



Washington History in the Classroom

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“Washington History magazine is an essential teaching tool,” says Bill Stevens, a D.C. public charter school teacher. “In the 19 years I’ve been teaching D.C. history to high school students, my scholars have used *Washington History* to investigate their neighborhoods, compete in National History Day, and write plays based on historical characters. They’ve grappled with concepts such as compensated emancipation, the 1919 riots, school integration, and the evolution of the built environment of Washington, D.C. **I could not teach courses on Washington, D.C. history without *Washington History*.**”



Bill Stevens engages with his SEED Public Charter School students in the Historical Society’s Kiplinger Research Library, 2016.

Washington History is the only scholarly journal devoted exclusively to the history of our nation’s capital. It succeeds the *Records of the Columbia Historical Society*, first published in 1897. *Washington History* is filled with scholarly articles, reviews, and a rich array of images and is written and edited by distinguished historians and journalists. **Washington History** authors explore D.C. from the earliest days of the city to 20 years ago, covering neighborhoods, heroes and she-roes, businesses, health, arts and culture, architecture, immigration, city planning, and compelling issues that unite us and divide us.

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MATTHEW GAULT EMERY, THE LAST MAYOR
OF WASHINGTON, 1870-1871.

BY WILLIAM VAN ZANDT COX.

(Read before the Society, February 15, 1916.)

Matthew Gault Emery, last Mayor of Washington, was born in Pembroke, N. H., September 28, 1818, and died at his residence, 207 I Street, Northwest, Washington, October 12, 1901. He is buried in Rock Creek Cemetery.

Mr. Emery was a son of Jacob and Jane Gault Emery and a grandson of Captain Joseph and Hannah Stickney Emery.

During the American Revolution Captain Emery served in the Ninth and Thirteenth Regiments New Hampshire Militia. His Commission, and that of Mr. Emery's great-grandfather, Captain Andrew Bunton, of the Continental army, are in possession of the family. Matthew Gault, his maternal grandfather, served in 1775 with the Rangers, under General Montgomery. Mr. Emery's pioneer ancestor in America was John Emery, who, with his brother Anthony, came from Romsey Hants, England, landing in Boston June 3, 1635, in "the good ship *James*."

John Emery settled in "Ould Newberrie" and became somewhat conspicuous by his refusal to recognize the authority of the Court to deprive citizens of the right of petition. For obeying the dictates of a kind heart by housing Quakers, this liberal-minded man was fined four pounds. To quote the old record, "two menne Quakers wr entertained very kindlie to bed and table and John Emmerie shok ym by ye hand and bid

ym welcome." He was also found guilty of "using argument" for that unlawful enormity.¹

All of Mr. Emery's ancestors at the time of the Revolution were Americans and were cast in the same mould as "John Emmerie." They were intelligent, kind-hearted, honest, God-loving men and women with fixed principles, who earned their bread by their own hands. In times of peace they were industrious tillers of the soil; when their firesides, their liberties, or their country were in danger, they were soldiers.

Among the New England ancestors of Mr. Emery were the pioneer families of Gault, Bunton, Stickney, Merrill, Long, Webster, Morse, Shatswell, Palmer, Goodridge, Frazer, Pearson, Ayer, Carlton, Carter, Stuart and Stevens.

The farm near the Merrimac upon which Mr. Emery was born and reared being no longer sufficiently large to comfortably support the family, young Matthew Emery decided on a business career.

In 1837, at the age of nineteen, he went to Baltimore, where his elder brother, John B. Emery, was then living. There he energetically began preparation as a builder and an architect. He qualified as a granite cutter and an expert in building-stones and, as an apprentice, he formed the creditable habit of saving a portion of his earnings.

In 1840 he came to Washington, a rambling town of 23,364 inhabitants, including 4,808 free colored and 1,713 slaves.²

The need of public buildings, and their construction, appealed to Mr. Emery and, when barely of age, he sought and received his first government contract. Taking a force of men he went to the quarries and

¹ See "Memorial of Matthew Gault Emery," By William Van Zandt Cox, Washington, 1904.

² Slavery was abolished in the District April 16, 1862.



BIRTHPLACE OF MATTHEW G. EMERY, SUNCOOK, N. H.

began to cut and prepare stone to be used in construction of public buildings in Washington.

While at the quarries in Maryland he cast his first, and only vote for President of the United States, voting for William Henry Harrison, whom he later saw inaugurated. Two years later he established his home in Washington and thereafter led a most active life.

His business methods were so exact and prompt that he early received contracts for the construction, or remodeling, of many private and public buildings. Among these were the addition to the Post Office; remodeling the Treasury, Navy and Patent Office Buildings; remodeling the White House, under President Pierce, and construction of the old Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Station, with its massive stone columns, the marvel of the day.

Much of the stone work at the Capitol was done by him under Thomas U. Walter and Captain M. C. Meigs. He cut and laid the corner stone for its extension—Daniel Webster delivering the oration. He prepared, cut and squared, and, on July 4, 1848, himself laid the corner stone of the Washington Monument. The Board in charge adopted resolutions thanking Mr. Emery for his public spirit and generous service. Among the signatures to the resolutions were those of John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay.

Thirty-six years afterward, as an invited guest, Mr. Emery saw the capstone of the monument placed in position.

In consequence of his activities and his deep interest in the improvement of Washington, Mr. Emery's services were early sought for offices under the city government and in 1855, John T. Towers being Mayor, he was elected, for the term of two years, Alderman from the Fourth Ward, over Jacob Gideon.

In 1857, Dr. William B. Magruder being Mayor, Mr. Emery was reëlected on the American ticket but was unseated by a partisan, Democratic vote.

At this election the Republican party, organized the year before, named candidates for only three, of more than thirty offices. The highest Republican vote was sixteen, cast for W. W. De Main for Surveyor. Lewis Clephane, for Collector, and H. J. Schriener, for Register, each received thirteen votes.³

At the inauguration of President Lincoln, in 1861, Mr. Emery served as a Marshal and, at the suggestion of the President, his loyal and patriotic associates were later mustered into service as Company B, Fifth Regiment, D. C. Militia, M. G. Emery, Captain. This Company of 240 men, with other D. C. Volunteers, at the outbreak of the war protected the Nation's Capital until the arrival of troops from the North. Their services having received scant recognition, I have made a part of this record the Muster roll of Company B (Appendix A) and a copy of Captain Emery's Commission (Appendix B) as well as the address of the writer, in 1915, stating the reasons for tendering the free use of the Emery Building to the Grand Army of the Republic in which to hold its Forty-Ninth Encampment (Appendix C).

Mr. Emery served as Treasurer of the New Hampshire Soldiers' Aid Association in Washington during the war, frequently visiting the battlefields and taking charge of sick and disabled soldiers.

On June 7, 1869, Sayles J. Bowen being Mayor, Mr. Emery was, for the third time, elected to the Board of Aldermen.

In a talk to his "fellow citizens" after this election, Mr. Emery said:

³ *National Intelligencer*, June 1, 1857.

“Nearly thirty years of the best days of my life have been spent as a workingman, toiling early and late to beautify this our beloved city, and it is pleasing to me to know that in this good work I have been enabled to give employment to thousands of men who are equally interested with myself in the welfare and prosperity of our city. Let us renew our efforts to continue this good work until Washington shall become what it should be, the most beautiful and best regulated city in the land. In this work my interests and your interests are one, and whatever I may do to promote your welfare I share equally with you in the results.

“In the management of our municipal affairs we should discard politics. My view, as a Republican, is that as an incorporated city, working under a specific charter, it is as hurtful to the interests of the city to suffer party prejudices to control in the management of its affairs as it would be injurious to the interests of an insurance company, or other like chartered institution to be thus governed and controlled.

“I wish to congratulate our colored friends. You are now invested with all the rights of citizenship the law can give you. It remains for you to show your appreciation of these rights and privileges by using and not abusing them, by doing all in your power to secure the blessings of an education and by practicing all the precepts of honesty, industry and sobriety, and thus elevate your condition and ennoble your manhood. I shall do all in my power to promote your interests and prosperity.”

The ideas advanced in this talk later became planks in Mr. Emery's platform as Alderman and Mayor.

As in previous terms Mr. Emery served on committees having to do with the moral, physical, educational and financial betterment of Washington. His services in connection with the protection of life and property doubtless caused President Grant, at a later period, to tender him the office of Major and Chief of Police, which he declined.

During his last aldermanic term Mr. Emery vigorously opposed the policies of Mayor Bowen, as destructive of the best interests of Washington. Mayor Bowen was full of resentment and wrote Alderman Emery, on February 24, 1870, demanding that he retract in writing certain allegations that he was informed had been made against his administration, the alternative being an opportunity to sustain them before our courts.

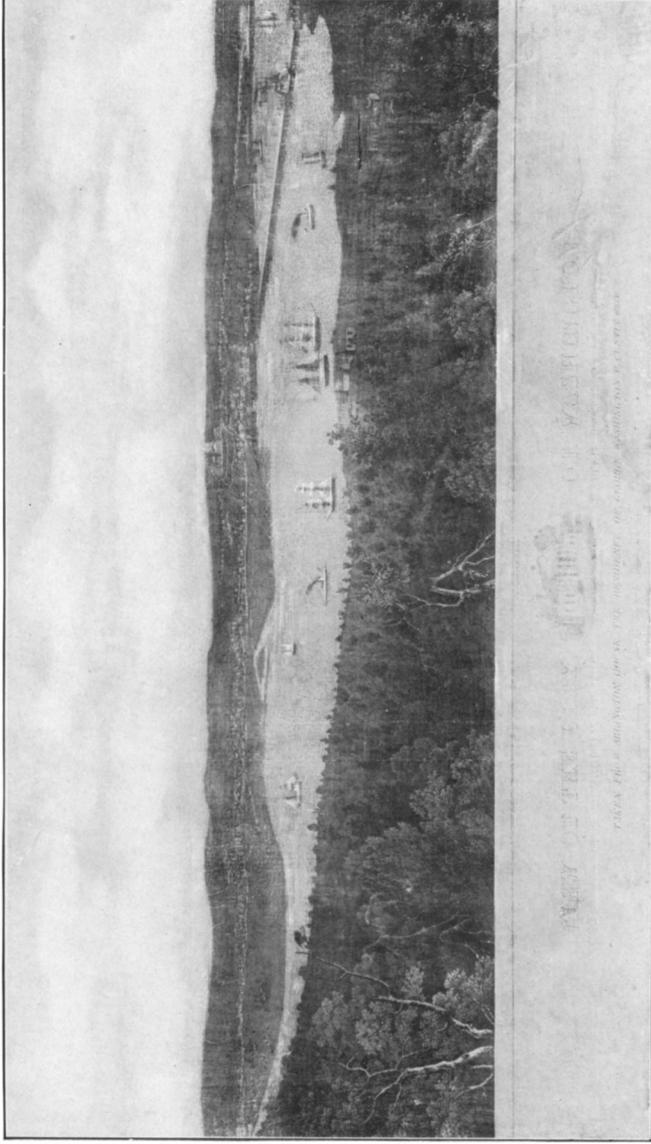
Mr. Emery replied: "I cannot be intimidated by a threat such as you make in your letter. When you can present me with the names of your informants, if they are parties of character sufficient to challenge attention, I shall be most happy to make any explanation that justice to myself and others demands."

The Mayor failing to reply to this note, increased the talk of the people about the demoralized condition of Washington. They pointed out the fact that the treasury was empty; checks on Jay Cooke & Co., the designated depository, were dishonored and evidences of the city's indebtedness were subject to heavy discount. To add to the demoralization, it is a matter of record that suits were frequently filed for unpaid obligations of the city, and even the furniture of the Mayor's office had been levied upon to satisfy judgments of creditors.

Turbulent scenes were not infrequently witnessed on the streets full of idlers; the remnants of the Civil War, which not only caused, but were used to advantage to increase, the outside agitation for the removal of "the permanent seat of government,"⁴ and the inside agitation for a change from municipal to a territorial form of government.

Such, in 1870, was the situation in the city founded by George Washington, as the nation's capital.

⁴ Act July 16, 1790.



WASHINGTON AS FIRST SEEN BY MR. EMERY.

At this critical period, the high tide of Radicalism, friends of the city sought and urged Mr. Emery to become the Reform Candidate for Mayor, against Mr. Bowen, to whose administration were ascribed increased debt, diminished municipal credit, prodigal and wanton waste of the people's money, exorbitant taxes, and other ills. Mr. Emery was told that the determined and advanced position taken by him in the Board of Aldermen made him the logical candidate against Mr. Bowen. His nomination and acceptance, it was claimed, meant his election and, with it, the restoration of the good name of the city; that with Mr. Emery as Mayor, partisan politicians would no longer be able to use the recently enfranchised race to do their bidding; that municipal affairs would be taken out of politics, thus silencing the growing agitation for removal of the Capital.⁵ Business men urged Mr. Emery to be their candidate if only to get control of the local government and enable the citizens and Congress to act unitedly and intelligently on the perplexing problems of the National Capital.

Until after his unanimous nomination by the Reform Association, in April⁶ Mr. Emery gave little encouragement of his acceptance, urging the selection of Major A. C. Richards, who, although afterward nominated by the Republican Convention,⁷ declined. This

⁵ The following resolution was adopted October 22, 1869, at the National Capital Convention held in St. Louis:

“Resolved, That the removal of the National Capital being only a question of time, we emphatically oppose and condemn all expenditures of money for the enlargement of old government buildings, and the erection of new ones, at the present seat of the National Government, as useless and wanton waste of the property of the people.”

Joseph Medill, of Chicago, was chairman of the convention.

After the change to a business policy under Mr. Emery, this agitation died a lingering death.

⁶ *Chronicle*, April 13, 1870.

⁷ *Republican*, May 13, 1870.

action on the part of Major Richards forced Mr. Emery's nomination by that convention and acceptance by him.⁸

The Republican Nominating Convention was presided over by the late Dr. D. W. Bliss, and the campaign following was intensely aggressive and exciting. Mr. Emery promised, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office faithfully, fearlessly and impartially, without distinction of religion, race, color or birth. With the help of his friends and of Congress, Washington would be made a Capital worthy of the American people.⁹

The *Chronicle* championed the cause of Mr. Bowen and bitterly assailed Mr. Emery, who was accused of being an intolerant, bigoted fanatic and a "Know Nothing."

In the convention a Mr. Quigley shouted "Emery ran for Alderman in 1857 on the American ticket and is a *Know Nothing*." "That does not make him a *Know Nothing*," replied Clarence Barton, "any more than your attending the colored mass meeting makes you a black man." Mr. Emery was accused of being an ultra-Democrat;¹⁰ a negro lover; and a negro hater. If elected, it was said, colored men in the employ of the city would be immediately discharged. The *Star* quoted Mr. Emery as saying that honesty and capability would be his test for official places; that neither black rascals nor white rascals need expect favors from him. He was accused of forcing his employees to work long hours, but when his men stated that he was the first man in Washington to voluntarily reduce the working-hours of his workmen to eight hours a day, this

⁸ *Chronicle*, May 13, 1870.

⁹ *Republican*, May 25, 1870.

¹⁰ *Chronicle*, June 1, 1870, June 2, 1870, June 3, 1870.

charge, like others, failed to make any impression on the minds of voters.

The Evening Star waged a wondrous fight for the "District of Columbia, Emery and Good Government." In reporting the proceedings of the nominating convention the *Star* of May 13, 1870, told the story in display headlines—then little used:

MATTHEW G. EMERY OUR NEXT MAYOR
HIS NOMINATION BY THE REGULAR REPUBLICAN
CONVENTION
HIS ACCEPTANCE
HE IS ENDORSED BY ALL THE STRAIGHT-OUT REPUBLICANS
THE BOWEN BOLTERS OUT IN THE COLD
FEARFUL RAKING DOWN OF THE BOWEN BOLTERS BY BOSWELL,
CLARENCE BARTON AND OTHERS
ENTHUSIASM, CHEERS, AND EVERYTHING LOVELY
THE CONVENTION ADJOURNS IN A BLAZE OF GLORY

The *National Republican*, opposing a split in the Republican party while favoring a change in the city administration, did not champion the Reform ticket until after Mr. Emery had been nominated by the Republican convention.¹¹

The contest for the Mayoralty narrowed down to two candidates, Bowen and Emery, both Republicans; the Democrats made no nomination but generally supported the Reform candidate, a contrast to their attitude toward Mr. Emery when they unseated him from the Board of Aldermen in 1857.¹²

The necessity of having a strong City Council was realized by the Reformers who selected, at the primaries, for ward offices, the best representative citi-

¹¹ *Republican*, May 13, 1870.

¹² *National Intelligencer*, July 31, 1857.

zens. Meetings were held by both sides at which speakers when referring to the opposition often ignored parliamentary niceties. Reform marching clubs and Radical processions with brass bands paraded the streets and, with uncontrolled enthusiasm, extended compliments to each other, not always of a delicate nature.

This campaign of intensified political activities and uncomplimentary epithets closed on June 6, 1870, in a steady downpour of rain, which, the newspapers said, put a damper on the politicians; this statement the results confirmed; sixteen thousand, nine hundred and fifty-nine votes were cast, the largest in the city's history, and Mr. Emery received ten thousand and seventy-six; Mr. Bowen, six thousand and eighty-two and Major Richards, one vote.

The report of the Committee to Canvass the Votes, of which Alexander R. Shepherd was chairman, placed Mr. Emery's majority at three thousand, one hundred and ninety-four.

The Reformers were jubilant in electing the Mayor, all the Assessors, six out of eight Aldermen, fifteen out of twenty-one Councilmen and the victory was hailed as the beginning of a new era for Washington.

Mr. Emery was inaugurated Mayor at a joint session of the two boards in Common Councils Chambers at the City Hall. His inaugural address was characteristic. He was grateful to his fellow citizens; he was deeply impressed with the weight and importance of the responsibilities.¹³ The keenest financial talent would be required to adjust expenditures and pay the debt of the city and at the same time support the schools, the police, the fire department, pave and light the streets, care for the unfortunate and make and keep the city both healthful and beautiful. Partisanship should

¹³ *Republican*, June 28, 1870.

have no place in municipal affairs: "I see a number of salaried officials," said he, "whose services may not be wholly indispensable, I see a crowd of hungry hangers-on that should be peacefully dispersed." "I am a Republican but my Republicanism is based on principle. I claim no rights as an American citizen that I am unwilling to accord to all Americans, without regard to race or religion." "Supporting another for office has not made them liable to discrimination." "It is our business to promote the welfare of every class of our citizens and not a favored few." "Let us all unite in an honest effort for the greatest good to the greatest number and for the steady healthful growth of our beloved city. That there should be harmony of sentiment and unity of action for this paramount object, is my ardent desire."

Although Mayor Emery had been elected by a large majority, six "holdovers" remained in the Board of Aldermen, and with the two elected on the Bowen ticket, were, when acting in unison, sufficient to prevent confirmation to office of any appointee not acceptable to them.¹⁴ The situation was further complicated by the fact that many of the Mayor's appointees had entered upon official duties pending consideration by the Board (Officers of the Corporation, Appendix D). There also appears to have been an effort, later, by both boards of the Councils to cripple the new administration through means of the tax levy, which it was proposed to greatly reduce.¹⁵

In consequence of a "dead lock" with the Board of Aldermen an item had been introduced in a pending appropriation bill in Congress, requiring a two-thirds vote of the Board to reject an appointee of the Mayor,

¹⁴ *Chronicle*, September 13, 1870, August 26, 1870.

¹⁵ *Chronicle*, September 9, 1870.

but was subsequently reconsidered and the item expunged.

In Board Meeting, July 18, 1870, a member, one of "*the Octette*," introduced a resolution proposing a committee to investigate the cause of this "interference," and appropriating fifty dollars to pay the expenses of the investigation.¹⁶ "Mr. Shepherd said he would save the corporation the fifty dollars by acknowledging that he was the author of the clause complained of, and he would say, further, that but for the absence of Mr. Hamlin from the city it would have been a law."¹⁷ The Board continued to reject many nominees, usually on the ground of known, or suspected Democratic affiliations.¹⁸

The first appointment by Mr. Emery, says the *National Republican*, was that of Charles Marshall—*vice* Perry Carson, a colored employee at the City Hall, known, by the politicians, as the "Tall Black Oak of the Anacostia." Col. Enoch Totten, an eminent lawyer, was selected as Corporation Attorney.

The administration of city affairs was begun on practical lines of matter-of-fact business, the fundamentals being to observe the law, pay the obligations of the city and to make no new obligations without providing to meet them. Important work to be done promptly without waste, recklessness or extravagance.

The Mayor listened patiently to many suggestions on civic betterment, weighed them carefully and acted promptly. Importuned to adopt some untried experiments in the city government, he said: "The idea, and the spirit which prompts it, are commendable; the object is doubtless highly desirable, but there is no

¹⁶ *Chronicle*, September 13, 1870.

¹⁷ *Chronicle*, July 19, 1870.

¹⁸ *Chronicle*, October 31, 1870.

money in the treasury and no provision in the tax-bills.”

It is interesting to note that in his first message to the Councils Mr. Emery recommended that a loan be authorized to pay the interest on the public debt, the school teachers, who had been without salary for several months, and those officers of the corporation who had “not been favored.”

Desiring to know at once the financial condition of Washington, with the approval of the Councils, he appointed John C. McKelden, William B. Todd and Lewis Clephane a commission to ascertain the present floating debt of the corporation.¹⁹

A vast constructive work was done for the city of Washington during the short administration of Mr. Emery, probably never equaled by any preceding administration.

The first law enacted by Congress, in relation to the city, after Mr. Emery became Mayor, pertained to the regulation of tax assessments and non-diversion of money from the object for which levied and collected. On the recommendation of the Mayor, authority was given to issue certificates of indebtedness to an amount not exceeding \$600,000 to meet the floating debt of the corporation, 33½ per cent. of the total issue of certificates was receivable for taxes in order to wipe out the entire debt in three years. The first act of the Sixty-eighth Councils was to carry this law into effect.

The next law of Congress, approved July 7, 1870, provided for the organization of the Police Court. The court was organized four days later in rented quarters in the Kimmel House on C Street.

Early in July, 1870, General Grant approved the bill providing for the paving of Pennsylvania Avenue, so long a mud hole, fringed with cobble stones which were

¹⁹ *Republican*, June 28, 1870.

ordered removed and laid in Louisiana Avenue, between 9th and 10th Streets, or sold. The grading of streets, so as to effect an easy and proper approach to the Capitol, was agreed upon as a part of the plan.

To determine the relative merits of wood pavements urged for the Avenue and other principal thoroughfares, the Mayor asked the Councils to appoint a committee of its members to visit certain cities and inspect and recommend a pavement.

In compliance with a petition by Henry D. Cooke, Moses Kelly, George W. Riggs, William S. Huntington, W. W. Corcoran and W. S. Thompson, the Mayor was authorized to have the carriage way on 15th Street, from the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue to the north side of New York Avenue, paved with the Scharf pavement, the same as was used in front of the Arlington Hotel, at a cost of four dollars per square yard.

The Mayor was a member of a committee to determine the kind of paving that should be done on 14th Street, from H Street to Boundary, and two citizens of the Second Ward, residing on 14th Street, were designated to see that the work was properly executed.²⁰

A flag crossing was laid on 14th Street, on a line with the south side of Corcoran Street, so that pedestrians could cross without getting into the mud.²¹

Seventy-eight acts were passed by the Councils, to curb and pave the footways, streets and avenues, including the south side of Massachusetts Avenue, between 17th Street and Connecticut Avenue.

One hundred and thirty-two streets and avenues were ordered graded, regulated and repaired, eighteen of them to be paved.

Complaints of insufficient water supply caused a main to be laid on 16th Street, from K Street to

²⁰ Proceedings Councils, Chapter 606.

²¹ Councils, September 14, 1870.

Boundary. A committee, of which the Mayor was a member, was requested to confer with General Michler as to the feasibility of extending a main from the reservoir, along Boundary to First Street.²²

A committee was sent to New York to examine water meters used there with a view to their introduction in Washington.²³

A joint resolution, favoring a certain meter, was adopted by the Councils, which Mr. Emery thought was unscientific and impractical. He returned the resolution with the statement that, in the present state of our knowledge as to the merits of different meters, it would be better for the corporation not to establish a standard meter; that such adoption is sought for principally as an advertisement for the meter, that it is not likely any special advantage will accrue so far as this city is concerned.

“If the members of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council desire to give the owners of this meter a letter certifying to the superiority of said meter above all others, I have nothing to say, but I prefer that the advertisement should not be fastened to the back of the corporation and carried by it. I therefore ask you to consider it as returned to you with my objections.”

Forty-two acts were passed to run new mains to parts of the city unsupplied with water.

The Mayor was a member of a Commission to have the canal dredged, narrowed, or arched, and converted into a sewer, the expense to be met by issue of \$200,000 certificates of indebtedness.

Thirty sewers were ordered constructed, a small one, on Connecticut Avenue from K Street to Slash Run, to be the most improved tile, eighteen inches in diameter.

²² Councils, November 2, 1870.

²³ Councils, Chapters 334, 344.

Bridges over Slash Run, Rock Creek, Tiber Creek and the Canal were ordered constructed or substantially repaired.²⁴ Needed culverts were ordered built, ponds were drained, gutters installed, nuisances abated, hygienic conditions improved and hundreds of street lamps were ordered for the unlighted and dangerous streets of the city.²⁵

Mr. Emery, as Alderman, had worked in the interest of Public Schools, which now received much attention, not only for the benefit of education, but for bringing together people from all walks of life, establishing, when young, as he said, the brotherhood of man essential for the welfare of the Republic.

New school houses, such as the Seaton, named in honor of William W. Seaton, who was Mayor when Mr. Emery came to Washington, Sumner and Lincoln, were built and the Jefferson, and Cranch, were commenced. Salaries of teachers were equalized and promptly paid. "The small amount of money which I succeeded in obtaining," writes the Mayor to the Councils, "was intended solely to meet the wants of the teachers." Having selected Mr. J. Ormond Wilson as Superintendent of Public Schools, Mr. Emery supported him in developing the successful school system of Washington, in recognition of which, it is a satisfaction to know, school buildings now bear their names.

The Mayor; the Superintendent, Mr. Wilson; Mr. Crosby S. Noyes and others, were members of a special committee that waited on President Grant and urged him to recommend to Congress the donation of public lands for education in the District of Columbia. The committee pointed out that the founders, Washington, Jefferson and Madison, had recommended the plan, that nearly eighty million acres had been freely given

²⁴ Councils, Chapters 367, 609, 727.

²⁵ Councils, Chapter 550.

ought for principally as an advertisement for the Meter, and is not likely to accrue to it any special advantage so far as this City is concerned. If the Members of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council desire to give to the owners of this Meter a little testimony to the superiority of said Meter above all others, I have nothing to say, but I prefer that the advertisement should not be fastened to the back of the Corporation and carried by it. I therefore ask you to consider it as returned to you, with my objections. —

Very respectfully

W. H. Emery
Mayor

the States and territories for educational purposes but not an acre to the District of Columbia. The committee told the President that 34 per cent. of the scholars of the white schools were children of government employees, 75 per cent. of whom were non-residents of the District. The colored children, whose parents were in no condition to contribute to their education, were not taken into consideration.

Forty-five years have passed since then and it is no credit that a grant of land has not, as yet, been made for education in the District of Columbia.²⁶

The Mayor was authorized to select suitable offices for the Board of Trustees of the Public Schools; for the Superintendent, Mr. Wilson; the Secretary, Dr. A. P. Fardon, and the Treasurer, Mr. J. C. Proctor. Quarters chosen were in the new Franklin Building, pronounced by the jury at the Vienna Exposition, 1873, the most modern of school-houses. Here the offices have been ever since.²⁷

At Mr. Emery's request authority was given the Mayor to anticipate the revenues of the corporation for purposes of paying salaries of teacher, police and firemen and interest on the municipal debt.²⁸

A small sum was secured from the Councils to aid in entertaining surviving soldiers of the War of 1812, at their last Washington Encampment, September 12, 1871.

Mr. Emery saw that relief was given persons for materials furnished the District; that taxes, erroneously paid by them, were refunded; that Apothecaries

²⁶ Mr. Theodore W. Noyes, the worthy son of a worthy sire, doubtless had his father's efforts in mind when, at the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Oldest Inhabitants (December 7, 1915), he said: "The Washingtonian is not a citizen of a state, or even a territory, in the distribution of national educational appropriations under the Morrill Acts."

²⁷ Councils, August 22, 1870.

²⁸ Councils, July 22, 1870, April 19, 1871.

to the Poor were paid for medicines previously furnished; that just claims for work of all kinds, done before he was Mayor, were paid, and that laboring men were protected from accident, by compelling contractors, when making excavations, to brace the walls.²⁹

He encouraged the providing of drinking fountains for man and beast, except in the case of cattle, goats, geese and hogs, whose freedom of the city from days immemorial, the Mayor had taken away.³⁰

“MAYOR’S OFFICE—CITY HALL, August 4, 1870.

“Notice is hereby given to the owners of hogs, geese and goats that on and after the 8th instant the laws against allowing these animals to run at large within the Corporation will be strictly enforced.”

“M. G. EMERY,
“Mayor.”

The improvement of the condition of the poor, the hospitals, charities and humanities had careful attention; the Washington Asylum receiving an increase of eight thousand dollars for betterments.³¹

Mr. Emery was interested in the food supply and the markets of Washington. During his administration a site for a new market-house was selected in the eastern part of the city. He favored the erection of buildings on Ohio and Louisiana Avenues from 10th to 12th Streets for use of gardeners and farmers. He saw that rents were collected from those in arrears for stalls in Center Market and for the market grounds, and he favored the erection there of a market that would have no equal in the United States. Northern Liberty Market was also improved for buyer and seller and wages to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars, long overdue, were appropriated for, and paid.³²

²⁹ Councils, Chapter 321.

³⁰ From the *National Republican*, August 8, 1870.

³¹ Councils, Sept. 1, 1870.

³² Councils, Chapters 438, 520.

Mr. Emery was a consistent advocate of the improvement of the Potomac river, and, with the Councils, constituted a special committee to act with the Board of Trade to urge an appropriation to improve the Washington Channel.³³

While favoring boat houses on the Potomac for the Washington and the Arlington Boat Clubs, he opposed the erection of free wharves for commercial purposes.³⁴

In vetoing bills for construction of wharves at the foot of 8th and 9th Streets, the Mayor said:

“These bills seem to belong to a class of legislation granting special privileges to individuals, which I am unwilling to sanction because unsound in principle and leading to grave abuse.

“The practical operation of such legislation will often be, as it is in this case, to grant to favored persons valuable privileges, while at the same time other persons, with equal claims, are ready, if opportunity were offered to bid more for the same privileges. I think those who desire to secure the use of such property should be allowed to do it in fair competition with each other.”³⁵

His veto was followed by an order to persons occupying wharves on the river, from 14th Street to the arsenal grounds, who paid no rent to the Corporation, to vacate the wharves within thirty days, or stand suit for recovery of possession by the city.

Mr. Emery secured ten thousand dollars to build a sea wall along the Anacostia, on which persons were forbidden building wharves. He secured authority to continue the sea wall along the southwest line of Water

³³ Chapter 315, January 16, 1871; Chapter 327, February 4, 1871.

³⁴ Chapter 361.

³⁵ 68th Councils, page 243.

Street from 7th Street to Couch's wharf—6th and N Streets, S. W.³⁶

On September 5, 1870, the Mayor received the report of Auditor J. C. McKelden, showing the financial condition of Washington. Incomplete as it was, it covers thirty-three pages in the Proceedings of the Sixty-Eighth Councils.

After careful study he was convinced that the limit of appropriations had been reached in his estimates—totaling more than one and a quarter million dollars (\$1,251,287.38).

Washington, he said, must not be treated as a provincial village; he was willing, even anxious, to spend all the money necessary to develop the National Capital on original lines of L'Enfant if funds could be obtained; the improvements to be made in a systematic way and in conformity to law. Congress should be aroused to a sense of its responsibility. Members of the Board of Aldermen claimed that the Mayor's estimate was excessive and could be reduced at least one hundred thousand dollars by changing the method of cleaning the streets, and by reducing salaries of corporation employees, which had reached the aggregate of one hundred and twenty-three thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

To meet these assertions, the Mayor, on October 3, 1870, sent a carefully prepared message to the Councils reviewing the financial condition of the corporation. This paper is so full of information and common sense that it is here, in part, reproduced.

“It must be evident to any one capable of understanding a simple calculation, or who will take any pains to investigate

³⁶ It was during Mr. Emery's administration that New Year's Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas were, by Act of Congress, made legal holidays in the District of Columbia and the bill establishing the Department of Justice also became a law.

the matter, that the provisions of the tax bill now before you (especially with the amendments cutting it down to a still lower figure, which seem likely to prevail) will give little or nothing for new improvements of any kind. If you consider this to be for the best interests of the city, or demanded by the people to prevent excessive taxes, I have no complaint to make; but I must ask you to take the responsibility upon yourselves for stopping improvements, and that your legislation shall be consistent with this determination. I shall request that all laws for improvements yet unexecuted and not contracted for shall be repealed, and no new acts of this character passed, unless it is desired that I shall continue the system of making contracts for work and of employing laborers without knowing how or when payment is to be made, thus involving the city deeper and deeper in debt. It is not necessary, with recent experience before us, that I should point out to you the evils of such a system, the injury and distress it brings upon laboring men, the depreciation of our credit, and the disgrace of our city. I am in favor of prompt payment in money, especially to those who serve the Corporation as laborers, dependent upon their labor for daily bread; or if it is deemed best to incur a debt for some important work which cannot so well be paid for at once, let it be well understood, and provision for future payment made accordingly.

“I would be glad to see the rate of taxation reduced rather than increased, if practicable, but the people cannot expect to pay this year \$300,000 of the debt incurred during the last two years, \$70,000 of a still older debt, as required, carry on improvements, paying for them and paying the current expenses of the city in cash, without a considerable increase in the rate of taxation.

“After the utmost possible retrenchment and reduction of expenses, I see no way to meet our financial embarrassment and increased debt, and, in addition, do all that I have indicated above, except by an adequate tax, even though it should require as high a rate as that of many other cities.

“Another course remains, which I do not think the people expect or desire this administration to pursue, and that is to

go on under the old system, and incur an additional 'floating debt,' to be met finally by a new issue of bonds or certificates of indebtedness.

"If the requisite means are not furnished by taxes, the alternative is to refuse to undertake any public work or improvement for the payment of which an adequate provision has not been made in the tax and appropriation bills. The latter course seems to be the only consistent one, and it is my intention to follow it, refusing my sanction to any bill of this description, and refusing an order for any improvement for the expense of which I find no provision made.

"Very respectfully,

"M. G. EMERY,
"Mayor."

It was during the administration of Mr. Emery that the monopoly, so long enjoyed by the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road, was broken by the admission of the Baltimore & Potomac as a competing line. The question that confronted the Mayor was whether to sacrifice a couple of streets and a park or to permit the B. & O. to continue the privileges long enjoyed, often to discrimination against the city of Washington, and against the protest of its citizens. Mr. Emery decided in favor of admitting the new road.

The erection, years later, of the Union Station has restored park and streets to normal conditions. When one contemplates this wonderful structure, his mind recalls the stipulation in the Baltimore & Potomac bill that the railroad build a depot at 6th Street like one in Lancaster, Pa.⁸⁷

Construction and improvement of roads and highways leading into Washington were not forgotten. The municipality was, on March 3, 1871, authorized, and directed, by Congress to construct and maintain a free public highway from the boundary of the city to the

⁸⁷ Councils, 420, 447.

boundary of the District of Columbia towards the village of Bladensburg, Md., also from near the end of 7th Street, west, to the District boundary toward Brookville, Md. Authority was given to take over the franchise and real estate of the Columbia Turnpike Roads Company and the Rockville and Washington turnpike in the District of Columbia and to compensate these companies for same.

Mr. Emery was chairman of a commission of which the other members were Secretary of the Interior, J. D. Cox and General N. Michler, to provide for the paving of Pennsylvania Avenue, from the Capitol to the Treasury Department. The "Carnival" on February 20 and 21, 1871, in celebration of its completion, was an historic event that marked the achievements of the reform administration, under Mr. Emery, for new and greater Washington.

Catching the spirit, the Councils appropriated five thousand dollars and designated the Mayor and other city officials, a committee to extend the hospitalities of the Capital to the governors of the states and territories, Mayors and accredited representatives of the cities of the Union.³⁸

The Mayor was authorized and requested by the Councils to extend to the Irish exiles and patriots an invitation to, and the hospitalities of, the city during the approaching Carnival and an additional one thousand dollars was appropriated to meet their expenses.³⁹ The Carnival had been planned on broad lines and everything was done by the citizens of Washington, hopeful of Congress and the future, to make the celebration attractive and worthy of the nation's capital. "The very heavens lent the charm of their approval," said a local paper, "while 'old Sol' poured a flood

³⁸ Councils, February 25, 1871, Chapter 346.

³⁹ Councils, Chapter 343.

of light into the hearts of the people. Every window, balcony and housetop was bright with streaming flags and dancing pennons; a complete transformation of the city into a thing of happy life, the beginning of a new era." Business houses and municipal offices were closed and a hundred thousand visitors and spectators surged up and down the Avenue for two days watching the participants and the floats in masque procession.⁴⁰ Among these was a float depicting the inauguration of a woman as President of the United States, an event at that time supposed to be most remote. There were endless games, tournaments, velocipede races, sack races and, most attractive of all, horse races, for, in 1870, the horse was in the zenith of his glory.

Here, on Pennsylvania Avenue, were seen tandem teams; six-in-hand and four-in-hand, drawing wonderful equipages. There were running horses, pacing horses, family horses, work horses, trotting horses, saddle horses; all kinds of blooded horses, in open-air rivalry, made possible by Alderman L. G. Hine's resolution regulating the speed of horses on the newly paved, historic avenue.⁴¹

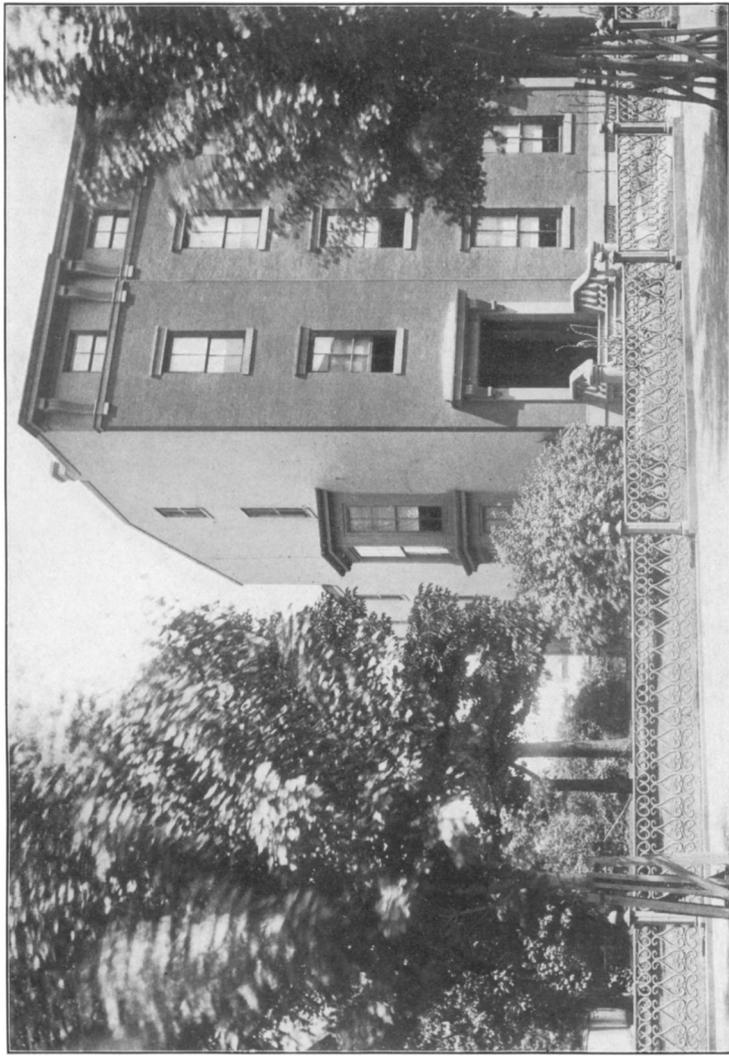
The papers of the city and country contained long and interesting accounts of the gala day of February, 1871, in which eminent statesmen, prominent citizens and army officers with heroic records, gracefully participated, or proudly served as starters and judges.

The festivities incident to the birth of new Washington were concluded at the old Corcoran Gallery of Art by President and Mrs. Grant receiving the high officials, prominent visitors, and representative local citizens.

This was the last important function in which Mr. Emery participated as Mayor. The close of his admin-

⁴⁰ Councils, 289.

⁴¹ Councils, 329.



RESIDENCE OF MATTHEW G. EBERRY, 207 I STREET N. W., WASHINGTON.

istration was near; the long-talked-of change from Municipal to Territorial government, details of which had been worked out by a committee of reformers, had been decided on and became so, in fact, by the passage, February 21, 1871, of the act to provide a Territorial form of government for the District of Columbia. This act repealed the charters of the cities of Washington and Georgetown to take effect June 1, 1871.

The act as passed, according to a statement made at the time by Mr. Emery, was not the law promised. He said the people, who should have the controlling power, were completely ignored and not allowed to choose a single member of the Common Council or of the Board of Public Works.

“If the people of the District of Columbia are not capable of self-government,” said he, “popular government will be considered a failure at the Nation’s Capital. I am not ready to make such an admission, we do not wish to be held responsible for misgovernment which we cannot correct. It would be better to have Commissioners at once.”

In concluding he said: “I trust that our Governor (Henry D. Cooke) will be highly successful in his administration and we shall do all we can to make it a success.”

When elected Mayor, Mr. Emery lived at 621 F Street.⁴² Later General W. T. Sherman moving to St. Louis, Mr Emery purchased his residence, No. 207 I Street. This house, and the one adjoining it, No. 205,

⁴² Mr. Emery was twice married. His first wife was Juliet Day Weston, of Virginia. His second wife was Mary Kittridge Hazeltine, of Pembroke, N. H. Two daughters by the second wife survive—Mrs. William V. Cox and Mrs. William M. Hannay, both of Washington. He left four grandchildren—Mrs. Ruth Emery Laird, of Norfolk; Emery Cox, of Newport News, Va.; Miss Hazel Van Zandt Cox and Theodore Sullivan Cox.

was the home of General U. S. Grant when elected President of the United States.

“At the close of his splendid administration,” said the Honorable Simon Wolf, “Mayor Emery was as popular as he was at its commencement. Manly, practical, industrious, honest, fair, helpful, successful, the redemption of Washington in 1870 is the anthem of his praise. . . . Looking to the future,

“God save our noble city
God save the Nation’s home.”

During the remaining thirty years of his useful life Mr. Emery was as devoted to the interests of the National Capital as when Alderman from the Fourth Ward or Mayor of the city. He believed in the people of Washington and home-rule. To him taxation in America meant representation, the District of Columbia being no exception.

He knew every President from William Henry Harrison to William McKinley, several of them, especially President McKinley, sending for Mr. Emery to consult on the affairs of the Nation’s Capital.

Constantly identified with all the more important movements for civic betterment and beautification of Washington and the promotion of its business, educational, religious and charitable activities, there is no part of the city that does not suggest his presence.

For a quarter of a century Mr. Emery was president of the Second National Bank. He served as president of the Franklin Insurance Company, the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which, in 1854, he helped to organize and was its first treasurer.

He was president of the Washington Market Company, one of the organizers and first treasurer of the

Metropolitan Street Rail Road Company and a director in the Electric Light Company.

He helped to organize both the National Savings and Trust Company and the American Security and Trust Company and was a director in each of these institutions.

He was one of seven persons who organized the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church; chairman of its building committee; a liberal contributor and, for thirty-two years, president of its board of trustees. His associate trustees were General Grant, Chief Justice Chase, Samuel Norment, Samuel Fowler, Francis A. Lutz, Dr. F. Howard, Thomas L. Tulloch and David A. Burr.

Mr. Emery was one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Washington; Trustee of Dickinson College; President, Board of Trustees of Public Schools of Washington; Regent of the Smithsonian Institution; Treasurer of the American University; President of the Night Lodging House Association and, for many years, treasurer of the Associated Charities.

My thanks are due to Doctor William Tindall and many of the older citizens of the District of Columbia for information and suggestions.

In summarizing Mr. Emery's life, I repeat what I said at the dedication of the Emery Public School, that the name of Matthew G. Emery stands for everything honorable; a mayor chosen for his rugged virtues; a citizen above reproach, a friend whose life bore witness that God has a kingdom among men.

APPENDIX A.

*Members of Company "B" (Captain Matthew G. Emery),
5th Regiment District of Columbia Militia, 1861*

Adams, Thomas N.	546	"M" Street
Anderson, James	386	9th Street
Ames, E. E.	414	9th Street
Armor, Charles	320	9th Street
Armor, George	320	9th Street
Arthur, David	410	9th Street
Baird, Robert I.	244	9th Street
Baker, John	232	9th Street
Barnes, V.	480	"I" Street
Bartlet, James	476	"I" Street
Baxter, M. C.	467	"I" Street
Benson, Joseph	265	8th Street
Binder, William		"O" bet. 8th and 9th
Bladen, William	223	8th Street
Bond, Isaac	173	8th Street
Bond, Thomas	410	9th Street
Brand, J. C.	263	8th Street
Brooks, Mr.	467	"I" Street
Brown, Charles	177	8th Street
Brown, Jos. T.	346	9th Street
Bruce, Thomas	477	"I" Street
Bush, Francis	531	"L" Street
Cain, John	558	"M" Street
Caynor, George	166	9th Street
Chronister, Mr.	469	"I" Street
Cook, Ira	335	8th Street
Cook, George	335	8th Street
Clements, Edmund	333	8th Street
Collins, John F.	271	8th Street
Coon, O.	319	8th Street
Connell, Robert		Cor. "Q" and 9th
Cooney, P. H.	253	8th Street
Cooper, George	238	9th Street
Crawford, Chas. A.	181	8th Street

Crib, Frank	560	“M” Street
Crosby, J. B.	271	8th Street
Crown, Joseph	191	8th Street
Cudder, B. F.	270	9th Street
Cyphers, Alpheus	267	8th Street
Darden, Dennis	332	9th Street
Darden, F.	332	9th Street
Darden, T.	332	9th Street
Day, Samuel	272	8th Street
DeBois, Michael	547	“M” Street
Dice, Christopher		N. bet. 8th and 9th
Dice, George		N. bet. 8th and 9th
Dice, Wm. H.		N. bet. 8th and 9th
Donaldson, John W.		Cor. “R” and 9th
Douglas, W. J.	200	9th Street
Duvall, J. W.	530	“L” Street
Duvall, John W.	274	9th Street
Duvall, Samuel	274	9th Street
Duffy, O. E.	313	8th Street
Eastman, Noonan	287	8th Street
Elliot, Mr.	469	“I” Street
Emmel, Mr.	319	8th Street
English, Wesley	274	9th Street
Evans, Edward J.	252	9th Street
Evans, John	252	9th Street
Fague, Samuel	396	9th Street
Fell, V.	268	9th Street
Felt, D. N.	388	9th Street
Ferguson, John F.	251	8th Street
Finney, W. G.	414	9th Street
Flenner, Wm. C.	477	“I” Street
Forney, D. Carpenter	344	9th Street
Fort, J. B.	328	9th Street
Frazier, Amos	246	9th Street
Freeman, Benj.	374	9th Street
French, Mr.	376	9th Street
Gassenheimer, L. G.	467	“I” Street
Gattrell, John	267	8th Street

Gault, Iris	380 9th Street
Gault, J. L.	380 9th Street
Geary, Michael	258 9th Street
Georgill, Julius	N. bet. 8th and 9th
Gittings, B. F.	477 "I" Street
Goddard, Soloman	"R" near 9th Street
Goods, W. H.	281 8th Street
Goodwin, Robert	Cor. "Q" and 9th
Greene, Joseph D.	4 "K" Street
Greer, Charles E.	562 "M" Street
Greer, John R.	562 "M" Street
Greer, Theodore	562 "M" Street
Hageman, Lewis	394 9th Street
Hardin, Edward A.	267 8th Street
Harrington, Timothy	Cor. 8th and "O"
Haughton, R. E.	406 9th Street
Heck, John	185 8th Street
Heinge, Edward	175 8th Street
Heinge, Oto	175 8th Street
Helpstein, August	175 8th Street
Henry, Mr.	469 "M" Street
Heoman, Henry	319 8th Street
Herbert, Samuel M.	316 9th Street
Hewit, Robert	560 "M" Street
Hodgkin, T. S.	394 9th Street
Hodgson, John E.	Cor. 8th and "N"
Hood, Southerleed	358 9th Street
Hough, Charles P.	282 9th Street
Houx, William	390 9th Street
Hyde, James E.	287 8th Street
Hyde, Philip L.	287 8th Street
Hyde, Richard L.	287 8th Street
Jackson, George	330 9th Street
Jarboe, Cypriana	163 8th Street
Jingles, Alfred	191 8th Street
Johnson, Albert	304 9th Street
Johnson, Thomas	325 8th Street
Johnson, Simeon	325 8th Street

Johnson, William	325 8th Street
Jordan, James	550 "M" Street
Kaeser, John	288 9th Street
Keefer, Wm. F.	408 9th Street
Keyworth, John	266 9th Street
King, Richard	297 8th Street
King, Daniel	166 9th Street
Kinsley, Henry	531 "L" Street
Knapp, James K.	267 8th Street
Kolipinski, Lewis	227 8th Street
Lake, W. A.	412 9th Street
Larner, Gideon W.	306 9th Street
Leach, Abner	470 "I" Street
Leake, J. R.	248 9th Street
Lease, Ezra	279 8th Street
Lemon, Chas., Jr.	324 9th Street
Leonard, Alex.	346 9th Street
Lewis, David	250 9th Street
Lewis, James	250 9th Street
Lewis, Thomas D.	"O" bet. 8th and 9th
Lightwest, Henry	400 9th Street
Lombard, James T. J.	171 8th Street
Longley, A. T.	246 9th Street
Love, Charles	210 9th Street
Love, John L.	210 9th Street
Love, W. H.	248 9th Street
Luther, Daniel	309 8th Street
Lyon, Jacob	320 9th Street
Maguire, J. F.	540 "L" Street
Maher, George	250 9th Street
Mallard, E. C.	309 8th Street
Manit, Lewis	547 "M" Street
Marquette, Mr.	469 "I" Street
Martin, George	175 8th Street
Mason, John	317 8th Street
Maxwell, Albert	556 "M" Street
Maxwell, Mr.	198 9th Street
McCarty, John	Cor. 8th and "O" Sts.

McCracken, James	Cor. "Q" and 9th
McDuell, John L.	277 8th Street
McDowell, Joseph	534 "L" Street
McGill, Edward	302 9th Street
McLean, James L.	267 8th Street
McMurray, Robert	248 9th Street
Medford, Chas.	208 9th Street
Middleton, Robt. S.	342 9th Street
Mintine, Lewis	295 8th Street
Mitchell, Frederic	202 9th Street
Mitchell, George C. B.	300 9th Street
Montgomery, George	10 "K" Street
Montgomery, Lieutenant Richard	469 "I" Street
Mooney, Mr.	10 "K" Street
Moore, George	280 9th Street
Moore, Richard	194 9th Street
Moore, Silas H.	355 8th Street
Moore, W. B.	255 8th Street
Moore, William	534 "L" Street
Neal, Wm.	374 9th Street
Noyes, Mr.	265 8th Street
Nugent, G.	Cor. "S" and 9th
Ott, Wm.	302 9th Street
O'Brian, J. E.	372 9th Street
Paletti, John	225 8th Street
Parke, J. M.	259 8th Street
Pennyman, Jas.	374 9th Street
Perry, John H.	388 9th Street
Phelps, John P. D.	346 9th Street
Philips, Cornelius	260 9th Street
Philips, Samuel	260 9th Street
Philips, R. H.	260 9th Street
Potts, James Y.	308 9th Street
Reed, Mr.	374 9th Street
Remguss, A.	229 8th Street
Ribnitzky, Mr.	689 8th Street
Ritter, O. D.	210 9th Street
Roche, Edwin W.	534 "L" Street

Roche, Thomas E.	534 "L" Street
Rupp, Frederic	"O" bet. 8th and 9th
Russell, S. B.	259 8th Street
Saffell, John T.	290 9th Street
Saffell, Richard	229 8th Street
Sageritz, Jos.	290 9th Street
Sample, J. A.	414 9th Street
Schenck, George	169 8th Street
Scofield, John D.	191 8th Street
Scrivner, A. B.	472 "I" Street
Scrivner, J. B.	472 "I" Street
Scrivner, Thomas	378 9th Street
Sharretts, G. E. W.	261 8th Street
Sheckells, Jas. T.	166 9th Street
Shoemaker, Thomas E.	172 9th Street
Smart, Thomas C.	270 9th Street
Smith, Mr.	319 8th Street
Smith, Adison M.	262 9th Street
Steinberger, Frederic	278 9th Street
Steward, Leonard W.	290 9th Street
Stewart, Daniel	"R" bet. 8th and 9th
Stewart, John	"R" bet. 8th and 9th
Stewart, Wm.	"R" bet. 8th and 9th
Sturgis, Thadeus S.	312 9th Street
Sullivan, Wm.	"R" bet. 8th and 9th
Swallows, Benj.	250 9th Street
Sweeney, W. H.	359 8th Street
Syman, J. B.	384 9th Street
Taft, George D.	314 9th Street
Taylor, Jerome	533 "L" Street
Taylor, Joseph	301 8th Street
Taylor, Samuel W.	533 "L" Street
Tarrisce, G. C.	309 8th Street
Thompson, J. B.	183 8th Street
Thompson, James	183 8th Street
Thom, J.	364 9th Street
Tippett, Mr.	198 9th Street
Towers, Samuel	12 "K" Street

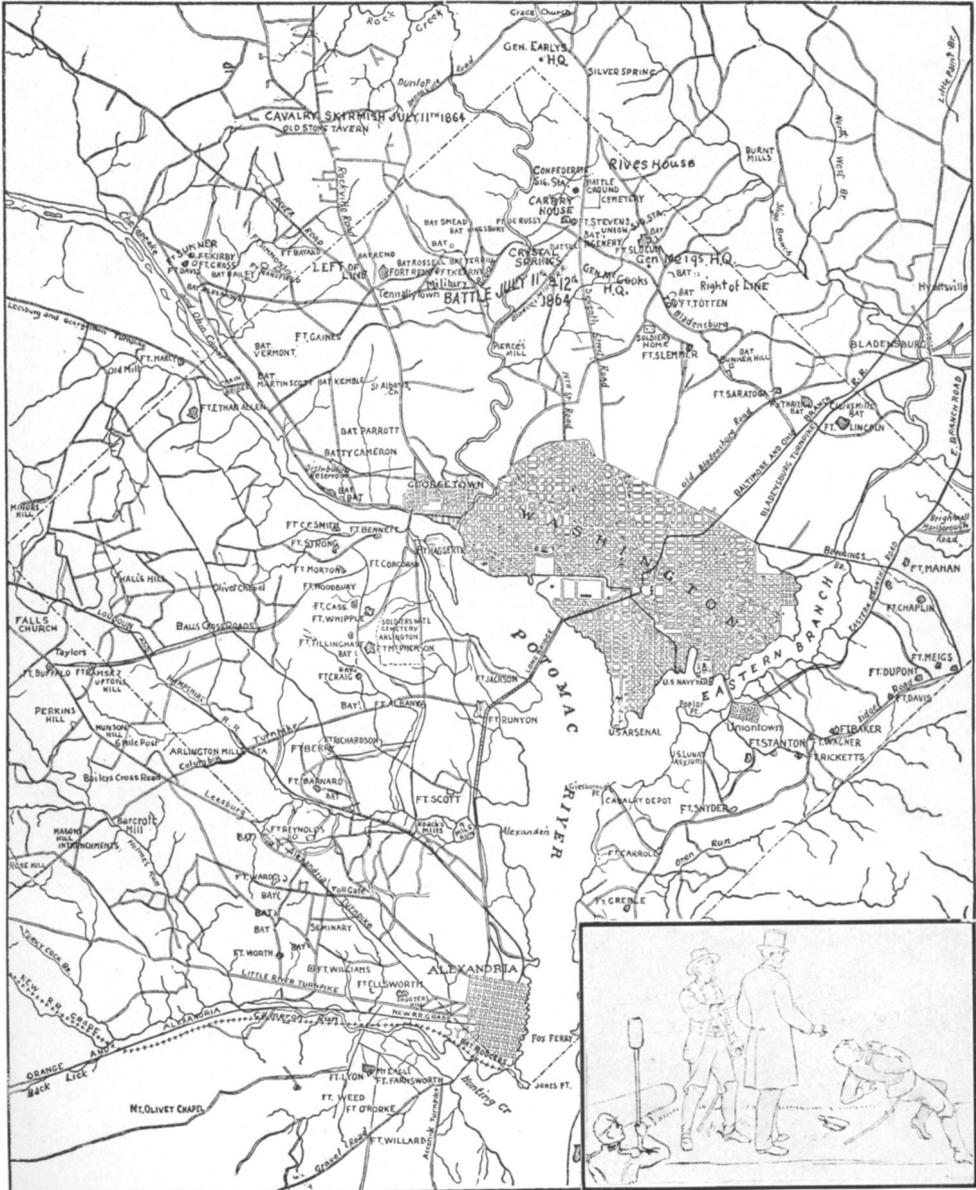
Towers, Walter L.	16 "K" Street
Towers, W. H.	16 "K" Street
Towles, Gilbert B.	490 "H" Street
Towles, James	490 "H" Street
Tucker, John	357 8th Street
Tum, S. T.	9th bet. "P" and "Q"
Turner, William	185 8th Street
Umhow, John	165 8th Street
Wall, Daniel R.	338 9th Street
Walter, Henry	227 8th Street
Waters, Chas. R.	195 8th Street
Wheat, Julius	232 9th Street
Williams, S. S.	269 8th Street
Wineberger, Wm.	477 "I" Street
Woodruff, E. B.	494 "H" Street
Wall, S. S.	256 9th Street
Young, W. A.	272 9th Street

APPENDIX B.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all who shall see these Presents, Greeting:

KNOW YE, That reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor, fidelity, and abilities of M. G. Emery I do by these presents appoint him Captain of Infantry in the 5th Regiment 3rd Brigade of the MILITIA OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Captain in leading, ordering, and exercising the Militia of said District, and in performing all the duties appertaining to his office as Captain. And he is to observe and follow all such orders and directions, from time to time, as he shall receive from the President of the United States of America, for the time being, or other superior officers set over him, according to the laws for regulating and disciplining the Militia of said District. And I do strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers under his command to be obedient to his orders. This commission to continue in force during the pleasure of the President of the United States for



MAP OF WASHINGTON DURING THE CIVIL WAR. LINCOLN AT FORT STEVENS.

the time being, and to date from the fourteenth day of May, 1861.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this sixteenth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one and in the eighty-fifth year of the Independence of the said States.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

SEAL BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA :

(Signed) SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

APPENDIX C.

In tendering the free use of the Emery Building to the Forty-ninth Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, September 27, 1915, Mr. Cox said :

Mr. Chairman: I am requested by the family of the late Matthew Gault Emery to say that it gives them genuine pleasure to tender to the Grand Army of the Republic the free use of this immense building, at the foot of the Capitol, for the purposes of the 49th Encampment.

This tender is made by the daughters of Mr. Emery (Mrs. S. S. Henkle,⁴³ Mrs. W. V. Cox, and Mrs. W. M. Hannay) in memory of their father, and as a tribute of their appreciation to the members of Company B, 5th Regiment 3rd Brigade Militia of the District of Columbia and other patriotic citizens of the District, who in the hour of peril early in 1861, before the arrival of the troops from the North, volunteered and were largely instrumental in saving the Nation's Capital to the Union. Like their ancestors in '76, they served without pay, rations or clothing, the government supplying them only with arms and ammunition. Their task was difficult and extremely trying, for sentiment in Washington was aggressively divided on sectional lines, neighbor differing with neighbor,

⁴³ Mrs. Henkle died December 26, 1915.

the same house often being hopelessly divided against itself.

These volunteers, the protectors of the Capital in 61, realizing that the safety of Washington depended on them, under that splendid organizer, General Charles P. Stone, performed their duties like veterans. These men were on duty when Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated, they guarded the public buildings, bridges, railroads and other approaches to Washington; with a few regulars and marines protected the Treasury, the archives and property of the City and Nation. For days they were at the front, no Union troops being between them and the enemy. These unthanked Minutemen of 1861, are entitled to credit and appreciation, for they made it possible for the Government to live. These unrecognized heroes should be recognized and the services they rendered should be recorded in granite and bronze.

We hope this encampment will give places of honor to the few who live and pay a proper tribute to the dead, and now Mr. Chairman (William F. Gude) I formally turn over to you the Emery Building for the purposes of the 49th Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic.

APPENDIX D.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION, FOR THE YEAR ENDING
JUNE 1, 1871.

SIXTY-EIGHTH COUNCIL.

Mayor.—Matthew G. Emery.
Clerk to Mayor.—Maurice Pechin.
Register.—John F. Cook (Colored).
Assistant Register.—J. E. Doughty.
Clerk to Register.—John F. Clark.
Collector.—Frederick A. Boswell.
Auditor.—John C. McKelden.
Clerk to Auditor.—J. S. Crocker, Jr.
Comptroller.—Henry M. Whittlesey.
Book-keeper.—J. T. Petty.
Tax Clerk.—William Morgan.

Clerks to Comptroller.—Samuel Ourand, G. W. Larner.

Surveyor.—Patrick H. Donegan.

Superintendent and Inspector of Carriageways, Sewers, etc.—
William Forsyth.

Attorney for Corporation.—Enoch Totten.

Messenger to Mayor and Register.—Charles H. Jones.

Janitor.—William Bradford.

Night Watchman.—John Burns.

Board of Aldermen.—

First Ward: D. M. Davis, Carter A. Stewart (Colored).

Second Ward: John S. Crocker (President), W. H. Chase.

Third Ward: A. R. Shepherd, T. C. Connolly.

Fourth Ward: W. W. Moore, Jacob H. Crossman.

Fifth Ward: George F. Gulick, Wm. H. Slater.

Sixth Ward: Donald McCathran, Chas. Champion (Vice
Pres.).

Seventh Ward: L. G. Hine, Sidney S. Baker.

Secretary.—Charles L. Hulse.

Messenger.—Francis Over (Colored).

Board of Common Council.—

First Ward: E. E. Brooke, J. F. Murray, W. A. Freeman
(Colored).

Second Ward: A. F. Moulden, H. H. Piper (Colored),
George Burgess.

Third Ward: W. H. Pope, R. C. Lewis, Geo. Wilner.

Fourth Ward: S. P. Robertson, Jno. O'Donoughue, Benj.
M. McCoy (Colored).

Fifth Ward: Chas. H. Holden (President), G. T. Bassett,
Thos. A. Gant (Colored).

Sixth Ward: Clarence M. Barton, B. F. Palmer, F. D.
Gaines (Colored).

Seventh Ward: Wm. R. Hunt, Anthony Bowen (Colored),
Thos. Carraher.

Secretary.—Arthur Shepherd.

Messenger.—John Truman.

Board of Police.—Matthew G. Emery, ex-officio, Mayor of
Washington, Henry M. Sweeney, ex-officio, Mayor of
Georgetown, Dr. Charles H. Cragin, D. F. Hamlink, A.

DeVere Burr, William H. Chase, William J. Murtagh.

Major of Police.—A. C. Richards.

Board of Health.—

First Ward: Dr. Wm. Lee, Jas. P. Tustin.

Second Ward: Dr. D. W. Bliss, H. A. Willard.

Third Ward: Dr. Ford Thompson, J. C. Harkness.

Fourth Ward: Dr. J. M. Toner, W. Lord.

Fifth Ward: Dr. C. M. Ford, Wm. F. Wallace.

Sixth Ward: Dr. S. A. H. McKim, John W. Thompson.

Seventh Ward: Dr. G. P. Fenwick, R. A. Bacon.

Secretary.—Dr. F. M. Stringfield.

Physicians to the Poor.—

First Ward: C. H. Hines.

Second Ward: R. Howard.

Third Ward: H. A. Duncanson.

Fourth Ward: Wm. L. Nailor.

Fifth Ward: A. E. Johnson.

Sixth Ward: E. A. Adams.

Seventh Ward: James Record.

Apothecaries to Furnish Medicine to the Poor.—

First Ward: E. L. Ridgely.

Second Ward: W. H. Daw.

Third Ward: J. R. Cassin.

Fourth Ward: D. P. Hickling.

Fourth Ward: J. S. Lovejoy.

Fifth Ward: R. B. Ferguson.

Sixth Ward: K. C. Lineaweaver.

Seventh Ward: E. V. B. Boswell.

Schools.—

Superintendent: J. O. Wilson.

Secretary: A. P. Fardon.

Treasurer: J. C. Proctor.

Trustees:

First Ward: O. K. Harris, A. Hart, F. D. Stuart.

Second Ward: Wm. R. Woodward, Geo. F. McLellan, R. M. Hall.

Third Ward: E. F. French, J. C. Dulin, Thos. B. Marche.

Fourth Ward: B. F. Lloyd, E. Champlin, W. J. Stephenson.

Fire Department.—

Chief Engineer: George Holmes.

Secretary: Joseph Fletcher.

Commissioners: F. A. Boswell, Geo. W. Goodall, Joseph L. Venable, E. A. Watson.

Superintendent Fire-Alarm Telegraph: J. H. Larcombe.

Operators: H. H. Bishop, H. R. Miles.

Commissioners of Improvements:

First Ward: Hiram Brown.

Second Ward: David Fisher.

Third Ward: Benedict Hutchins.

Fourth Ward: Geo. Follansbee.

Fifth Ward: A. W. Eaton.

Sixth Ward: Frederick Fritz.

Seventh Ward: Jas. B. Cramer.

Assessors:

First Ward: James Kelly.

Second Ward: Kaspar Keller.

Third Ward: Wm. B. Downing.

Fourth Ward: Martin Cronin.

Fifth Ward: J. W. Mead.

Sixth Ward: S. S. Riley.

Seventh Ward: Peter Hepburn.

Washington Asylum.—

Intendant: Joseph F. Hodgson.

Commissioners: Peter F. Bacon, S. N. Hilton, Samuel Norment.

Physician: Dr. J. F. Hartigan.

Resident Student: John Speed McLean.

Markets.—

Clerks of Market:

Center Market: Geo. W. Hatton (Colored), Joseph Carter, Asst.

Western Market: Alfred Day (Colored).

Northern Market: Jas. A. Williams.

Eastern Market: W. A. Hughes.

Commissioners:

Center Market: J. A. Cushing, Patrick Crowley.

Western Market: J. F. Gleason, Cornelius Clark (Colored).

Northern Market: V. Harbaugh, N. Sardo, J. Scrivener.

Eastern Market: Geo. Ballinger, Basil Brown (Colored).

Sealer of Weights and Measures: Stephen Prentiss.

Inspector of Flour, etc.: B. F. Crabbs.

Water Department.—

Water Registrar: John H. Crane.

Tapper of Water Mains: Henry Larman.

Commissioners of Water Board: John W. Thompson, J. H.

Semmes, C. S. Noyes, G. W. Linville.

Wood and Coal Measurers.—

Rock Creek District: A. McKenna.

First Canal District: Matthew Somers.

Anacostia District: J. C. Wall.

Potomac District: E. B. Hughes.

Harbor Master.—A. Watson.

Commissioners Western Burial Ground.—Joseph Burrows,

Wm. Graham, R. W. Brown.

Commissioners Eastern Burial Ground.—Richard Rothwell,

Jr., H. C. Shoals.

Sexton.—J. C. Brawner.

Inspectors and Measurers of Lumber.—Thos. H. Barron, E.

L. Harbaugh, J. G. Robinson, S. Richardson, D. A. Fisher
(Resigned).

Measurers of Grain and Bran.—M. M. Wheelock, Joseph A.
Killian.

Superintendent of Lamplighters.—William H. Bailey.

Lamplighters.—John M. Washington, Geo. Dayspring, R.

Armstead, John W. Shorter, James E. Davis, John W. Har-

rison, W. Davis, John W. Hunter, Wm. H. Parker, Julius

Warren, David Dixon, B. F. Kline, Jas. Rollins, G. A.

Simonds, A. Weems, Geo. Lawson, Wm. Price, Charles M.

Marshall, W. D. Tabler, Geo. F. Dunn, Frank Germon.

Superintendents of Sweeps.—

First, Second, and Third Wards: Henry Clay.

Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Wards: Alex Swagart.

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W. B. Conner

In preparing this paper I have consulted—

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New England Genealogical Register.

New Hampshire State Papers and Revolutionary Rolls.

Adjutant General's Reports. New Hampshire.

New Hampshire Town Papers.

Merrimac County (N. H.) History.

McClintock's History of New Hampshire.

Carter and Fowler's History of Pembroke, N. H.

Journals and Proceedings of the Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Sixty-seventh, and Sixty-eighth Councils of the Municipal Government of Washington, D. C.—in printed and manuscript form.

Origin and Government of the District of Columbia. William Tindall.

A History of the National Capital. W. B. Bryan.

National Capital Centennial, 1900.

Records of the Columbia Historical Society.

Laws, Reports and Documents relating to the District of Columbia.

Reports, Public Schools, Washington and District of Columbia.

History of the Washington National Monument and National Monument Society.

Various local histories and guides to Washington.

Removal of the Capital to the Mississippi Valley. L. U. Reavis.

Correspondence and Private Papers of M. G. Emery.

Files of The National Intelligencer, The Evening Star, The National Republican, The Washington Chronicle, The Sunday Herald, The Sunday Gazette, and other Washington newspapers.