12. **MARY ANN HALL (1815–1886), BROTHEL OWNER**. A madame and successful businesswoman who owned and operated her own brothel with 18 prostitutes—more than any other brothel in the city. During the Civil War, Washington had 5,000 prostitutes and 450 brothels, all legal. High-class houses like Hall's attracted men of wealth and distinction who sought discretion and elegance. In her first decade of business, her personal property increased by more than 30 percent and the value of her real estate doubled. Transactions began with a shared bottle of champagne. At the time she died she had no debts and was worth today's equivalent of well over $2 million. \(1815-1886\)

13. **FLORA ADAMS DARLING (1840–1910), FOUNDER OF THE DAR AND THE U.S. DAUGHTERS OF 1812.** Adams was born in 1840 in Lancaster, NH to Harvey and Nancy Dustin Adams. She married General Edward Irving Darling, who was later killed in the Civil War. In 1891 she organized the Daughters of the Confederacy and became its Director General. She was one of the three founders of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was also Director at the Lamperti School of Music, and Founder and Director of the Edward Irving Darling Musical Society, created in memory of her son, a composer. She authored seven books including *A Wayward, Winning Woman,* and *Senator Athens,* C.S.A.

To learn more about these and other notable persons buried at Historic Congressional Cemetery, please visit our web site: [www.congressionalcemetery.org](http://www.congressionalcemetery.org)

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**THE MOST COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.**

**WOMEN OF ARTS & LETTERS**

Women who shaped the new capital and gave substance to the new nation—congressmen and tradesmen, diplomats and domestics, explorers and architects, soldiers and musicians.

Despite the vital roles played by women through the ages, their lesser ranking in the social order meant that few received obituaries upon their deaths. This lack of documentation deprives us of the wealth of stories behind the contributions made by individual women in the 1800s. Some stood out in traditional roles of nursing and entertainment, while others earned a living in a manner less conformative to social mores—from divining the spirits to "entertaining the troops." In the second half of the 20th century, more women turned to arts and letters to express their visions and talents and earn deserved recognition for their contributions. The women of arts and letters described in this tour exemplify the spirit of women who became some of the best in their fields and helped form the city's heritage and future.

As you walk the trail of this self-guided tour, note the artistry and craftsmanship of the memorial stone carvings and try to decipher the cultural language of the iconography.
3. Anne Newport Royall (1789–1854), Journalist. Born in Baltimore, Anne Newport grew up on the frontier of western Pennsylvania. Her widowed mother moved the family to the mountains of western Virginia where she worked as a housekeeper for Major William Royall, a British businessman, to Frederick Jenkins DuPont family of Maryland. At age 18, she married Frederick Jenkins. He took her film career after starring in a film series that gained her notoriety as one of the silent screen's first superstars. She abruptly ended her film career after starring in The Long Trail. Cal York in Photoplay magazine asked: "Mary Fuller has disappointed. Her actor friends...have tried to find traces of her, without success. ...No doubt she prefers to remain in seclusion—but, why?" What was not publicly known was that with a married man she caused him to have a nervous breakdown that necessitated a lengthy treatment. She later moved back to Washington to live with her mother. After her mother's death, her mental health deteriorated, and she remained in St. Elizabeth Hospital for 25 years until her death at age 85. No family was located; her husband was her one. She was a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the Order of the Eastern Star. She helped found the National League of American Pen Women, and was the last charter member to die. She was widowed twice before she turned 30 and turned to writing as a way to support herself. Tripped contributed to newspapers and magazines for many years, including the Scipio, Scientific American, and Science News. Two years before her death she issued a publication stating, "I hope to continue writing and enjoying life for many years; I intend to live and write until the last day I can." During a long illness she was working on her memoirs when she died at age 76. 810/523

10. Winifred Mallon (1880–1954), Author, was a freelance writer who became a well-known newspaperwoman in DC. For 20 years she was on the Washington staff of The Chicago Tribune and spent 20 more years on the Washington bureau staff of The New York Times. She contributed articles on national affairs and short fiction to various magazines. Mallon helped organize the Women's National Press Club. 899/510

11. Margaret Ann Laurie (–1873), and her daughter Belle Youngs (–1882), Spiritualists. These dedicated spiritualists contacted the dead for messages and used “magnetic” powers for healing. Laurie produced physical phenomena such as levitating pianos. Their house, a center of spiritualist séances,