating from the mid-19th or early 20th centuries, and includes only a few public buildings.

Many sites and structures in the district are closely associated with the Trumans. Some of them were the homes of relatives; others, of friends or associates. A modern school building at the corner of Truman Road and Pleasant Street has replaced Central High School, which Mr. and Mrs. Truman attended. The World War Memorial Building, a civic auditorium erected in 1926 at the corner of Pleasant Street and Maple Avenue, was the place where Truman voted for years and the scene of at least one of his press conferences. Diagonally across the street at 100 North Pleasant Street, stands the First Presbyterian Church, a little-altered Midwest Gothic Revival structure dating from 1888. There, Truman met his future wife. The Chrisman School, at the corner of Maple Avenue and Union Street, was attended by their daughter, Margaret.

Washington Residences:

Tilden Gardens Apartments
3016 Tilden Street, NW

Senator Truman preferred to live in apartments while serving in Washington, because he and the family were usually there continuously only from January to June of each year. They took a 4-room apartment in the years 1935-36. This apartment complex is active.

*Adding to the district's interest is Truman's role in relation to its designation. He was the earliest ex-President to be consulted regarding National Historic Landmark designation of sites or properties associated with his career. Although in 1965 he declined designation of any properties associated with him, in 1971 he agreed to the conferring of the designation on this historic district. (See letters following this inventory.)

Sedgwick Gardens
3726 Connecticut Avenue, NW

The Truman residence in 1936. Still an apartment complex.

The Carroll Arms
301-1st Street, NE

Location of the Trumans' apartment in 1937. The building now serves Congressional uses.

Warwick Apartments
3051 Idaho Avenue, NW

The Trumans' apartment in 1938 was at this address.

Tilden Gardens
3000 Tilden Street, NW

The Trumans' apartment in 1939.

3930 Connecticut Avenue, NW

The Trumans moved into this apartment early in 1940.

4701 Connecticut Avenue

This was the most fixed of the Truman apartment residences, presumably beginning in 1941. The family was occupying the apartment here when Truman became President in April 1945.

Inaugurations:

Cabinet Room
West Wing
The White House

Truman was sworn into office on April 12, 1945, at 7:09 P.M., following the death of President Roosevelt earlier that day.

East Portico
U.S. Capitol

January 20, 1949.

Inaugural Balls:

National Guard Armory
2001 E. Capitol Street

January 20, 1949. The official Inaugural Ball.

National Gallery of Art
Constitution Avenue at 6th Street, NW

January 20, 1949. A special inaugural reception.

Temporary Residence as President:

Blair (Blair-Lee) House (NHL)
1651-1653 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

The new President and his family occupied the Blair House, which had become the Presidential guesthouse in 1942, from April 16 until May 7, 1945, when they moved into the White House.

In October 1948, when they moved back across the street due to the major renovation of the White House that was taking place, their quarters were expanded because the adjacent Lee House had been connected to the Blair House. The Trumans remained in the Blair House until work on the White House was completed in March 1952.

Attempted Assassination:

Blair (Blair-Lee) House (NHL)
1651-1653 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

While resident in Blair House, President Truman was the target of an unsuccessful assassination attempt. Would-be assassins, Puerto Rican nationalists, stormed the steps of Blair House on November 1, 1950. The President escaped unscathed.

Presidential Retreats:

"Little White House" (NR)
(Quarters A, Commandant's House)
Truman Naval Annex
Key West, Florida

For 7 years during his Presidency, Truman vacationed here twice a year, averaging a total stay of 2 months each year. He used the house on occasion afterward, his last visit being in 1969. The structure is a white frame 2-family residence, dating from 1890, that was converted to a single unit for the President's use.

The Naval Station closed in 1975. The "Little White House" is now unoccupied; it contains some furnishings used by the Trumans. The structure appears to have suffered some termite damage. The property is owned by the General Services Administration and is not open to the public. There is some indication that the "Little White House" may be sold for private use.

Library/Museum:

Harry S Truman Presidential Library
overlooking Slover Park
Independence, Missouri

The Truman Library was erected without cost to the Government, with funds donated by 17,000 of President Truman's "friends" and associates. The land was given by the City of Independence. Mr. Truman took an active interest in the work of the Library and kept an office there from the time it was completed and dedicated in 1957 until his death.

As a gesture to President Truman, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the first Medicare bill into law at the Library in 1965. The Library houses President Truman's public and private papers and the papers of several hundred of those who were prominent in his administration. It also includes exhibition rooms.

The Truman Library is administered by the National Archives and Records Service.

Place of Death:

Sixth Floor
Research Hospital
Kansas City, Missouri

President Truman died at 8:50 A.M., on December 26, 1972, after a hospital stay of about 3 weeks.

Place of Burial:

Courtyard
Harry S Truman Presidential Library
overlooking Slover Park
Independence, Missouri

He was put to rest on December 28, 1972, after laying in state in the Lobby of the Library and a funeral service that took place in its Auditorium.

Copy to: Mr. Utley
(Blue Envelope)

HARRY S TRUMAN
INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI

January 19, 1965

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have been long in answering your letter of December 24th. Since my mishap, I have been trying to catch up with my correspondence and yours was on top of the pile.

I have carefully read all you had to say and your suggestion of designating a National Historic Landmark commemorating each of our Presidents. I have also thought seriously about your expression of interest concerning my preference in that regard.

I must say to you, that in the past I have been reluctant to contribute to any effort designed to commemorate my Presidency. But the scope of your plan is such that I must now think about it. Perhaps we can go into it some time when I am in Washington.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Truman

Honorable Stewart L. Udall
Secretary of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

U.S. DEPT. OF INTERIOR
JAN 25 9 09 AM '65
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

August 12, 1971

Dear Grandpa:

Yesterday Ernest A. Connally, Chief of the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation of the United States National Park Service, came to see me about a matter that he wanted Margaret and me to discuss with you. She and I talked it over last night, and we decided that the best way to put it before you would be in a letter. After you have read the letter, you can reply in writing or we can discuss it on the telephone, whever you prefer.

Under authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935, the National Park Service has undertaken to commemorate each of the Presidents of the United States by designating as a National Historical Landmark a structure closely associated with his past, such as his birthplace or home. The latest such structure so designated is President Eisenhower's farm at Gettysburg.

In December of 1964, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, wrote to both President Eisenhower and you, asking each of you to suggest what structure had the strongest identification with your career.

Your reply to Mr. Udall, dated January 19, 1965, said, in part, "I must say to you, that in the past I have been reluctant to contribute to any effort designed to commemorate my Presidency. But the scope of your plan is such that I must now think about it. Perhaps we can go into it some time when I am in Washington". Since that time, there has apparently been no further discussion of the matter, and Mr. Connally tells me that whenever the subject of Presidential landmark sites comes up in Washington, people always ask: "What about President Truman"? They are anxious to see that your Presidency is properly commemorated. Members of both parties in Congress have said that any legislation that might be needed in that connection would be unanimously enacted. One man said, "It would be as easy for him as it was for Lincoln". He was referring to some recent legislation to preserve the area around President Lincoln's home in Springfield, where it was proposed to erect an office building overlooking the Lincoln house.

Mr. Connally said the Park Service would like to have all of Delaware Street from your house to the Library designated as a National

Historic Landmark, in the hope that the present character of the neighborhood could be preserved.

The Federal designation would protect the area from encroachment by Federal acquisition or by anyone employing Federal funds. For example; no super-highway built with Federal money could be run through the district, and no Federally-financed housing development could replace the fine old homes along Delaware Street. The Federal designation would not protect the area against private builders or State encroachment. This would have to be handled by local or State authorities, although the Federal designation would undoubtedly have some influence on what these authorities might do.

All that is involved in designating of that portion of Delaware Street as a National Historic Landmark is a recommendation by an Advisory Committee to the Park Service, which would enter the area on the National Register of Historic Places. The designation is then published in the Federal Register for the information of all government departments. The Harry S. Truman Birthplace Memorial at Lamar has already been so registered. The Park Service has the authority to register the Delaware Street area without approval from anyone, but it does not wish to do so, Mr. Connally says, without your approval. It is that approval that he now seeks. He would like to have it before the next meeting of the Advisory Committee in October.

Ordinarily, a bronze plaque is erected to mark a National Historic Landmark, or one is affixed to the structure that is so designated. A dedication ceremony is sometimes held. These formalities are not necessary, and whether they were held or not would depend on your wishes.

I am sorry to have written such a long letter, but Margaret and I thought we should fully explain Mr. Connally's proposition. He seemed most anxious to see your Presidency commemorated in this way, and he naturally hopes you will now give your consent to the designation of a National Historic Landmark on Delaware Street.

The Federal designation would have no bearing on the future use and disposition of your home. That would be entirely a family decision, not a government one.

Sincerely,

(Copy of original letter signed by Clifton Daniel)

HARRY S TRUMAN
INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI

September 3, 1971

Dear Clifton:

Your letter of August 12, has been received and we have had 'phone conversations about the Park Service designating the 219 North Delaware home and area from Maple Avenue to The Truman Library, that faces Delaware Street, as a National Historical Landmark.

We understand that the designation by the Park Service will not have any effect upon our use or disposition of the home.

If it is the desire of those who have the authority to so designate the home and the area fronting on Delaware Street, as a National Historical Landmark we have no objections on such action.

We trust that this letter will serve to make our views known and that such action as may be desired to be taken will be done by the authorities as they deem proper.

I suspect he will not object to ceremonies. ZDC 9-10-71

Thanks to you and Margaret for your help.

Sincerely yours,

Harry S. Truman

Mr. Clifton Daniel
Associate Editor
The New York Times
Times Square
New York, New York

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
1953-1961

Birthplace:

Eisenhower Birthplace
corner of Lamar Avenue and
Day Street
Denison, Grayson County, Texas

Eisenhower's parents rented this house early in 1889 and remained until the spring of 1891; he was born on October 14, 1890. This birthplace is a 1-1/2-story frame structure dominated by its 3 sharply gabled upstairs windows; it dates from about 1880.

When Eisenhower achieved fame during World War II, considerable attention focused on the house, which had remained in the hands of a single private owner since shortly after the Eisenhowers' brief stay. In 1946, the house was purchased and presented to the city by popular subscription. The Eisenhower Birthplace Foundation, Inc., restored the property and furnished it in period style. It was deeded to the Texas State Parks Board in 1958. It is open to the public.

Boyhood Homes:

112 Southeast 2nd Street
Abilene, Dickinson County, Kansas

In 1891, when Eisenhower's parents moved back to Kansas from Texas, they rented this small Carpenter Gothic cottage. They continued to reside in it until they moved to the larger house on 4th Street in 1897. The structure survives; it is privately owned.

Eisenhower Boyhood Home (NR)
(part of Eisenhower Center)
201 Southeast 4th Street
Abilene, Dickinson County, Kansas

The Eisenhower family settled in this residence on 3 acres of ground in 1897; the future President's father bought it from relatives. It remained the family home until after the death of "Ike's" mother in 1946. He left for West Point in 1911, but visited Abilene and the home a number of times.

The boyhood home is a 2-story frame building painted white, and has a 1-story porch on the front. Hardly any change has taken place in its appearance or furnishings since 1946, when Dwight Eisenhower and his brothers deeded the property to the Eisenhower Foundation. It has been open to the public as a house museum since 1947.

The Foundation turned it over to the Federal Government in 1966; the house is part of a 13-1/2-acre complex (Eisenhower Center) that also includes the Eisenhower Museum and the Eisenhower Library. The complex is operated by the National Archives and Records Service.

Other Associated Site:

Belle Springs Creamery
Abilene, Dickinson County, Kansas

Eisenhower's father was employed here for many years. "Ike" worked summers when he was in high school, in 1906-8. He was a full-time employee in 1909-11. Exact condition of the structure is unknown. Privately owned.

Military Career:

U.S. Military Academy (NHL)
West Point, New York

Eisenhower entered in July 1911 and graduated on June 12, 1915. He resided in the "New Barracks" (First Division Barracks).

Apt. E, Building 688 (modified)
northeast corner, New Braunfels
and Grayson Streets
Infantry Post
Fort Sam Houston (NHL)
San Antonio, Texas

Lieutenant Eisenhower arrived at the post in September 1915 and was assigned 2-room quarters in this building. From July 1916 until August 1917, following his marriage to Mamie Doud, the couple remained in his ground-floor apartment. They then briefly moved across to Building 617.

This 3-story brick structure, dating from 1906, has large verandas running across the full length of the first 2 stories. The interior arrangements of the rooms were changed during and after World War II. Not open to the public, Building 688 is still used as a BOQ (Bachelor Officers' Quarters).

The fort, which dates from 1876, is a National Historic Landmark for its role in the military history of the United States, including association with the "Rough Riders" in 1898 and Gen. John J. Pershing's Mexican expedition of 1916.

Apt. B, Building 617 (modified)
southeast corner, New Braunfels
and Grayson Streets
Infantry Post
Fort Sam Houston (NHL)
San Antonio, Texas

The Eisenhowers met on the veranda of this Bachelor Officers' Quarters in October 1915. While they lived at first, following their marriage, in Building 688, they took most of their meals in 617 and moved into it in August 1917. He was soon sent to Georgia, but Mamie remained here and at her family home in Denver until April 1918, when she joined her husband in Gettysburg, Pa.

Building 617, like 688, is 3 stories and brick with a full-length 2-story veranda. It was built in 1894. Enlarged after the Eisenhowers' residence, it has also been subjected to internal changes. It is not open to the public.

Marriage:

Doud Home
750 Lafayette Street
Denver, Colorado

The Eisenhowers were married in his wife's family home on July 11, 1916. He also used this property as a retreat during his Presidency. (See below.)

Military Career:

Camp Colt (demolished) (NPS)
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Although the National Park Service owns much of the land that comprised this U.S. Army base, a tank training center commanded by Eisenhower from March to October 1918, no structures remain.

157-159 N. Washington Street
(Old ATO Fraternity House)
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

A temporary residence in 1918. A large Greek Revival structure with a 2-story pedimented portico. The Eisenhowers probably had a small apartment in it.

237 Spring Avenue (status uncertain)
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

A 3-story residence, in which the Eisenhowers had an apartment in 1918, likely only for a short while.

Fort Meade, Maryland (unknown)

No married officers' quarters being available, the Eisenhowers were assigned to a 2-story Bachelor Officers' Quarters. He assisted in converting an apartment to their needs. No description is available. He was stationed at Fort Meade most of the time between 1919 and 1922, and again briefly in 1924. The intervening years were spent in the Panama Canal Zone.

Quarters 17 (status uncertain)
Fort Logan, Colorado

The Eisenhowers had quarters in this 2-story brick house from December 1924 to August 1925.

Otis Hall, Apt. 2-G (status uncertain)
Fort Leavenworth (NHL)
Leavenworth, Kansas

From September 1925 to June 1926, the Eisenhowers' apartment was in a large 2-1/2-story brick quarters.

Quarters 14-418 (status uncertain)
Fort Benning, Georgia

Appears to have been a brick duplex where the Eisenhowers lodged from August 1926 to January 1927.

Wyoming Apartments
2022 Columbia Road, NW
Washington, D.C.

The Eisenhowers rented an apartment here in 1927-28 and again from 1929 until 1936. The first year he attended the Army War College. The year 1928-29 was spent in France, where Eisenhower assisted the work of the American Battle Monuments Commission. He had an apartment in Paris, at 68 Quai d'Auteil.

He then held positions in the office of the Assistant Secretary of War and as chief of staff to Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Mrs. Eisenhower stayed on until 1936, after he left for the Philippines with General MacArthur in 1935. She then joined him. They remained in Manila until 1940. The Wyoming Apartments are extant.

Quarters 160 (status uncertain)
Fort Lewis, Washington

A 2-story brick house with a small entrance portico and a small 2-story side wing that appears to be a finished-off porch. The Eisenhowers used the house from early 1940 until June 1941.

Quarters 179 (then 219?)
northwest corner,
New Braunfels and Artillery
Post Roads
Cavalry Post
Fort Sam Houston (NHL)
San Antonio, Texas

Eisenhower, as chief of staff of the Third Army from June 1941 to February 1942, was quartered only a few blocks from his 1915-17 residences. The 1941-42 home is a 2-story structure with full-width screened verandas. It is not open to the public.

Quarters 7
Fort Myer (Historic District) (NHL)
Arlington, Virginia

An L-shaped 2-story brick structure with a full-width front screened porch, extending part way around one side. Exact dates of the Eisenhowers' brief residence in 1942 are unknown.

Sheraton Washington
(then Wardman Park)
2660 Woodley Road, NW
Washington, D.C.

Eisenhower was back in Washington only a few months in 1942 before he went to Europe. While he was commanding in Europe and Africa from 1942 to 1945, Mamie took an apartment here. He was able to visit but infrequently.

Quarters No. 1
Grant Avenue ("Generals' Row")
Fort Myer (Historic District) (NHL)
Arlington, Virginia

Eisenhower served in Washington as Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army from November 1945 until February 1948, when he retired from the Army. This house, constructed in 1899, has been the residence of the Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Army since 1910.

Later Residence:

60 Morningside Drive
New York City, New York

Eisenhower's 21-room home as president of Columbia University from 1948 until Inauguration Day 1953. It is an architecturally elaborate 4-story brick-and-stone structure. In 1951-52, he was on leave of absence from the University as Commander of NATO. Villa St. Pierre, at Marnes-la-Coquette, France, was his residence.

Inaugurations:

East Portico
U.S. Capitol

January 20, 1953; January 21, 1957. Because January 20 fell on a Sunday in 1957, Eisenhower took the oath on the 20th, in a private ceremony in the East Room at the White House, but proceeded with the usual inaugural festivities at the Capitol the next day.

Inaugural Balls:

National Guard Armory
2001 E. Capitol Street

January 20, 1953; January 21, 1957.

McDonough Gymnasium
Georgetown University

January 20, 1953.

Capitol (then Statler) Hilton Hotel
16th and K Streets, NW

January 21, 1957.

Mayflower Hotel
1127 Connecticut Avenue, NW

January 21, 1957.

Sheraton Washington
(then Sheraton Park)
2660 Woodley Road, NW

January 21, 1957.

Presidential Retreats:

"Mamie's Cabin"
on the grounds of the Augusta
National Golf Club (NR)
2604 Washington Road
Augusta, Georgia

Augusta National Golf Club, an important location in the history of sports, was a favorite vacation resort of Eisenhower. For example, he flew there immediately after the 1952 election and often spent time there around Thanksgiving and Christmas. He also returned often after his Presidency.

While in residence the Eisenhowers used a cabin constructed for their use in 1952. It is near the clubhouse. A white frame 1-1/2-story building with a small 1-story pedimented portico, it is similar to other cottages in the complex except for a bronze eagle in the pediment and furniture and belongings of the Eisenhowers which remain in the interior.

Doud Home
750 Lafayette Street
Denver, Colorado

The family home of Mrs. Eisenhower was another vacation place for the President. He was familiar with it, because he and Mamie were married in the front parlor in 1916, and had visited throughout their marriage; their two children were also born here. He vacationed here after his nomination for President in 1952, and also visited regularly during the first part of his term in office. In 1953-55, he spent an average of more than 6 weeks each summer in Denver. The house is a 2-story gray brick structure, built in 1905. The Eisenhowers sold the Doud Home after Mamie's mother died in 1960.

"Denver White House"
Lowry Air Force Base
near Denver, Colorado

During his stays in Denver in 1953-55, President Eisenhower maintained his offices at this base. The interior of the main headquarters building (No. 256) was renovated for his use. This cream-colored structure was torn down in 1961.

The only extant structure on the base associated with Eisenhower's visits is Chapel #1, a frame cantonment chapel built in 1941, which the Air Force intends to preserve.

Camp David
(within Catoctin Mountain Park) (NPS)
near Thurmont, Maryland

See under Properties associated with the Presidency.

Quarters No. 1
Fort Adams (NHL)
Harrison Avenue
Newport, Rhode Island

The residence, a 2-story clapboard structure with a high mansard roof, dates from 1872-73. It served as a summer vacation home for Eisenhower in 1958 and 1960, during his Presidency. On the President's first Newport vacation, in 1957, he stayed at the Naval War College on Coasters Harbor Island. He moved to Quarters No. 1 for his vacations in 1958 and 1960, because the house was the nearest suitable Government property to the Newport Country Club where he played golf. Quarters No. 1 is extant.

Retirement Homes:

Eisenhower National Historic Site (NPS)
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dwight D. Eisenhower purchased an 189-acre farm in 1950 and used it as a retreat during his Presidential years. During retirement, it became his principal residence. It was the only one of their many homes that he and his wife owned.

In 1954-56, the Eisenhowers rebuilt the 2-story house that had stood on the property, although some fabric of the previous structure was reused. As rebuilt, it is a 2-1/2-story building, consisting of a frame northern portion, a brick south section, and a small 1-1/2-story rough stone library addition. There are also a small brick guesthouse, a large barn, and other outbuildings.

The Eisenhowers deeded their farm to the National Park Service in 1967, although he and Mrs. Eisenhower continued to use it until their deaths in 1969 and 1979, respectively. Their feelings about the property are summarized in a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, written by President Eisenhower when the property was being considered for National Historic Landmark designation in 1965.*

In 1980, the Eisenhower Farm was opened to the public. Tours start at nearby Gettysburg National Military Park. Many authentic furnishings contribute to the atmosphere of the home, as do the Eisenhowers' rose garden and his putting green. The Park totals about 690 acres.

(During his Presidency, Eisenhower had an office in the present Gettysburg Post Office, which was then the Federal Building. It is on Baltimore Street. After his Presidency, the former home of the president of Gettysburg College, at 300 Carlisle Street, was made available for use as his office. Neither of these properties is associated with the Park.)

Jacqueline Cochran Estate
Palm Desert, California

Former President Eisenhower was granted the use of a guesthouse on Ms. Cochran's property. He used the home at times, especially during winters, from 1961 until his death. The structure is slope-roofed and of contemporary California design. While resident in California, Eisenhower also took advantage of the facilities of the El Dorado Country Club, in Palm Desert. These properties are privately owned. No additional information on them is available at this time.

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* A copy of President Eisenhower's letter follows this inventory.

Museum:

Dwight D. Eisenhower Museum
(Eisenhower Center)
4th Street
Abilene, Dickinson County, Kansas

A 2-story rectangular modern structure of Kansas limestone adjacent to the Eisenhower Boyhood Home on land that was once the family garden. It was established by popular subscription to the Eisenhower Foundation and was dedicated on November 11, 1954, by President Eisenhower. It houses a collection of his mementos, trophies, medals, souvenirs, and personal tokens of honor. It is open to the public, under the administration of the National Archives and Records Service.

Library:

Dwight D. Eisenhower Presidential Library
(Eisenhower Center)
4th Street
Abilene, Kansas

The Library building, which resembles the Museum in general appearance, is across the street south of it. It contains papers, photographs, films, and books relating to Eisenhower's years in the White House. Dedicated in 1962, it has been administered since then by the National Archives and Records Service.

Place of Death:

Walter Reed Hospital
6825-16th Street, NW
Washington, D.C.

The former President died on March 28, 1969.

Place of Burial:

Place of Meditation
Eisenhower Center
Abilene, Kansas

The Eisenhowers and their deceased infant son are interred inside the Chapel at the Eisenhower Center.

a

DDE

GETTYSBURG
PENNSYLVANIA

Palm Desert, California
January 4, 1965

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Thank you for your letter of the twenty-fourth asking me to indicate the spot that would have for my family and me such significance as to warrant marking it as a National Historic Landmark. After some consideration I have come to the conclusion that our farmstead at Gettysburg would be the most suitable spot because it is the only home, truly ours, that has been acquired by us during almost a half century of public service that has led us to many corners of the world.

Another reason for so designating the Gettysburg home is because it lies on the edge of an area that has very great historic significance, the Battlefield of Gettysburg.

With many thanks for your cordial letter,

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

The Honorable Stewart L. Udall
Secretary of the Interior
Washington, D. C.
20240

JOHN F. KENNEDY
1961-1963

Birthplace:

John F. Kennedy National Historic Site (NPS)
83 Beals Street
Brookline, Massachusetts

Joseph P. Kennedy, John's father, purchased this 9-room, 2-1/2-story, gray frame house in October 1914; it dates from 1907. The future President, his parents' second son, was born here May 29, 1917. The family moved to another home nearby in 1921.

In 1966 the Kennedy family repurchased the property and the next year donated it to the National Park Service. The home has been refurnished to its appearance as of 1917, using many family pieces. It is interpreted to the public through tours, including one recorded by the President's mother, Mrs. Rose Kennedy.

Later Homes:

131 Naples Road (now 51 Abbotsford Road)
Brookline, Massachusetts

The Kennedys moved to this large house from Beals Street in 1921, and resided here until 1927, when they moved to Riverdale, New York. This residence is now privately owned.

252nd Street and Independence Avenue (status unknown)
Riverdale, The Bronx, New York

From 1927 to 1929, the Kennedys lived in this home that once had belonged to Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes.

294 Pondfield Road (demolished)
Bronxville, Westchester County, New York

In 1929, the Kennedys moved into this large red brick Georgian house on 6 acres of grounds. They continued to own this home until 1942.

Kennedy Compound (NHL)
Irving and Marchant Avenues
Hyannisport, Barnstable County, Massachusetts

Joseph Kennedy first rented a seaside home on Marchant Avenue as a summer residence in 1926, and purchased it 3 years later. Kennedy

enlarged and remodeled the house, which had been built in 1904. John Kennedy bought an adjoining home, on Irving Avenue, in 1956. Robert Kennedy also acquired one. At the time John F. Kennedy became President, the compound included the three houses and about 6 acres of grounds. The Kennedys spent election night here in 1960. All three houses are rambling white frame structures; Joseph Kennedy's is the largest. Kennedy family members still own the homes.

Kennedy Residence
1095 North Ocean Boulevard
Palm Beach, Florida

Joseph Kennedy acquired this tile-roofed white stucco house in 1933. His son, John, often used the property. Lengthy stays followed his spinal fusion surgery in 1954 and 1955, during which he wrote portions of Profiles in Courage. He also made post-election visits in 1960. This home is still in family ownership.

Education:

Canterbury School
New Milford,
Litchfield County, Connecticut

John F. Kennedy attended this boarding school only in 1930-31.

Choate School
Wallingford,
New Haven County, Connecticut

Kennedy attended this boarding school from 1931 until he graduated in 1935. In 1931-32, he roomed in Choate House; in 1932-33, in East Cottage; and in 1933-35, in the West Wing.

South Reunion Hall
Princeton University

Kennedy entered Princeton in the fall of 1935, but withdrew in December because of jaundice. He roomed on the 4th floor.

Freshman Dormitory
Weld 32
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Kennedy's room during his first year at Harvard (1936-37).

Winthrop House
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

This dormitory was built in the 1930s. Kennedy roomed here during college, from 1937 to 1940; he graduated in June 1940. Still in use.

624 Mayfield Avenue
Stanford University
Palo Alto, California

While attending Stanford University in the summer of 1940, he stayed in a small rental unit behind a large home at this address.

Military Career:

The Dorchester House, Apt. 542
2480-16th Street, NW
Washington, D.C.

Shortly after joining the Navy, Lieutenant Kennedy was briefly assigned to intelligence duties in the Pentagon. He shared this apartment with his sister, Kathleen, from October 1941 to January 1942. The Dorchester House is still an apartment building.

48 Murray Boulevard (status unknown)
Charleston, South Carolina

Attached to the headquarters of the Sixth Naval District in January 1942, Kennedy remained until the summer of that year.

815 Tower Apartments (status unknown)
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

He was attached to a Naval Reserve Officer Training Center for a few months in mid-1942.

Motor Boat Squadron
Training Center (presumably demolished)
Melville, Rhode Island

Kennedy's assigned quarters were in a quonset hut. He studied and then instructed here in late 1942. He left for the Southwest Pacific Theater of war early in 1943.

Later Homes:

Bellevue Hotel
Boston, Massachusetts

His legal residence at the time of his first Congressional race in 1946. The hotel is extant.

122 Bowdoin Street, Apt. 36
Boston, Massachusetts

Kennedy's legal address from 1947 until his death was this 3-room apartment on Beacon Hill.

Although some biographers have discounted the significance of this property, others believe the contrary. These include the President's long-time personal secretary, Mrs. Evelyn Lincoln. She has pointed out that, despite its relative simplicity, this apartment was his first sustained residence away from home, and that he furnished it himself and kept personal effects in it to the end of his life. Kennedy definitely used the apartment on numerous occasions to entertain and meet with Massachusetts colleagues and constituents.

Following President Kennedy's death, the apartment housed the temporary office of the Presidential Library project.

Washington Residences (1946-53):

1528-31st Street, NW (Georgetown)

John Kennedy and his sister, Eunice, rented this home in January 1947, following his election to the U.S. House of Representatives. They moved here from the Statler, where he had kept Room 1107 since November 1946. He apparently continued to use the 31st Street property until the fall of 1949. Privately owned.

1400-34th Street, NW (Georgetown)

John Kennedy and his sister, Eunice, resided at this address from the fall of 1949 until early 1951. Privately owned.

3260 N Street, NW (Georgetown)

Kennedy's Washington residence from 1951 until his election to the U.S. Senate in November 1952. Privately owned.

3271 P Street, NW (Georgetown)

Kennedy moved here late in 1952 or early 1953 and used this house until he married Jacqueline Bouvier in September 1953. Privately owned.

Marriage:

Hammersmith Farm
Newport, Rhode Island

September 12, 1953, at the summer home of Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy's mother and stepfather.

Washington Residences (1953-61):

3321 Dent Place, NW (Georgetown)

This was the first residence chosen by the Kennedys after their marriage. They had stayed temporarily at her family's home, Merrywood, in McLean, Va., after the wedding, and moved into this home in December 1953. They rented Dent Place only until their lease expired in May 1954. Privately owned.

Hickory Hill
1147 Chain Bridge Road
McLean, Virginia

Although now best known as the residence of John F. Kennedy's younger brother, Robert, and his family, this property, owned by Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson at one time, was the residence of John and Jacqueline Kennedy from mid-1955 to January 1957. Sited on 7 acres, the house at that time had about 15 rooms. Mrs. Ethel Kennedy, Robert's widow, still owns the property.

2808 P Street, NW (Georgetown)

John and Jacqueline Kennedy lived here only from January to May of 1957. Privately owned.

3307 N Street, NW (Georgetown)

A formal red brick Federal house (built 1812), purchased by John F. Kennedy in 1957, while his wife was in the hospital following the birth of their daughter. This was their home at the time he assumed the Presidency of the United States in January 1961. They sold the property shortly thereafter. Privately owned.

Presidential Debates (1960):

Studio One
Station WBBM (CBS)
630 N. McClurg Court
Chicago, Illinois

September 26, 1960. The station's building is extant, and Studio One is still in use.

NBC Studio
Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, NW
Washington, D.C.

October 7, 1960.

ABC Studio One
7 W. 66th Street
New York City, New York

October 13, 1960; October 21, 1960. Kennedy used this same New York studio for both debates. Nixon was present with him on October 21, but on October 13 spoke from an ABC studio in Los Angeles.

ABC continues to use the production facilities of Studio One. Nixon's Los Angeles studio has been replaced by offices, although the building in which it was housed is still in use.

Inauguration:

East Portico
U.S. Capitol

January 20, 1961.

Inaugural Balls:

Sheraton Park
2660 Woodley Road, NW

National Guard Armory
2001 E. Capitol Street

Mayflower Hotel
1127 Connecticut Avenue, NW

McDonough Gymnasium
Georgetown University

Shoreham Hotel
2500 Calvert Street, NW

All on January 20, 1961.

Presidential Retreats:

Glen Ora
near Middleburg, Virginia

The Kennedys rented this residence from 1961 to mid-1963. Following assumption of the Presidency, Kennedy felt the need for privacy and rented this country estate. The property features a large French Provincial style house, the oldest section of which dates from 1810, with two large wings and dependencies. The grounds include stables and a swimming pool. Privately owned.

Wexford
near Atoka, Virginia

This home, situated on about 46 acres, was constructed in 1963 for the Kennedys as a country retreat. It was, however, barely completed before his assassination. He was able to use the property only a few times. Mrs. Kennedy sold it in 1964.

The house is a buff-colored Colonial-style structure with two wings. There is a guesthouse. Currently owned by Gov. William Clements of Texas, it was made available by him for the temporary use of Ronald Reagan during the 1980 campaign.

Morton Downey Home
Squaw Island, Massachusetts

President Kennedy used this home in the Hyannis area as a rented retreat during his term in office. The structure is a large frame New England beach house somewhat similar in character to the Hyannisport residences of the Kennedys. Squaw Island provided more privacy than the better known Hyannisport compound. Privately owned.

Michael Paul Residence
N. Ocean Drive
Palm Beach, Florida

Because his father's house in Palm Beach became widely known and because his family was expanding, Kennedy rented this residence during his two Presidential winters (1961-62 and 1962-63). Privately owned.

Temporary Association:

Hotel Texas (Fort Worth Sheraton)(NR)
815 Main Street
Fort Worth, Texas

John Kennedy and his wife stayed in Room 850 on the night of November 21-22, 1963. A 14-story hotel with Chicago School architectural features, the hotel was built in 1920. Privately owned.

Assassination Site:

Dealey Plaza
vicinity of Texas School Book
Depository
Elm and Houston Streets
Dallas, Texas

The President was shot while riding past this structure on November 22, 1963. The bullets were fired from the depository. The depository is now owned by Dallas County.

Place of Death:

Parkland Hospital
Harry Hines Boulevard
Dallas, Texas

Kennedy was taken to the emergency room at this nearby hospital, where he was pronounced dead a short while later.

Place of Burial/Memorial:

Arlington National Cemetery
Arlington, Virginia

Of all the Presidents, only Kennedy and William Howard Taft are buried in this cemetery. The Kennedy grave was originally marked by a small wooden cross and surrounded by a low white picket fence. Subsequently, the memorial area assumed its present configuration.

A black granite slab flat with the ground covers the President's grave. The concrete pavement around it has a cobblestone-like border and is shaped in the form of a Greek cross. An Eternal Flame burns at the grave. The site is approached by an elliptical esplanade. Quotations from Kennedy's Inaugural Address are carved into the blocks forming the esplanade's rim.

Arlington Cemetery is administered by the U.S. Army.

Memorials:

John F. Kennedy Center for the
Performing Arts (NPS)
2700 F Street, NW
Washington, D.C.

Under construction, as the National Cultural Center, at the time of President Kennedy's death, this structure was renamed in his honor in 1964. The building contains the Eisenhower Theater, a concert hall, an opera house, and the Terrace Theater.

Functions of the Center's operation other than performing arts were transferred from the Smithsonian Institution to the National Park Service in 1972. The complex covers nearly 18 acres.

John F. Kennedy Space Center
National Aeronautics and Space
Administration
Merritt Island,
adjacent to Titusville, Brevard County, Florida

The Kennedy Space Center is one of the prime facilities in the United States for the study and exploration of outer space, an effort which Kennedy strongly endorsed. The Center has been the base for the launching of both manned and unmanned space missions, including Apollo's manned missions to the moon, the Skylab space station, and the first joint U.S.-U.S.S.R. manned mission. Its facilities have recently been modified to serve the Space Shuttle.

The Center was at first known as the Launch Operations Center; it was originally on the adjacent Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, the operations and facilities of which still play an integral part in the activities conducted in the area. In 1964, the Space Center, renamed for the late President shortly after his death, was relocated to Merritt Island. Its site includes 84,000 acres of land and water, and the Center makes use of about 56,000 additional acres owned by the State.

The Center contains an extraordinary array of facilities. These are not described here because the Secretary of the Interior has been asked to report to Congress separately on the historic merits of this and other properties associated with human flight into space. (Under provision of Public Law 96-344, Section 18.)

John F. Kennedy Memorial
Dallas, Texas

Architect Philip Johnson's memorial design includes two U-shaped walls that nearly meet to form an enclosure. The memorial is constructed of precast concrete slabs, which are decorated with vertical ridges and slightly elevated above ground on short supports.

The memorial, which was placed in 1970, is only a few hundred yards away from the spot where the President was assassinated.

Library:

John F. Kennedy Presidential Library
Boston, Massachusetts

The Kennedy Library, on Boston Harbor in the Dorchester section of the city, opened to the public in 1979. It is on the campus of the University of Massachusetts, and is administered by the National Archives and Records Service.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON*
1963-1969

Birthplace:

Lyndon B. Johnson Birthplace Cottage (reconstruction)
(part of Lyndon B. Johnson
National Historical Park) (NPS)
near Stonewall, Gillespie County, Texas

Lyndon's grandfather built this small 2-bedroom structure, with an open hall or "dog-trot," on his farm near the Pedernales River, about 1889. In 1907, Sam and Rebekah Johnson settled in the house, where their son Lyndon was born August 27, 1908. The family resided here until 1913 and again from 1920 to 1922, when the farm was sold. Lyndon stayed with relatives in Johnson City while attending high school in 1921-22.

Torn down in the 1930s, the house was reconstructed at LBJ's behest in 1964-65. Acquired by the National Park Service in 1970, it is furnished and open to the public.

Boyhood Home:

Lyndon B. Johnson Boyhood Home
(part of Lyndon B. Johnson
National Historical Park) (NPS)
9th Street
Johnson City,
Blanco County, Texas

Constructed in 1901, this small 1-story white Victorian frame house was bought by Sam Johnson, Lyndon's father, in 1913. It was Lyndon's home from 1913 until 1920, when the family moved back to the birthplace and rented out this house, and again from 1922 to 1930, when the family was once more living here. In this later period, Lyndon spent time traveling and working in California (1925-26); and intermittently attended Southwest Texas State Teachers College in San Marcos (1927-30).

In 1934, when Lyndon's parents again returned here, major improvements were made. His mother moved to Austin in 1937, following her husband's death, and again rented the property. Lyndon's aunt later owned it. In 1964 the President and Mrs. Johnson repurchased the house and remodeled it to serve as a community center and then, in 1965, deeded it to the Johnson City Foundation. Acquired by the National Park Service in 1970, it has been restored and refurnished to its appearance as of ca. 1925. It is open to the public.

* Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson's personal amendments to this list have been incorporated, as transmitted in telephone conversations with her secretary, Ms. Carol Bryant, on March 17 and 22, 1982.

Education:

Mrs. S.E. Gates House (status uncertain)
LBJ (then 420 North Austin) Street
San Marcos, Hays County, Texas

Johnson boarded in this home in 1927-28, while attending Southwest Texas State Teachers College.

Evans' House (status uncertain)
814 Rogers Street
San Marcos, Hays County, Texas

Johnson boarded here while attending college in 1928.

Widow Pirtle's Boarding House (status uncertain)
LBJ (then Austin) Street
San Marcos, Hays County, Texas

One of Johnson's residences while attending college, for part of the year 1928 or 1929.

Miller House (status uncertain)
LBJ (then Austin) Street
San Marcos, Hays County, Texas

A residence where Johnson boarded during part of 1929.

Mrs. Mattie Hopper House (status uncertain)
305 W. Hopkins Street
San Marcos, Hays County, Texas

Another Johnson residence during 1929 or 1930, while attending Southwest Texas State Teachers College.

Other Associated Sites:

Welhausen School
Cotulla, La Salle County, Texas

In 1928-29, between periods of study at Southwest Texas State Teachers College, Lyndon Johnson taught at this largely Mexican-American school and was its principal. He later stated that his intense interest in educational reform arose from this experience. While in the town, he boarded in the Sarah Tinsley House (at an unknown address) in the western part of town. In 1966, he returned to Cotulla and signed, in the school, an important piece of education legislation into law.

Sam Houston High School (demolished)
1304 Capitol Street
Houston, Texas

Following graduation from college, Johnson taught speech and coached the debate team at this high school in 1930-31. He resigned in December of his second year to go to Washington on the staff of U.S. Representative Richard Kleberg. (In Houston, he roomed in the home of George D. Johnson, his uncle, and John and Ava Bright, his aunt, on Hawthorne St. The current status of this home is unknown.)

Nueces Hotel
Corpus Christi, Texas

Johnson stayed here briefly in late 1931 before joining Rep. Kleberg's staff in Washington.

Marriage:

Chapel
St. Mark's Episcopal Church
San Antonio, Texas

November 17, 1934. The chapel is now used as a vesting room.

Washington Residences (1931-1963):

Dodge Hotel (demolished)
500-1st Street, NW

As secretary and assistant to Representative Kleberg, Lyndon lived in basement rooms here, apparently from 1931 until late 1934, except for a brief period in late 1932, when he stayed at The Mayflower. When he returned to Washington with Lady Bird, after their marriage, they temporarily took an upstairs room.

The hotel was torn down in 1972. LBJ's presence on the site is commemorated in the name of the restaurant in the basement of the new building.

1910 Kalorama Road

The Johnsons rented a 1-bedroom apartment in December 1934, but returned to Texas in the summer of 1935, where he headed the National Youth Administration in the State. This was also their Washington address from January 1939 to early 1940. Privately owned.

The Kennedy-Warren
3133 Connecticut Avenue, NW

The Johnsons lived in a subleased furnished apartment at this address from May to August 1937, immediately following his election to the 75th Congress. From January 1940 to the end of that year, they rented a small unfurnished apartment in the same complex.

The Kennedy-Warren is still an apartment building.

The Chatham (then Chatham Courts)
1707 Columbia Road, NW

The Johnsons rented a furnished apartment from January 1938 until the end of the year's Congressional session. Their living room overlooked Rock Creek Park.

The Chatham is now a condominium residence.

Woodley Park Towers
2737 Devonshire Place, NW

An unfurnished apartment was rented by the Johnsons from January 1941 to November 1942. While Lyndon was on active duty with the Navy in February-August 1942, Mrs. Johnson temporarily sublet the apartment and moved in with Mrs. John (Nellie) Connally, at 222 N. George Mason Drive (in the Buckingham Apartments), in Arlington, Virginia.

Woodley Park Towers is still an apartment building.

4921-30th Place, NW

The Johnsons owned this modest Washington home for most of Lyndon's Congressional career (1937-61). They bought the house in September 1942 and moved in during November of that year. It was their Washington home until he became Vice-President of the United States in January 1961. Privately owned.

"The Elms"
4040-52nd Street, NW

The Johnsons purchased this comfortable residence from Mrs. Perle Mesta in 1961, and moved in after a temporary stay at the Wardman (now Sheraton) Park. It was to the Elms that Johnson first returned as President after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in November 1963. The well-maintained home is now privately owned; the Johnsons sold it during his Presidency.

Texas Homes:

2808 San Pedro Street (status uncertain)
Austin, Texas

In 1935-36, the Johnsons rented the home of Robert L. Montgomery, who was then in Washington. Lyndon resided here while he directed the National Youth Administration in the State.

4 Happy Hollow Lane (status uncertain)
Austin, Texas

The Johnsons owned this home. They resided in it in 1937 and again apparently from 1939 to 1941. They also rented out the property to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Kellam for a number of years.

3119 Tom Green Street (status uncertain)
Austin, Texas

The Johnsons resided here in 1938-39.

1901 Dillman Street (status uncertain)
Austin, Texas

The Johnsons purchased this property, a duplex which included an additional efficiency apartment, in October 1943. They sold the house in the middle or late 1950s.

The LBJ Ranch
(part of Lyndon B. Johnson
National Historical Park) (NPS)
Stonewall, Gillespie County, Texas

In 1951, the Johnsons acquired this ranch home (parts of which date from about 1892) from his aunt; it remained his Texas residence from July 1952 until his death in 1973. Many improvements were made to the structure during his lifetime. The Johnsons deeded the ranch house, along with more than 200 acres of their land, to the National Park Service in 1972, retaining life tenancy.

In addition to the 2-story stone and frame house, the ranch portion of the Park includes various other buildings. One of these is a hangar that LBJ used for press briefings; another is the 1-room Junction School he attended when he was 4, and where, in 1965, he signed a major aid-to-education bill into law.

The ranch is still the home of Mrs. Johnson, although visitors may tour the grounds and view the exteriors of the buildings.

Inaugurals:

Air Force One
Love Field
Dallas, Texas

Johnson was sworn in as President aboard the Presidential jet at the airport in Dallas, on the afternoon of November 22, 1963.

East Portico
U.S. Capitol

January 20, 1965.

Inaugural Balls:

National Guard Armory
2001 E. Capitol Street

Sheraton Washington Hotel
(then Sheraton-Park)
2660 Woodley Road, NW

Mayflower Hotel
1127 Connecticut Avenue, NW

Shoreham Hotel
2500 Calvert Street, NW

Capital (then Statler) Hilton
16th and K Streets, NW

All on January 20, 1965.

Library:

Lyndon Baines Johnson Library
Campus of the University of Texas
Austin, Texas

The Johnson Library is a basically square structure of roughly 8 stories. The President took an active part in the Library's operation during the last years of his life. He lay in state in the "Great Hall" on January 23-24, 1973. Operated by the National Archives and Records Service.

Place of Death:

LBJ Ranch
(part of Lyndon B. Johnson
National Historical Park) (NPS)
Stonewall, Gillespie County, Texas

The former President was stricken in his bedroom suite on January 22, 1973.

Place of Burial:

Family Cemetery
(Lyndon B. Johnson
National Historical Park) (NPS)
Stonewall, Gillespie County, Texas

Lyndon B. Johnson was buried on January 25, 1973. A red Texas granite tombstone, similar to, but larger than, those of other immediate family members, marks his final resting place.

Memorials:

Lyndon B. Johnson State Park
across the Pedernales River
from the LBJ Ranch
Stonewall, Gillespie County, Texas

A 260-acre park which interprets to the public the region and its influences on LBJ's life; it features a small museum, an early 20th-century "living farm," recreational facilities, and a statue of President Johnson.

Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center
National Aeronautics and
Space Administration
Clear Lake
25 miles southeast of Houston, Texas

Construction was completed and the Center opened in 1963. It was renamed for Johnson in 1973, after his death, and dedicated on what would have been his 65th birthday, August 27, 1973.

The Center occupies a 1620-acre site. The facilities are comprised of approximately 100 different buildings of sizes and uses that range from the 9-story Project Management Building to traffic-control booths. While many structures are devoted to office space, others are uniquely designed. The building probably most familiar to the public is #30, the Mission Control Center.

The Center's responsibilities include: design, development, and testing of the spacecraft for manned flight; selection and training of astronauts; planning and conducting manned space missions; and extensive participation in medical, engineering, and scientific experiments related to space. Public access is restricted.

Lyndon B. Johnson Memorial Grove (NPS)
Lady Bird Johnson Park
Washington, D.C.

This "living memorial" to President Lyndon B. Johnson is a grove of 500 white pines in a 17-acre portion of this public park. The grove overlooks the Potomac River vista of the Capital. A 19-foot-tall rough-cut boulder of pink Texas granite is also included. Stones inscribed with quotations from the President are set around the boulder. The Memorial was formally dedicated in 1974.

RICHARD M. NIXON*
1969-1974

Birthplace:

Nixon Birthplace (NHL)
18061 Yorba Linda Boulevard
Yorba Linda, Orange County, California

This small 1-1/2-story frame bungalow was the home of Frank and Hannah Nixon, beginning in 1912, a few years after their marriage. Mr. Nixon built the home. The following year, on January 9, 1913, it was the birthplace of their second son, Richard. Frank Nixon raised citrus fruit on the 9-acre plot adjoining the house; when this became unprofitable, he sold the property, in 1922, and moved the family to Whittier. A small rear addition was put on the house at an unknown date.

The property was owned by various individuals and by the local school board before the Nixon Birthplace Foundation gained title in 1978. The Foundation owns a 1-acre tract in the immediate vicinity of the house. The birthplace, which is in good repair, is leased out. It is not open to the public, although the exterior and historic markers in front of it may be viewed.

President Nixon expressed a preference for the birthplace as a National Historic Landmark at the time the issue was considered by the National Park Service in 1973. His opinion was concurred in by the National Park System Advisory Board and by the Secretary of the Interior in the selection.

Representatives of former President Nixon, in response to recent inquiries from the National Park Service, have confirmed that he still regards the birthplace as the most significant of the sites associated with him.

Later Homes:

1926 (then 622) S. Painter Avenue (demolished)
Whittier, Los Angeles County, California

When the Nixons moved to Whittier in 1922, they rented a small house at this location. They moved again in 1924, after building a residence behind their grocery-gas station on Whittier Boulevard. The site of the Painter Street house, which was later demolished, is privately owned.

*President Richard M. Nixon's comments have not yet been received. Please see, however, the memorandum and letter that follow this inventory.

Nixon Home and Garage-Grocery (demolished)
15806 Whittier Boulevard
Whittier, Los Angeles County, California

The Nixons constructed a home behind the gas station-grocery store Frank Nixon had opened on a 1-acre site in 1922. No good physical description of it has come to hand. This property remained in the family until about 1956. Richard Nixon resided here until he left for law school in 1934, although he spent December 1924 to June 1925 with an aunt in Lindsay, California, and two summers in Prescott, Arizona, during his brother Harold's illness. He also stayed with his parents for considerable periods until he assumed the Vice Presidency.

The Hughes Tool Company, which acquired the property about 1956, soon thereafter razed the buildings. A gas station was put up on the site.

"Whippoorwill Manor" (demolished?)
Duke Forest
Durham, North Carolina

Nixon shared this 1-room clapboard house with other Duke Law School students during his last year there (1936-37). During his first two years he had lived in a rented room. The "Manor" was apparently in poor condition even before their occupancy. The present status of this structure has not been determined.

Law Offices:

(Former) Bank of America Building
Greenleaf and Philadelphia Streets
Whittier, Los Angeles County, California

A 6-story bank structure erected in 1923. The upper floors have generally been occupied by professional offices, including that of Wingert and Bewley, the law firm with which Nixon became associated after finishing law school in 1937. The firm's office was on the sixth floor.

The building also housed Nixon's office during his 1950 race for the U.S. Senate.

President Nixon's Former Law Office
135 W. La Habra (then Central) Boulevard
La Habra, Orange County, California

This 1-story structure was built in 1919 to house a local bank. It later became the offices of a real estate and insurance firm.

Richard Nixon occupied a small office at the rear of the building from August 1939 until early 1942, when he joined the Office of Price Administration, a Federal agency, in Washington, D.C. His firm (Wingert and Bewley) then closed the office.

The Nixon Law Office Preservation, Inc., a La Habra citizens group, acquired the building in 1972. The group intends to preserve the structure and restore it to its appearance as of the time of Nixon's tenancy.

Marriage:

Mission Inn (NHL)
between 5th and 7th and Main and
Orange Streets
Riverside, California

Richard Nixon and Patricia Ryan were married on June 21, 1940, at this inn, which is a National Historic Landmark for its outstanding Spanish Colonial Revival architecture. The couple stayed in the Presidential Suite.

Ronald Reagan and Nancy Davis spent the first night of their honeymoon at the Mission Inn, in 1952.

Later Homes:

13221 (then 320) E. Walnut Street
Whittier, Los Angeles County, California

This small 1-story stuccoed house with a tile roof was Nixon's California home during his first year in Congress (1947); his stays were limited by his Washington service. The property is privately owned.

14033 Honeysuckle Lane
Whittier, Los Angeles County, California

This property was the Nixon residence at the beginning of his term as U.S. Senator (1951). It is a 1-story stuccoed structure with a flat roof. Private home.

15257 Anaconda Street
Whittier, Los Angeles County, California

The Nixon residence when he entered the Vice Presidency (1953). This is a 1-story structure finished in stucco. Privately owned.

Other Associated Site:

"Checkers" Speech
El Capitan Theater
Los Angeles, California

Scene of Nixon's nationwide television address on September 23, 1952.

Washington Residences (1942; 1947-61):

3919 Old Dominion Boulevard
Alexandria, Virginia

The Nixons rented Apartment 12 during his service as a lawyer with the Office of Price Administration in 1942. Their exact dates of residence at this address, and possibly at another apartment in the same section of Alexandria, are uncertain, as is the current status of the structures.

The Broadmoor Hotel
3601 Connecticut Avenue, NW

The Nixons rented rooms from January to about June 1947, during his first term in Congress.

3538 Gunston Road
Parkfairfax
Alexandria, Virginia

This apartment was rented by the Nixons from June 1947 until late 1950 or early 1951. Privately owned.

4801 Tilden Street, NW

This was the family residence when Richard Nixon became Vice President of the United States. The Nixons continued to live here until 1957. Privately owned at present.

4308 Forest Lane, NW

In 1957, the Nixons purchased this large English Tudor home, which remained their residence during his second term as Vice President and during the unsuccessful race for the Presidency in 1960. The house was the scene of significant labor-management negotiations during the 1959 steel strike. Privately owned.

Presidential Debates (1960):

Studio One
Station WBBM (CBS)
630 N. McClurg Court
Chicago, Illinois

September 26, 1960. The station's building is extant, and Studio One is still in use.

NBC Studio
Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, NW
Washington, D.C.

October 7, 1960

ABC Television Center
4151 Prospect Avenue
Los Angeles, California

October 13, 1960. Nixon spoke from a studio in this Los Angeles television complex, and Kennedy from New York. (Kennedy used the same studio that would be the scene of their last debate.) The studio used by Nixon has been replaced by offices. The reporters posing the questions spoke from a third location.

ABC Studio One
7 W. 66th Street
New York City, New York

October 21, 1960. ABC continues to use the production facilities of Studio One.

Los Angeles Residences (1961-63):

Walter Lang Residence
N. Bundy Drive

Richard Nixon resided by himself in a rented apartment on Wilshire Boulevard near his office until the end of the 1960-61 school year, when his family came west from Washington. They then sublet this English Tudor home while awaiting completion of their own. The current status of the Lang residence is unknown.

Address unknown
Trousdale Estates

While resident here, Nixon conducted his unsuccessful campaign for the governorship of California (1962).

New York Residence (1963-69):

5th floor
810-5th Avenue
New York City, New York

A 12-room cooperative apartment purchased by the Nixons in 1963. He apparently wrote much of his book Six Crises while resident here. It was his home until he became President in 1969. Ownership uncertain.

The apartment building also contains the former apartment of Nelson Rockefeller, which was the scene of significant meetings between Rockefeller and Nixon over the 1960 Republican platform, producing the "Compact of Fifth Avenue."

Inaugurations:

East Portico
U.S. Capitol

January 20, 1969; January 20, 1973.

Inaugural Balls:

Capital (then Statler) Hilton
16th and K Streets, NW

January 20, 1969.

Mayflower Hotel
1127 Connecticut Avenue, NW

January 20, 1969.

Museum of History and Technology
Smithsonian Institution
Constitution Avenue,
between 12th and 14th Streets, NW

January 20, 1969; January 20, 1973.

Sheraton Washington (Sheraton Park)
2660 Woodley Road, NW

January 20, 1969; January 20, 1973.

Shoreham Hotel
2500 Calvert Street, NW

January 20, 1969.

Washington Hilton
1919 Connecticut Avenue, NW

January 20, 1969.

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts (NPS)
2700 F Street, NW

January 20, 1973.

Museum of Natural History
Smithsonian Institution
Constitution Avenue, at 10th Street, NW

January 20, 1973.

Pension Building (NR)
440 G Street, NW

January 20, 1973.

Presidential Retreat:

Camp David (within Catoctin
Mountain Park) (NPS)
near Thurmont, Maryland

See under Properties associated with the Presidency.

Later Homes:

Nixon Compound ("Southern White House")
Bay Lane
Key Biscayne Island
Key Biscayne, Dade County, Florida

This is a complex of houses that face Harbor Bay; two were purchased by the Nixons in late 1968 or early 1969. Built around 1952, they are all low-slung 1-story Florida houses of modest proportions. The home of Florida's former U.S. Senator George Smathers (500 Bay Lane), of white brick, became Nixon's main residence. Of the other main structures, 516 Bay Lane served as a guesthouse and 478, owned by a close friend of Nixon, was used by the Secret Service. Nixon sold these properties in 1976.

La Casa Pacifica ("Western White House")
San Clemente, Orange County, California

A 14-room Spanish-style home, on about 28 acres, acquired by President Nixon in the summer of 1969. He visited a number of times during his Presidency and conducted important public business here. After his resignation in 1974, he remained mostly at San Clemente, where he wrote RN: The Memoirs of Richard Nixon (1978). La Casa Pacifica was sold to private investors in 1979, when the Nixons moved back to New York City.

142 E. 65th Street
New York City, New York

The Nixons purchased a 12-room, 4-story townhouse at this address in 1979. They sold it late in the summer of 1981 and prepared to settle in a new home in Saddle River, New Jersey.

Library:

Richard M. Nixon Presidential Library (proposed)
Campus of Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

Discussions were proceeding between officials of the University and the former President in the fall of 1981. The trustees of the University would donate land adjacent to the campus. Construction of the Library would be financed by private contributions. (In late March 1982, there seemed to be uncertainty as to whether the proposed Library would be erected at Duke.)

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

L 58
DEA

June 11, 1969

TO: Honorable Walter J. Hickel
Secretary of the Interior

In a May 22nd letter to the President on the subject of the Landmark program, you invited the President to participate and also to indicate which site or sites he deems most appropriate for Landmark designation.

This entire matter has been reviewed by the President and he has indicated the Yorba Linda birthplace as his only preference for Landmark designation.

Stephen Bull
Office of
Staff Secretary

ELVON MUSICK
1890-1966
LEROY A. GARRETT
1905-1963
TELEX 67-7451
TELECOPIER
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TELEPHONE (213) 629-7600

September 18, 1981

Mr. Russell E. Dickenson
Director, National Park Service
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: Your File H34(562)

Dear Mr. Dickenson:

On August 25, 1981, Mr. William E. Griffin advised you that your letter of August 10, 1981, to former President Nixon had been referred to me for reply. I have been asked to respond because of certain services which I have performed on behalf of the Nixon Birthplace Foundation in Yorba Linda, California.

Mr. Nixon does request that his birthplace in Yorba Linda, California, now owned by the Foundation, be included in any survey of sites under the authority of P.L. 96-199. He believes that such site would be most appropriate for commemoration of his presidency by your Department, and does not request that other alternative sites be included in any survey taken.

Mr. Nixon would be happy to assist your Department, if that be your wish, concerning the history of the Yorba Linda property. Most of the historical record is available from the Foundation; however, if supplemental information is required of the President personally, he will be happy to cooperate. You should contact his office in New York for that purpose.

If I can be of assistance to you or your Department in this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Charles E. Wiggins

Charles E. Wiggins

CEW:bgs
c.c. William E. Griffin, Esq.

GERALD R. FORD*
1974-1977

Birthplace:

Ford Birthplace (burned)
(President Ford's Birthsite Gardens)
3202 Woolworth Avenue
Omaha, Nebraska

Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (originally named Leslie Lynch King, Jr., after his father) was born on July 14, 1913. Shortly after his birth, he was taken to the home of an aunt in Oak Park, Illinois. His mother returned with her son to her parents' home in Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1914, the year she and King were divorced.

The house in which President Ford was born was owned by his grandfather, Charles H. King, from 1905 to ca. 1916. A fine frame Queen Anne mansion, the house had been built in 1893.

The birthplace burned in 1971 or 1972. In 1975, after Ford became President, a local philanthropist developed its site as a memorial to him and donated it to the city. The Birthsite Gardens feature busts of President and Mrs. Ford.

Later Homes:

457 Lafayette Street, SE
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Home of the parents of Ford's mother where he and his mother spent a part of the time from 1914 until her remarriage in 1916. Privately owned.

1960 Prospect (then Terrace) Avenue, SE
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Ford and his mother boarded here in 1915-16, before her remarriage. Exact dates of residence are unknown. Privately owned.

716 Madison Avenue, SE (demolished)
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Renamed Gerald R. Ford, Jr., after his stepfather, the future President lived with his parents in this rented 2-family home from 1917 until 1919 or 1921. The site is owned by the Kent County government.

*President Gerald R. Ford has reviewed and amended this inventory. See letter from him following this list.

620 Rosewood Avenue
East Grand Rapids, Michigan

The Fords lived here from 1919 or 1922 to 1923. Privately owned.

649 Union Avenue, SE
Grand Rapids, Michigan

The Fords rented this 3-story frame house in 1924, and remained until 1929. By 1975, it had come into Veterans' Administration ownership. The house has been donated to the Grand Rapids Public Museum, an agency of the city. It is currently unoccupied.

2163 Lake Drive, SE (demolished)
East Grand Rapids, Michigan

The Fords moved into this house in the summer of 1930 and remained until 1933. Gerald R. Ford, Jr., began attending the University of Michigan in 1931 and returned to visit his parents. He also worked in the family paint and varnish business during the summers. The house was torn down in 1962. Its site forms part of the tract occupied by a high school.

1011 Santa Cruz Drive
East Grand Rapids, Michigan

The home of Ford's parents from 1934 until about 1955 when the Ford, Srs., built a new home at 959 San Jose Drive. His stepfather died in 1962. His mother sold her home in April of 1963 and moved to an apartment in the Waters Building on East Fulton Street. (When married, in 1948, Ford moved out of his parents' home.)

Canyon Station (demolished)
Yellowstone National Park (NPS), Wyoming

Ford worked as a ranger for the National Park Service in the summer of 1936. The ranger station where he served has been torn down.

Marriage:

Grace Episcopal Church
1815 Hall Street, SE
Grand Rapids, Michigan

October 15, 1948

Later Homes:

330 Washington Street, SE
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Before their marriage, Mrs. Betty Ford had been living in a ground-floor apartment at this address (since at least late 1947). They resided here together from 1948 until 1950.

1624 Sherman Street, SE
East Grand Rapids, Michigan

The Fords owned this 2-family house from 1950 until 1979 when it was donated to the Gerald R. Ford Commemorative Committee.

Washington Area Residences:

Carlin Apartments
2500 Q Street, NW

Representative Ford and his wife rented a 1-bedroom apartment at this address from November of 1948 until June 1951.

1521 Mount Eagle Place
Parkfairfax
Alexandria, Virginia

The Fords resided in a 2-bedroom garden apartment on the ground floor. They remained here from June 1951 until March 1955.

514 Crown View Drive
Alexandria, Virginia

This 2-story brick and clapboard house was built for the Fords in 1955 in what was then a new development. They moved in during March of that year. This remained the family home until after he became President in August 1974. It was sold to a private owner in January 1977.

Inauguration:

East Room
The White House

August 9, 1974, at noon.

Inaugural Ball:

None

Presidential Debates (1976):

Walnut Street Theatre (NHL)
9th and Walnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

September 23, 1976. The theater, one of the oldest surviving in the United States, was built in 1809, under the direction of architect John Haviland.

Palace of Fine Arts
San Francisco, California

October 6, 1976.

Phi Beta Kappa Hall
College of William and Mary
Williamsburg, Virginia

October 22, 1976.

Retirement Homes:

Rancho Mirage, California

On leaving the White House, January 20, 1977, the Fords rented a home at 20775 Smoke Tree Lane, Thunderbird Heights, Rancho Mirage, California, until March 1978.

The Fords built a permanent retirement home at 40-471 Sand Dune Road, Rancho Mirage, California, where they currently reside.

Vail, Colorado

The Fords, in 1968, purchased a condominium in The Lodge at Vail, Colorado, which they sold in 1979.

From December 1975 through September 1982, the Fords rented (over the Christmas Holidays and during the summers) a residence in Vail--The Basshaus.

Beginning in December 1982, the Fords will move into a newly constructed winter and summer resort home at Beaver Creek, Colorado.

Library:

Gerald R. Ford Presidential
Library
1000 Beal Avenue
Campus of the University of
Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

The Library, a 2-story brick and glass structure, opened in 1981. It is administered by the National Archives and Records Service. The Library is at the President's alma mater, where he lived for 3 years (1932-35) in the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity house. In his freshman year, Ford lived on the 3rd floor of a rooming house, which was subsequently torn down for a new Architectural Department building on the Campus of the University of Michigan.

Museum:

Gerald R. Ford Museum
303 Pearl Street, NW
Grand Rapids, Michigan

A 2-story contemporary building of triangular shape. The Museum opened in September 1981. Presidents Reagan and Ford, the Prime Minister of Canada, and the President of Mexico were present at the dedication.

One of the exhibits is the red, white, and blue quonset hut that served as Ford's headquarters for his first election campaign in 1948. The Museum is affiliated with the National Archives and Records Service.

Other:

The Gerald R. Ford, Sr., family owned a cottage on the lower walk at Ottawa Beach, Holland, Michigan, from about 1937 to 1943, and President Ford spent part of his summers there in 1938, 1939, and 1940.

In about 1956, President Ford and his three stepbrothers built a summer cottage on the lower walk at Ottawa Beach, Holland, Michigan. The four families used the cottage in the summers until it was sold in about 1964.

President Ford, while employed by the Yale Athletic Association, from August 1935 to February 1941 (and while attending Yale Law School), lived in several apartments in New Haven, Connecticut.

While assigned to the U.S. Naval Pre-Flight School, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, President Ford and two other Naval officers rented a home on the outskirts of Chapel Hill.

While in Navy training at the United States Naval Academy in 1942, Ford was quartered in Bancroft Hall at Annapolis.

At Glenview Naval Air Station in Illinois, Ford used bachelor quarters at the Naval Air Station.

The Ford Paint and Varnish Company where Ford worked the summers of 1930 through 1934 is located at Crosby and Elizabeth Streets, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

177-1

GERALD R. FORD

January 18, 1982

Dear Mr. Dickenson:

Thank you for your letter and the enclosed inventory of sites associated with my career. I have reviewed your inventory and made what additions I can on the attached inventory which has been retyped to include the additions and/or corrections.

I can appreciate the advantages of having an inventory that includes sites associated with all Presidents brought together in one document.

Please let me know if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Gerald R. Ford

Mr. Russell E. Dickenson
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Washington, D. C. 20240

JIMMY CARTER*
1977-1981

Birthplace:

Wise Hospital
Hospital Street
Plains, Georgia

Jimmy Carter (James Earl Carter, Jr.) was born in this 1-story wood and stucco clinic on October 1, 1924; he is the first President to have been born in a hospital. His mother worked for a time in the clinic. She began work there by 1920 and continued until an unknown date. The building now serves as a convalescent home.

Boyhood Homes:

Home (demolished)
just across from Methodist Church
Plains, Georgia

Following their marriage in late 1923, James Earl Carter, Sr., and Mrs. Lillian (Gordy) Carter rented this residence. The length of their stay is uncertain.

Carter Home
Archery, Georgia

Jimmy Carter's father had bought this house and farm by 1922, and enlarged it over time. The Carters moved to the farm in 1928, where they worked the land and ran a small store. They moved back into Plains in 1949. A tennis court separated the house from the store, which was in a separate building. Jimmy returned only for visits after 1942, when he entered Georgia Tech.

The home, a 1-story frame Georgia cottage, is in excellent repair. It is privately owned.

*President Jimmy Carter's comments on this inventory have not yet been received.

Education:

Plains High School
Plains, Georgia

The future President attended school here from first grade (1930-31) until he graduated in 1941. The building, which is largely unaltered, was constructed in 1921 and remained in use until 1979. Although vacant at present, it is basically in sound physical condition. It rests on about 12 acres.

Georgia Southwestern College
Americus, Georgia

September 1941-June 1942.

Georgia Institute of Technology
Atlanta, Georgia

September 1942-June 1943.

Bancroft Hall
U.S. Naval Academy (NHL)
Annapolis, Maryland

Carter roomed in this hall. He spent the years 1943-46 in attendance.

Marriage:

Plains Methodist Church
Plains, Georgia

The Carters were married on July 7, 1946. This excellently maintained church was constructed in 1910; additions have been made both before and after the time of their marriage.

Naval Career:

Norfolk, Virginia

Carter was home-ported in Norfolk from July 1946 until July 1948, stationed on U.S.S. Wyoming. Rosalyn accompanied him here and to most of his other duty stations. Address unknown.

New London, Connecticut

He attended submarine school from July to December 1948. Residence address unknown.

Honolulu, Hawaii

Based here from January 1949 until July 1950. His wife and children joined him in April 1949. He was at sea much of the time aboard U.S.S. Pomfret. Address unknown.

San Diego, California

Stationed here from July to late fall 1950. Home address unknown.

New London, Connecticut

Carter was transferred here to oversee construction of the K-1 submarine, and remained from the fall of 1950 until early 1951. Home address unknown.

Schenectady, New York

Carter took courses in nuclear engineering at Union College, while participating in the Navy's nuclear submarine program. He was stationed here from early 1951 until he left the Navy in the fall of 1953. The Carters lived at least part of this time at the Mohawk Manor Apartments on the Schenectady-Troy road.

Later Homes:

Carter Family Home
Plains, Georgia

Carter's parents moved to this home in 1949. After Jimmy left the Navy in the fall of 1953, he and Rosalyn stayed for a short time with his recently widowed mother. Mrs. Lillian Carter later moved out, at an unknown date; she spent the years 1956-63 as a housemother at Auburn College, ran a nursing home from 1963-66, and then spent the years 1966-68 in the Peace Corps in India.

This house now contains the former President's administrative staff offices.

Old Stewart Place
Plains, Georgia

The Carters may have lived in more than one place between 1953 and the time they moved into this home. They resided here while awaiting completion of their home on Woodland Drive. Present ownership unknown.

Carter Home
Woodland Drive
Plains, Georgia

A large brick ranch-style home on about 9 acres, this structure is the current residence of former President and Mrs. Carter. It was completed in 1961. Of the places they have resided since their marriage, it is apparently the only one they have owned.

Other Associated Structures:

Pond House
Bond Street
Plains, Georgia

Constructed in 1968, as the home of Mrs. Lillian Carter. She has resided here since her return from India in that year.

Carter Warehouse
Plains, Georgia

The family business moved to this location in 1961. The property includes storage buildings, a peanut-shelling plant, a cotton gin, and a seed-processing plant. The Carters sold the property in 1981. All structures appear to be in good condition.

Old Depot (Carter Campaign
Headquarters)
Plains, Georgia

Constructed in 1888, this former railroad station, from which the passenger section was removed in 1951, served as the Carter Presidential campaign headquarters from 1974. He greeted the public here after his election victory in 1976. The structure remains in excellent condition.

Georgia Governor's Mansion
391 West Paces Ferry Road, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Governor and Mrs. Jimmy Carter resided here from January 1971 to January 1975. This large Greek Revival structure is surrounded on all sides by a two-story columned veranda. Construction was completed in late 1967. It serves as the Governor's Mansion for the State, but is open for public tours at selected times.

Little White House
(within Warm Springs Historic District)(NHL)
Warm Springs, Georgia

Jimmy Carter opened his 1976 campaign for the Presidency with an address at Franklin D. Roosevelt's Little White House in Warm Springs.

The district is a National Historic Landmark for its significance in relation to FDR and to humanitarian reform. Open to the public as a historic house museum, the Little White House is owned by a State-sponsored commission.

Presidential Debates (1976):

Walnut Street Theater (NHL)
9th and Walnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

September 23, 1976. The theater, one of the oldest surviving in the United States, was built in 1809, under the direction of architect John Haviland.

Palace of Fine Arts
San Francisco, California

October 6, 1976.

Phi Beta Kappa Hall
College of William and Mary
Williamsburg, Virginia

October 22, 1976.

Inauguration:

East Portico
U.S. Capitol

January 20, 1977

Inaugural Balls:

D.C. Armory
2001 E. Capitol Street

Mayflower Hotel
1127 Connecticut Avenue, NW

National Visitor Center (NR)
(Union Station)

Pension Building (NR)
440 G Street, NW

Sheraton Washington
(then Sheraton-Park) Hotel
2660 Woodley Road, NW

Shoreham Hotel
2500 Calvert Street, NW

Washington Hilton
1919 Connecticut Avenue, NW

All on January 20, 1977.

Vacation Retreat:

Musgrove Plantation
St. Simons Island, Georgia

Owned by friends of the Carters, this estate became the setting of much of Carter's Cabinet-making activity as President-elect. He also visited on other occasions.

Presidential Retreat:

Camp David (within Catoctin Mountain Park) (NPS)
near Thurmont, Maryland

See under Properties associated with the Presidency.

Presidential Debate (1980):

Cleveland Convention Center
Music Hall
Cleveland, Ohio

October 28, 1980.

Library:

Jimmy Carter Presidential Library (proposed)
Great Park (proposed)
Atlanta, Georgia

Ex-President Carter, in July 1981, agreed to locate his Library in a 30-acre portion of the State's proposed park in this area.

RONALD REAGAN
1981-

NOTE: The legislative authorization for this study directed that only former Presidents be included. Therefore, no survey of sites and properties associated with President Ronald Reagan has been attempted.

It must be noted, however, that the following two sites associated with the President already possess historic designations, and several other properties associated with his life and career can be readily identified.

Two additional properties associated with President Reagan are already included elsewhere in this inventory: Wexford, John F. Kennedy's Presidential retreat (now owned by Governor William Clements of Texas), which candidate Reagan used as a retreat in 1980, and the Hoover Institution, where the papers of his years as Governor of California and documents from his 1980 election campaign and service as President-elect have been deposited.

Boyhood Home:

Ronald Reagan Boyhood Home (NR)
816 S. Hennepin Avenue
Dixon, Lee County, Illinois

Ronald Reagan lived with his parents and brother Neil in this rented home between 1920 and 1923. It is a 2-story frame house on a stone foundation, and has a gable roof and a porch across the front.

The house, which dates from 1891, was divided into two apartments in 1936, and some other alterations were made over time. The structure was acquired by the Ronald Reagan Home Restoration and Preservation Association, an organization of Dixon citizens, in 1980, and is being restored to the period of the President's occupancy.

Honeymoon:

Mission Inn (NHL)
between 5th and 7th and
Main and Orange Streets
Riverside, California

President Reagan and Mrs. Nancy (Davis) Reagan spent the first night of their honeymoon at the Mission Inn, which is a National Historic Landmark for its outstanding Spanish Colonial Revival architecture, in 1952.

Richard Nixon and Mrs. Nixon were married at the Mission Inn, in 1940.