FOREWORD

VOLUMES have been written about Washington and still the story of this great city remains untold. It must be seen, it must be understood and it must be felt by actual contact to realize its greatness.

Truly, the National Capital is an inspiration. It is the soul of America—expressed in memorials and monuments, wonderful public buildings, beautiful parks, tree-lined avenues, museums, art galleries and historic shrines.

Here are enacted daily events that will leave their impress on the future, and one cannot look upon the scenes where the destiny of the nation is being decided without feeling the he has touched the very pulse of the government and sensed its living throb.

Although it is impossible to give the complete story of the National Capital in words or pictures within the limits of this handbook, the attempt is made to make it a valuable guide to the outstanding places and things that should be seen by the visitor to Washington. The Index in the forepart of the book gives the location of and time when the various places of interest may be visited, and in the succeeding pages is set forth certain facts and information of interest concerning those places.

Copyright
Passenger Traffic Department
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company
A Vista of the Capitol Dome from the Beautiful Botanic Gardens.
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Overlooking the Lincoln Memorial and the new Arlington Memorial Bridge which spans the Potomac. The Arlington Radio Towers are seen in the background.
The Tomb of George Washington at Mount Vernon is often the scene of impressive gatherings to pay homage to America’s immortal citizen.
WASHINGTON is almost unique among the capitals of the world in that it was planned for the express purpose of becoming the center of the national life of a great people. Rome, London and Paris became great capitals through circumstances—Washington through design of its very founders.

Soon after the War for Independence had ended, Congress began to see the necessity of a permanent seat of government. From 1783 until 1790 repeated attempts were made to enact legislation fixing the site of the National Capital, attempts which, for the most part, came to naught because of rivalry among the several states. Finally, as a result of a compromise effected through the efforts of Thomas Jefferson, the states agreed to the location of the capital on the banks of the Potomac River.

In January, 1791, a commission was appointed to run the lines of the proposed Federal District. The site chosen was a tract ten miles square on both sides of the Potomac, the land on the upper shore having been ceded by Maryland, and that on the lower shore by Virginia. The Virginia portion was subsequently retroceded to that state.

The commissioners named this tract the Territory of Columbia (now called the District of Columbia), and the city which they laid out was called Washington, in spite of the protests of that great patriot, who himself always referred to it as the Federal City.
Once the site was established and land obtained for a Federal City, the need for a capable man to lay out the Capital assumed foremost importance. To Pierre Charles L'Enfant, at the recommendation of President Washington, was assigned the task of designing the future capital of the nation. L'Enfant, a Frenchman, had been a military engineer in the Army of the Revolution, and had demonstrated an unusual capacity for the sort of public work he was now called upon to perform.

L'Enfant chose Capitol Hill as the nucleus of his plan, and from it he laid out wide avenues which would radiate in every direction. In addition, he laid out parks and circles and squares to be formed where these avenues cut at an angle across the lettered and numbered thoroughfares which were to cross the city at right angles to one and another.

The building of the city was a slow and oftentimes discouraging process, especially during the early days of the republic when wars and internal strife threatened the very existence of the nation. Gradually, the building plan took shape and so through succeeding years the city that we now know came into being.

With only a few deviations which, in each instance, have caused trouble, the plan of L'Enfant has been adhered to in the development of the city. In the last few years rapid and important steps in the beautification of the city have been carried out. The great $200,000,000 federal building program in the Federal Triangle reaching virtually from the White House to the U. S. Capitol grounds is in reality a modification of the L'Enfant plans. Washington is now taking its place as the most beautiful of all world capitals. The city is for the most part the property of the people of the entire nation and the greatest need, perhaps, is that there be a proper appreciation of the city by its owners.

Today, Washington has a population of well over 500,000 and is devoted largely to the business of the government, with relatively little industrial or manufacturing activity.

The plan of the city is symmetrical, the Capitol and the White House being the two centers from which radiate broad avenues,
many of which are completely arched by trees for almost their whole length. Three streets running from the Capitol, known as North Capitol, East Capitol and South Capitol Streets, and a broad stretch of public gardens on the west, known as the Mall, divide Washington into four sections—Northeast, Southeast, Southwest and Northwest. Commencing at the Capitol, the streets extending north and south are numbered; the streets running east and west being lettered according to the alphabet; and the broad avenues, named after the states, run diagonal, bisecting the streets. The city proper now covers an area of about fourteen miles in circumference, and the District of Columbia embraces a tract of sixty-nine square miles.

The residents of the District of Columbia have no vote in the local government or in the national elections, the government being administered by Congress through a board of three commissioners, two of whom are appointed from civil life by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate, the third member being usually detailed from time to time by the President from the Engineering Corps of the Army.
In the Congressional Library at Washington may be seen America's most historic documents and works of priceless worth.
Union Station  Tourists coming to Washington via the
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad enter the city through the monumental Union Station. This terminal is a white granite structure of huge proportions, regarded as one of the finest buildings of its kind ever erected, and the architectural scheme makes it a most fitting and dignified entrance to the Capital of the United States.

The main passenger concourse of the station is 760 feet in length—the largest room in the world under one roof. 50,000 people could stand on its floor. The general waiting room, modeled after the Baths of Diocletian, is 220 feet long and 130 feet wide, with a height of 120 feet. The general decorative features of the main entrance consist of six massive columns supporting the main arches. Upon pedestals atop these columns are statues 18 feet high, representing Fire, Electricity, Agriculture, Mechanics, Freedom and Imagination. Panels above the main entrance contain inscriptions selected by the late Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard University.

The station building faces a sixty-acre plaza beautifully landscaped and terraced with a great vari-colored fountain in the center. This plaza, which was created at a cost of more than $10,000,000, merges into and is a part of the U.S. Capitol grounds. The addition gives the Capitol grounds an extent of 120 acres. Immediately in front of the station is the Columbus Memorial Fountain, a work of great beauty, and nearby is the handsome building of the City Post Office, the largest city post office building in the United States.
The Capitol

Situated on the brow of a hill, amid a parkage of 120 acres, and visible from every direction, the $14,000,000 Capitol is by far the most impressive public building in Washington.

The Capitol was one of the first government buildings to be started in Washington. The cornerstone was laid in September, 1793, by President George Washington. It was burned during the War of 1814, but by 1817 had been restored to the use of Congress. Its magnificent cast-iron dome, surmounted by a large bronze figure typifying Freedom, was erected during the Civil War.

There are enough attractions within the Capitol alone to make a visit to Washington worthwhile. The bronze doors of the main entrance, by Randolph Rogers, are in themselves a work of art. Within the main entrance one finds himself in the rotunda with the vaulted canopy of the great dome 180 feet overhead. Around the walls of the rotunda are eight large paintings by American artists. Four of them depict events in the early history of America. The other four are the work of Col. John Trumbull, aide-de-camp to General Washington, portraying Revolutionary War subjects.
Noteworthy objects of interest, too, in the rotunda are the wonderful frescoes and paintings by Brumidi, a distinguished Italian artist.

Statuary Hall on the south side of the rotunda is always of interest to visitors, not only on account of its fine collection of statues of illustrious Americans and historic associations, but also because of its peculiar acoustic properties.

The Senate Chamber and the Hall of Representatives, where our statesmen orators have held their audiences breathless, never fail to interest. If one is present at the time the law-making bodies are in session, he is privileged to see and hear just how the will of the people is made articulate.

In the Supreme Court Room, the highest court in the land, where our laws are interpreted and safeguarded, one senses the solemn importance of the function here performed in behalf of the commonweal.

Licensed guides will, for a nominal fee, conduct visitors around the Capitol to see the various parts of the building and the many objects of interest that it contains.

Adjoining the Capitol grounds on the northeast and southeast are Senate and House Office Buildings, where the senators and congressmen have their private offices, and which are connected with the Capitol by underground passageways.
A veritable treasure house of rare and interesting information is the Library of Congress, located just east of the Capitol. Its 4,500,000 volumes occupy over fifty miles of shelves, yet the visitor can obtain any book he may wish to consult in as little time as he could perhaps find a book in his own library. It is interesting to know that the nucleus of this present fine collection of books was the splendid personal library of Thomas Jefferson.

The ground floor of the library is given over to the copyright office, reading room for the blind and the superintendent's office. On the first floor is the enormous general reading room and a number of auxiliary reading rooms. Around this floor are pavilions and galleries where one may retire for quiet study or to examine the precious exhibits of engravings, rare books, first editions and various collections of like character there assembled. Many indeed are its priceless documents, including the original of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.
Architecturally the building of the Library of Congress is itself a great achievement. It is in the Italian Renaissance style three stories high and constructed of New Hampshire granite. It covers nearly four acres of ground, yet every nook and corner of the vast edifice is lighted by means of nearly two thousand windows.

**Folger Shakespeare Memorial Library**

Immediately adjacent to the Library of Congress is the Folger Shakespeare Memorial Library, the newest and one of the most impressive of American shrines, in memory of the great English poet, which was formally opened in 1932. It is a gift to the Nation from the late Henry Clay Folger, to house his vast collection of Shakespeareana and contemporary Elizabethan literature.

The exterior of the building conforms to the spirit of a modern city in the simplicity of its classic Greek architecture. The interior is Elizabethan throughout, with exhibition galleries, reading room and theatre where Shakespearean performances will be given. The administration of this noteworthy institution is entrusted to the trustees of Amherst College.
The White House  
Next to the Capitol in point of interest is the White House, situated amid lovely grounds not far from the Potomac River.

It is always a fascinating experience to visit the place where every president of the nation, except its first, has lived; where for over a century the nation's policies have been formed, and where have gathered some of the most distinguished statesmen, soldiers and journalists of the world. The visitor to the White House cannot escape the feeling that within its walls he may gaze backward through the vista of the years to the days when the Republic was young and its history yet unwritten. For the White House has changed but comparatively little since its early days.

The cornerstone of the Executive Mansion, as the White House was for a long time called in official language, was laid in October, 1792. Washington himself was among those who participated in the ceremony of the occasion. A few days before his death he walked through the partly finished building. John Adams was the first president to live in the building (1800).
The presidential home was destroyed by fire in the War of 1814. It was rebuilt under the direction of James Hoban, an Irish architect, and President Monroe moved into it in 1817. Since then minor changes have been made from time to time to keep the building abreast the times. During the administration of President Roosevelt he caused a west wing to be added, to be known as the Executive Offices. Here the president transacts the official business of the nation and holds the cabinet meetings.

The structure originally was gray in color, being built of Virginia freestone. After the burning of 1814, nothing was left but the blackened walls, which were painted white to cover the marks of fire when the building was destroyed. Thereafter it became popularly known as the White House.

One may go through a number of the rooms and halls of the White House and let his imagination soar at the recollection of the many epoch-making events that have taken place within these very walls. In the East Room one may stand on the spot where Lincoln’s coffin rested and where Nellie Grant stood on her wedding day. Through the window of the Blue Room President Garfield was carried the victim of an assassin’s bullet. In the same halls where of recent years the children of the presidents’ families have played, Andrew Jackson entertained the most miscellaneous gatherings the capital ever knew. The magnificent chandeliers, the priceless vases, the famous paintings, the rich hangings and the ornate furnishings—all these things are most interesting and must be seen to be appreciated.
The Treasury  Flanking the White House on the east is an imposing structure ranking high in importance among the public buildings of Washington. It is the Treasury—Uncle Sam’s money chest. In this building is guarded perhaps the greatest wealth in currency and precious metal under one roof. Here are stored millions of dollars. Every day the money counters of the Treasury count nearly a million pieces of money, amounting to between four and five million dollars.

Taking care of the country’s money is only one of the many duties that the Secretary of the Treasury performs. The Treasury Department employs thousands of men and women engaged in the control of the nation’s finances and revenues, regulates the manufacture of industrial alcohol, has supervision of the Coast Guard and even maintains an ice patrol in the North Atlantic.

Although built before the Civil War, the Treasury is one of the handsomest buildings in Washington today. Its porticoes and stately columns give it an appearance much like that of the ancient Greek temples—in fact, the east front was patterned after the Temple of Minerva at Athens.

The visitor should not miss going through the Treasury when in Washington, for from the money vaults in the basement to the document room in the attic, the building is interesting and instructive.
State, War and Navy Building  To the west of the White House stands another granite pile—the State, War and Navy Building. This structure, built in the style of the Italian Renaissance, is of great size. It has more than 550 windows and over two miles of corridor.

On the second floor of the building is the magnificent diplomatic reception room in which the Secretary of State receives the foreign ministers and ambassadors. The Great Seal of the United States is kept in this building, along with many other objects of great interest to the visitor. In the State Department Museum are numerous documents and papers that have settled the affairs of nations and shaped the world's history. One may read the famous treaties entered into by the United States, and the letters of distinguished men of history.

The Secretary of War and the General Staff likewise have quarters in the building.

Since the Navy Department now occupies a building of its own at 18th and B Streets, some of the interesting exhibits that formerly were to be seen in the State, War and Navy Building have been removed to the new Navy Building. Especially interesting is the exhibit of model battleships.

In the Munitions Building, also at 18th and B Streets, the visitor may see a similar exhibit showing the development of our military service as it pertains to the land forces.
American Red Cross Building  This three-story white building, with its stately Corinthian columns, was erected by Congress as a memorial to the heroic women of the Civil War and is the permanent headquarters of the American Red Cross.

In the large assembly hall on the second floor are the famous Tiffany stained windows, gifts of the Women's Relief Corps of the North and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The museum in the building contains a number of interesting exhibits pertaining to the activities of the Red Cross during the World War, as well as relics of the Civil War.

Memorial Continental Hall  This attractive structure, distinctive for its classic columns, is the headquarters of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Every state had its part in the completion of this building and in the furnishing of various kind—all being suitably marked as the gifts of states, chapters and members. The membership of this great patriotic society is over 200,000 women descended from the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War.

Constitution Hall is a recent addition to Memorial Continental Hall and contains a splendid auditorium seating 4,000, in which the annual congresses of the society are held. Here, too, is the complete library of the Daughters of the American Revolution.
Pan-American Union Building This building is, in a sense, the Capitol of all the American republics in the Capital of the United States, for it serves as the home for the great principle of Pan-American unity of interest, as well as for the development of Pan-American commerce and friendship.

The architecture is of Latin American, and the chief feature of interest is the typical Spanish patio paved with tiles of unusual design and with its profusion of plants and trees representative of the flora of South America. Besides offices and reading room, the building contains a large and handsomely appointed assembly room called the Hall of Americas, where distinguished gatherings of international, diplomatic and social nature take place.

In the grounds to the rear of the building is the beautiful Aztec Garden, its central object being a pool presided over by a heroic size figure of the "God of Flowers," reputed to be a prized relic of the Aztecs.
Department of Commerce Building  This handsome new $17,000,000 structure is one of the largest office buildings in the world and is the first completed unit of the Triangle Plan, which will extend from the Capitol to the Treasury Building along Pennsylvania Avenue and south thereof. Under this Federal building program the Triangle Area will eventually contain practically all the government office buildings, including parks and parkways, and greatly enhance the beauty of the city.

The Department of Commerce Building also houses the bureaus formerly located in the Patent Office Building. The Patent Office is of supreme importance to the inventor, for it grants patent letters on new devices or formulas worthy of legal protection. The museum of models it formerly contained is now discontinued; the models having been distributed to various institutions and many are in the National Museum. The Bureau of Fisheries, with the only government-owned aquarium in the world, is now situated in the Department of Commerce Building, and is devoted to the work of propagation of useful food fishes and conducts experiments in the acclimatization of the finny tribe. In the aquaria one may see many specimens of live fish.

Scottish Rite Temple  This is the national home of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite of America, a Masonic order of high degree. It is a remarkably beautiful building copied after the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus in Asia Minor, one of the seven wonders of the world in ancient times. The huge sphinxes at each side of the entrance were hewn out of the largest stones ever quarried in this country. The temple contains a large library of about 80,000 volumes, the nucleus of which was donated by General Albert Pike, a former grand commander of the Supreme Council.
Bureau of Engraving and Printing  This building is known as the world's largest engraving plant. In it are designed, printed and finished all the paper moneys, stamps and securities of the government.

Extreme care is exercised to prevent fraud or error in the process of making the government's money. The plates from which our currency is printed are as jealously guarded as any treasure the government possesses. Visitors are permitted, however, to see, from specially constructed galleries on each floor, how the money and postage stamps are printed.

There are many interesting exhibits in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing showing the different kinds of securities that have been printed in the past. Among these are the series of old-fractional currency—Shin-plasters—and the largest gold note ever issued.

Visitors are welcome at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Paid guides conduct them through free and explain the operations.
A partial air view of Washington, D.C., looking down the Potomac Mall. In immediate foreground is Congressional Library and new Supreme Court Building. Flanking the Capitol is Senate Office Building at right and House Office Building with Annex at left. The Commerce Department Building, Smithsonian Buildings, White House, Washington Monument, Lincoln Memorial, Arlington Memorial Bridge, and Potomac River can be seen in background. To the left is the Tidal Basin, around which are planted the famous Japanese Cherry Trees.
**PRINCIPAL HOTELS, THEATRES AND CHURCHES**

**HOTELS**
- Ambassador: 14th and K Sts., N.W.
- Annapolis: 11th and 12th to H St., N.W.
- Arlington: 1025 Vermont Ave., N.W.
- Blackstone: 1016 17th St., N.W.
- Brighton: 2123 California Ave.
- Burlington: 1120 Vermont Ave., N.W.
- Cairo: Q St., bet. 16th and 17th, N.W.
- Capitol Park: Union Station Plaza
- Carlton: 16th and K Sts., N.W.
- Cavalier: 3500 14th St., N.W.
- Chastleton: 16th and R Sts., N.W.
- Colonial: 13th and M Sts., N.W.
- Commodore: N. Capitol and F Sts., N.W.
- Continental: N. Capitol St., bet. D and E Sts.
- Driscoll: 1st St., corner R, N.W.
- Ebbitt: 10th and H Sts., N.W.
- Fairfax: 1st St. and Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
- Francis Scott Key: 600 20th St., N.W.
- George Washington: New Jersey Ave. and C St., N.E.
- Gordon: 16th St., corner I (Eye), N.W.
- Grafton: Connecticut Ave., cor. De Sales, N.W.
- Hamilton: 14th St., corner K, N.W.
- Harrington: 11th and E Sts., N.W.
- Hay-Adams House: 800 16th St., N.W.
- Houston: 910 E St., N.W.
- Kern: 1912 G St., N.W.
- Lafayette: 16th and I (Eye) Sts., N.W.
- Lee House: 13th and L Sts., N.W.
- Logan: Iowa Circle, cor. 15th St., N.W.
- Martinique: 16th and M Sts., N.W.
- Mayflower: Connecticut Ave., De Sales and 17th Sts., N.W.
- New Amsterdam: 2701 14th St., N.W.
- Occidental: 1411 Penna. Ave., N.W.
- Park Lee: 1630 Park Road, N.W.
- Parkside: 1336 I (Eye) St., N.W.
- Pennsylvania: No. 20 F St., N.W.
- Plaza: 331 1st St., N.E.
- Powhatan: Penna. Ave., cor. 18th St., N.W.
- Raleigh: Penna. Ave., cor. 16th St., N.W.
- Roosevelt: 16th and V Sts., N.W.
- Shoreham: Connecticut Ave. at Calvert St.
- Wardman Park: 800 Woodley Road, N.W.
- Washington: Penna. Ave. and 14th St., N.W.
- Willard: Penna. Ave. and 14th St., N.W.
- Winston: 1st St. and Penna. Ave., N.W.

**THEATRES AND MOTION PICTURE HOUSES**
- Ambassador: 18th and Columbia Rd., N.W.
- Columbia: 1112 F St., N.W.
- Earle: 13th and E Sts., N.W.
- Loew's Fox: 14th and F Sts., N.W.
- Gayety: 511 9th St., N.W.
- Keith's: 16th, bet. F and G Sts., N.W.
- Metropolitan: 934 F St., N.W.
- New National: 1336 E St., N.W.
- Palace: 1306 F St., N.W.
- Rialto: 715 Ninth St., N.W.
- Tivoli: 14th and Park Rd., N.W.
- Wardman Park: Wardman Park Hotel

**CHURCHES**
- Baptist—Calvary Baptist—8th and H Sts., N.W.
- Catholic—St. Patrick's—10th and G Sts., N.W.
- Christian Scientist—First Church of Christ Science—Columbus Rd. and Euclid St., N.W.
- Congregational—First Congregational Church—10th and G Streets, N.W.
- Episcopal—Episcopal Church—1217 G St., N.W.
- Hebrew—Washington Hebrew Congregation Synagogue—8th and H Streets, N.W.
- Lutheran—Luther Place Memorial—14th and N Streets, N.W.
- M. E. South—Mt. Vernon M.E. Church South—900 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
- National City Christian Church—Thomas Circle, 14th St. and Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
- Presbyterian—New York Avenue Presbyterian—New York Avenue and H Street, N.W.
Smithsonian Institution  The administration building of the Smithsonian Institution is situated on the Mall amid beautiful park-like grounds. The structure is of red stone in the Romanesque style of architecture.

Not many persons are familiar with the unique circumstances to which the present institution has its origin. In 1829, an Englishman who had never set foot on American soil bequeathed the whole of his property to the United States of America in trust, to found at Washington an institution for “the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.” In 1838, after protracted litigation, the United States came into possession of the estate of James Smithson. In 1846, the institution was organized and in the following year the cornerstone of the building was laid.

The Smithsonian Institution has played, since its creation, a noble part in the promotion of scientific work. Through its correspondents, scientific research and exchange of information, it collects and disseminates information of value to the entire civilized world. Its splendid library and exhibit of the graphic arts are the chief attractions to visitors.

Out of the activities of the Smithsonian Institution have grown the National Museum, the National Gallery of Art, the National Zoological Gardens and other scientific bureaus.
Just to the east of the Smithsonian Institution and under its direction, is the Arts and Industries Building of the National Museum. Many a fascinating hour may be spent in this old and somewhat odd-looking building, which now contains several million exhibits covering a multitude of subjects.

The museum was created through an Act of Congress in 1846, but its present home was not completed until 1881.

Prominent among the many exhibits of great interest are the personal collections of uniforms, gifts, relics, etc., of Washington, Lincoln, Grant and other notables of bygone days. Other objects on display are one of the first steam engines, the first Franklin printing press, first telegraph instrument, telephone, sewing machine, automobile, aeroplane, and Lindbergh's "Spirit of St.Louis."
New National Museum, Natural History Building

This spacious and beautiful building is directly north of the Smithsonian Institution. In it is housed the famous Roosevelt Animal Exhibit as well as others of equal note. Here also is the North American Indian shown as he lived before the civilizing influence of the white man was felt.

The archeological exhibit depicts early man as he existed in various countries and the character of his habitats. Examples of the handiwork of the ancients of the old world are represented in sculpture, metalwork and glass.

The geological and paleontological collections are a source of interest and the basis for scientific study. Dazzling gems and mysterious-looking meteorites from the sky vie with each other in holding the visitor’s attention.

A large and varied collection of fossil vertebrates forms a series of valuable types of species of reptiles and mammals of the Jurassic, Cretaceous and Tertiary periods.

Making up an important part of the museum is the National Gallery of Art, where on exhibition are many fine canvases by American and foreign artists of distinction.
Exhibits in the Natural History Building.

Freer Gallery of Art  The Freer Gallery of Art is a part of the National Gallery of Art and is under the supervision of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution. It was given to the nation by Charles L. Freer. The building is a handsome one-story structure of pink granite, fashioned in the style of the Italian Renaissance with an interior court open to the sky.

The collection contains paintings by contemporary American artists, including many of the work of James A. McNeil Whistler, and an especially interesting portion of the gallery is that containing the numerous objects of oriental origin.

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The Freer Gallery of Art.

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Corcoran Art Gallery In a beautiful temple of white Georgia marble, built in the Neo-Grecian style, is housed one of the finest collections of art objects in America. The building and its contents, the gift of the late William Wilson Corcoran, were presented to the public "to be used solely for the purpose of encouraging American genius in the production and preservation of works pertaining to the Fine Arts, and kindred objects." The gallery was subsequently enriched and its importance greatly increased by the gift of the W. A. Clark Collection.

Here the student and lover of the arts will find unbounded pleasure and instruction. Its galleries are replete with wonderful canvases and included in its treasures are many sculptures of distinction. A broad flight of stairs leads directly to the main hall which is devoted to the exhibition of casts from sculptures of the antique and renaissance periods. The surrounding rooms contain original marbles, casts and bronzes. The galleries on the second floor contain the paintings. An auditorium and art school are in the north side of the building.

Indeed every visitor to Washington would do well to spend some part of his time in the Capital City in visiting both the Freer and Corcoran Art Galleries.
Washington Monument

The idea of a suitable memorial to George Washington originated at the close of the Revolutionary War, although the cornerstone of the present monument was not laid until July 4, 1848, and the capstone was finally placed in position in 1884.

The shaft of the Washington Monument is the tallest work of masonry in the world, reaching a height of 555 feet 5½ inches. This white marble obelisk, tapering into a pyramid of solid aluminum, is visible from every point of the compass around Washington, and from its observation room the visitor may view a wonderful panorama with the whole of Washington spread out at his feet and the winding Potomac stretching into the far distance. The trip from the ground to the top of the monument may be made by either elevator or via a flight of 898 steps. Inside the shaft are blocks of marble sent by the various states, societies and foreign countries.

There is one from the ruins of the Parthenon—a gift from Greece, and a stone from William Tell’s chapel which Switzerland contributed.

The Washington Monument is something far more than a tall memorial. It is truly a beautiful human creation. And it is at once so great and so simple that it seems to be almost a work of Nature.

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The Government Printing Office occupies a huge brick building that covers half a city square. It is the most complete and largest institution of its kind in the world. Here are printed the Congressional Record and the bills of Congress, as well as many of the informative and instructive bulletins issued by the various government departments.

Close by and operating as an adjunct of the Government Printing Office is the Public Documents Building, through which more than 60,000,000 government publications are distributed annually. On the first floor of this building is situated the Government Book Store where practically every government publication of public interest may be obtained.

Pension Bureau

This building, now an important division of the Department of the Interior, was constructed as a memorial to the soldiers and sailors who served in the Civil War. It has charge of all matters pertaining to pensions and the rolls of the soldiers and sailors engaged in the various wars of the United States prior to October 6, 1917. Veterans of the World War are taken care of by a special bureau under the Department of the Treasury.

The Pension Bureau occupies an immense brick structure, decorated by a broad band of terra cotta moulding extending all around the building at the level of the second story which depicts incidents in the life of a soldier.

The interior of the building is a commodious courtyard covered by a roof of wire and glass supported by brick columns over 75 feet in height. Tiers of galleries around this court give access to the surrounding rooms. The presidential inaugural balls, until recently, have been held in this building since its completion in 1885.
The Lincoln Memorial. The memorial to Abraham Lincoln, like that to George Washington, did not come into being until the generation had passed that knew the man. In 1922, the memorial, which had been erected by Congress, was formally presented to the nation.

The Lincoln Memorial, designed by Henry Bacon, is regarded by many as the outstanding attraction in Washington. It is a beautiful rectangular temple, of white marble with a colonnade of thirty-six Doric columns, one for each state existing at the time of Lincoln's death. Within the central hall is a colossal figure of the martyr-President—the work of Daniel Chester French. On opposite walls are two memorial tablets, one containing Lincoln's Gettysburg address and the other his second inaugural address. Above the tablets are two large mural paintings, "Emancipation" and "Reunion," by Jules Guerin.

The Lincoln Memorial stands in a most fitting setting of dignified grandeur on the banks of the Potomac at the western end of the Mall. It has an impressive approach of broad steps and wide terraces. A reflecting pool lying between the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument faithfully mirrors the classic outlines of both. Immediately to the rear of the Memorial is the magnificent Arlington Memorial Bridge, across the Potomac, joining the District and Virginia shores.
Lincoln Museum  Old Ford’s Theatre, where Abraham Lincoln fell a victim of an assassin’s bullet, still stands and has recently been acquired by the Government. With some alteration, it has been opened to the public as a Museum Lincolnia, so to speak, housing the famous Oldroyd Memorial Collection, consisting of more than three thousand articles pertaining to the martyred President.

The plain little house immediately opposite at 516 Tenth Street, to which Lincoln was carried mortally wounded from Ford’s Theatre, is likewise still standing and is of historic interest.

The Japanese Cherry Trees  Associated with the environs of the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument are the lovely Japanese Cherry Trees that line the Tidal Basin in West Potomac Park and border on the waterside drives of East Potomac Park.

In 1912 the Corporation of Tokyo, Japan, presented a gift to the City of Washington, as a token of goodwill and esteem from a sister capital city, 3,000 Japanese flowering cherry trees. When they are in full bloom, the trees afford one of the prettiest and most picturesque sights to be found in Washington. Their blossoms are usually out by the early part of April, and many people visit Washington at that time every year just to see this beautiful display of nature.

Post Office Department Building  This large gray granite building is occupied by the Postmaster General and the bureaus that supervise our national postal system. The tower of the structure, which rises 315 feet from the sidewalk, is said to be the second highest eminence in Washington. In the court within the building hangs an American flag of gigantic proportions, which measures 70 feet 4 inches by 37 feet, and is perhaps the largest in the United States. At the information bureau on the first floor of this building the visitor may obtain full information about Washington and the government departments free of charge.

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When the Japanese Cherry Trees are Abloom—a Lovely Springtime Sight in Washington.
The National Academy of Sciences Building.

National Academy of Sciences  Undoubtedly one of the most interesting places in Washington is the National Academy of Sciences, its principal object being to stimulate research and to secure cooperation among scientists. The building itself is a fine example of classical architecture, richly embellished with appropriate sculptural and mural decorations.

The main floor of the building contains a library, reading and meeting rooms, a central auditorium and a number of exhibit rooms. In the latter are arranged some of the most unusual exhibits to be found anywhere, their purpose being to illustrate the fundamental phenomena of nature and the progress of scientific research. Many of these exhibits are ingeniously controlled by electricity so that they can be seen and easily operated by the visitor.

George Washington University  Among the educational institutions of the Capital City, this is one of the oldest and best. It was granted a charter by Congress in 1821 under the name of the Columbian College, but was subsequently changed to the present one. The university, of which the buildings are located in various parts of the city, offers preparatory courses, as well as departments of undergraduate and postgraduate academic studies, with special courses in medicine, dentistry and law.

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The General Staff College  This impressive structure of granite, limestone and brick was formerly known as the Army War College. It is situated amid well laid out grounds at the confluence of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers, the entrance to which is through the Washington Barracks Reservation. It is the highest unit in the military educational system. It offers courses preparing officers for advancement to higher grades, and courses in military strategy are given here to selected officers.

The Navy Yard  The U. S. Navy Yard was established in 1800 and is one of the earliest government shipyards in the country. It is now devoted largely to the manufacture of ordnance and munitions, and to the storage of equipment. The visitor will find the museum to be of considerable interest, containing as it does many curious relics, among which are the bronze guns captured from the Tripolitan pirates and trophies from the British, Mexican and Civil Wars.

Army Medical Museum  The contents of this building will appeal chiefly to those interested in medical and nursing subjects. Here is housed a comprehensive collection of materials and exhibits illustrating the medical equipment of the Army and the results of disease, especially those pertaining to military operations.

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Weather Bureau  The individual who is interested in meteorological work will want to visit this building. Here may be seen the delicate instruments that measure the velocity of the wind, and the method of forecasting weather conditions forty-eight hours in advance. The Weather Bureau also looks after the gauging and reporting of rivers, the transmission of marine intelligence for the benefit of navigation, and does a large amount of scientific study related to meteorology.

Department of Agriculture  The buildings of this department contain the offices and laboratories of the different governmental bureaus that are engaged in the various phases of stimulating agricultural husbandry. The agriculturist will find much of interest to command his attention here. In the museum and greenhouses may be seen a comprehensive collection of agricultural, horticultural and botanical productions of the country.

Bureau of Standards  Persons interested in scientific or technical research work will find this institution well worth a visit. In the laboratories of the Bureau of Standards is carried on the important work of determining the standards of quality, measure and performance for all classes of materials and machinery. A reasonable fee is charged for all tests or investigations made on behalf of private firms or individuals. Here is assembled undoubtedly the finest equipment in the world for research work.

Botanic Gardens  Lying at the foot of Capitol Hill, these beautiful gardens really form a part of the Mall. The new Million Dollar Conservatory will contain rare plants from all parts of the world. The system of propagation and cultivation of the many species is fascinating and affords many pleasant hours in acquiring information in botany. A striking feature of the grounds is a handsome fountain designed by Bartholdi, a Frenchman who also designed the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor. Near the entrance to the gardens is the Grant Memorial Monument, a work of great beauty.
Zoological Park  Adjoining Rock Creek Park is the National Zoological Park, a reservation of 175 acres with many pretty walks and drives. It was established by Congress in 1890 “for the advancement of science and the instruction and recreation of the people,” and is under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Zoo, comprising hundreds of specimens of living animals and birds imported from all over the world, is one of the largest and most interesting in the United States. It is conducted principally as an experimental station for the breeding and maintaining of species of many American animals which are threatened with possible extinction.

U. S. Naval Observatory  Another Washington institution devoted to important scientific work is the U. S. Naval Observatory, where one may have free and full opportunity to examine the various instruments that permit of the study of the heavenly bodies and the reckoning of standard time. From this observatory is sent at noon each day to various parts of the country and to the ships at sea the correct standard time. One of the largest telescopes in the world, a 26-inch equatorial, is an object of special attention from those who are interested in astronomical observations.
Soldiers' Home  Situated on a hill about three miles north of the Capitol are the buildings of the home for soldiers of the Regular Army, established by Congress in 1851. The grounds present the appearance of a well-kept park and from them may be obtained fine views of the City of Washington. The home offers comfortable quarters for 2,000 beneficiaries, with free uniforms, subsistence and medical attention. Former soldiers to be eligible for admission must have had some service in the Regular Army, and if of less than twenty years, must have a disability which unfits them for earning their own livelihood.

Catholic University and Franciscan Monastery  Near the grounds of the Soldiers' Home are those of the Catholic University, situated in that portion of the District of Columbia known as Brookland. A group of fine buildings constitutes the national institution of higher education of the Roman Catholic Church in America. Divinity courses are for ecclesiastics of the Catholic Church, but lay students are admitted regardless of creed. Here is also being built the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, which will be a magnificent edifice when completed.

Near the Catholic University, with which it is affiliated, is the Franciscan Monastery and Church of Mount St. Sepulchre. In the church are reproductions of several shrines in the Holy Land, and underneath it are excellent copies of the Roman Catacombs. In the valley near the monastery may be seen facsimiles of the Grotto of our Lord's Agony, also of the world's famous one at Lourdes, France, and the Tomb of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
Washington Cathedral

On the heights of Mount St. Alban is undergoing construction the National Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul, a Protestant Episcopal edifice, which, when completed, will rank with the finest cathedrals of the world. It is the first fourteenth-century Gothic edifice to be erected in modern times. The Apse has already been finished and presents a most impressive appearance. Situated in the partially constructed cathedral is the Bethlehem Chapel, in which is the sarcophagi of the late Woodrow Wilson, the World War President, and that of Admiral George Dewey. It is now a shrine visited by thousands each year.

Georgetown  The tourist will also do well to visit that historic part of the District of Columbia known as Georgetown. This portion of the District was established as early as 1695 and had achieved considerable distinction as a seaport prior to the founding of the City of Washington.

Of special interest is the venerable Georgetown University, which is the oldest Jesuit educational institution in America and was established before the Federal Government reached Washington. Here is located the Georgetown Seismological Observatory, where earthquakes in all parts of the world are recorded on the most delicate and precise of instruments.

Other historic spots in the locality are the headquarters of George Washington and Major L’Enfant while the City of Washington was being surveyed in 1791. The magnificent Francis Scott Key Memorial Bridge, connecting Washington with the Virginia shore, is a fitting memorial to the author of the Star Spangled Banner, who lived in a house near this spot.
Arlington Memorial Bridge and Mount Vernon Memorial Highway

This development has been carried out as a tribute to the Father of His Country. The bridge is 2,150 feet long and cost approximately $10,000,000. The Arlington Memorial Bridge is said to be the largest drawbridge in the world and the draw opens and closes in five minutes. It has nine segmental arches of 155 feet span at the ends of the bridge and spreading gradually to 184 feet in the central arch. It is 90 feet wide. The bridge converges with the new Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, said to be the finest piece of roadway construction in the world, which parallels the bank of the Potomac River all the way to Mount Vernon. With the completion of this roadway and bridge, the dream of statesmen for nearly a century has at last been realized.

At the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.
Arlington National Cemetery  The first place of interest one comes to after crossing the Potomac from Washington to Virginia is the Arlington National Cemetery. This is America’s military Valhalla—here, more than 30,000 of the nation’s soldiers lie sleeping—generals, admirals, bluejackets and privates, gathered together awaiting the final reveille.

Arlington lies upon the Virginia hills that fringe the Potomac, forming a background for the City of Washington. It is land that was part of the estate of Martha Washington’s family. The Arlington House was once the residence of General Robert E. Lee. The view from its wide portico is famous—a vista of the City of Washington never to be forgotten.

On the brow of a hill overlooking the cemetery, and keeping eternal vigil over the mortal remains of the heroes whose memory it will forever preserve, stands the Arlington Memorial Amphitheatre, a white shrine of patriotism. It is used as an assembly place for patriotic exercises on Memorial Day and other solemn occasions. Directly in front of the amphitheatre is the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Nearby is the Temple of Fame, the Mast of the Maine and other notable monuments of the cemetery. It is indeed an inspiration to walk through these hallowed grounds.
The George Washington Masonic National Memorial on the heights of Alexandria, Va. One of the latest Shrines to be Erected to the Memory of the Great American Patriot.
Fort Myer, Va. Close to Arlington National Cemetery is Fort Myer, Va., one of the most important cavalry posts of the U. S. Army. The frequent drills, with the wonderful display of horsemanship, are always a source of interest to visitors.

Near here is also located one of the largest and most powerful Naval Radio Stations in the world, and through which the Government is constantly in touch with ships at sea.

Alexandria, Va. Six miles south of Washington on the Virginia side of the Potomac is the quaint city of Alexandria. It is a place rich in historical associations and decidedly worth a visit. An outstanding point of interest is Christ Church, built in 1773, where Washington was a vestryman, and the large double pew he occupied with his family is now marked by a silver plate.

Second in interest to Christ Church is the Carlyle House on the corner of Fairfax and Cameron Streets. It was built in 1753 at a period when the town was one of the foremost cities of the American colonies. Here General Braddock, the British commander during the French and Indian Wars, held important conferences and it was in this same house that George Washington received his first military commission.

Another landmark is the old Presbyterian Meeting House on South Fairfax Street. It was built in 1774 and in the churchyard are buried Dr. James Craik, personal physician to George and Martha Washington and surgeon-general of the Continental Army; John Carlyle, builder of the Carlyle House, and many other notables of the day. There is also buried here the Unknown Soldier of the Revolutionary War.
The George Washington Masonic Lodge, over which Washington presided as worshipful master, is another shrine of interest, with many relics of the great American patriot. On a ridge overlooking Alexandria has been constructed the George Washington Masonic National Memorial, a white marble structure unique in design and of huge proportions. It is approached by a series of terraces and is modeled somewhat after a temple of ancient times. The memorial will further serve to preserve the memory of Washington as a Mason.

Mount Vernon, Va. A trip to Mount Vernon is a most fitting conclusion of a visit to the National Capital.

The outlines of this famous old colonial house are familiar to practically every school child in America. It should be one of life’s ambitions to be able to say, “I have paid my tribute to the greatness of Washington by a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon. I have stood before his tomb and passed through the chambers of the home of this great man of patriotism, honor and integrity.”

Sixteen miles south of Washington, and occupying a lovely site overlooking the Potomac River, is the home and last resting place of George Washington. The mansion house is a fine example of colonial architecture, built of wood and cut and painted to resemble stone. A number of outbuildings lie immediately to the rear, as do also the beautiful boxwood gardens and greenhouses. Spacious lawns slope from the front down a long hill, terminating in a deer preserve at the river’s edge.

The property is now owned and under the care of the Mount Vernon Ladies Aid Association, an organization of patriotic women throughout the United States, through whose efforts this shrine has been preserved for future generations of America.

To stand before the tomb that holds the ashes of this great patriot—to walk through the rooms once occupied by Washington and his noble bride, to see the articles of furniture, the gifts and mementoes, each with a story of its own, is an experience no American should forego.
There are scores of other places and things worth seeing in Washington, but which a booklet of this scope must necessarily omit. There are hundreds of details in governmental work and methods that might be studied to advantage; there are countless objects, both informative and entertaining, that await the sight-seer in library, museum, archive and alcove; there are innumerable places of interest really worth visiting, if one could only see all and know all.

The Baltimore and Ohio Stop-Over Privilege at Washington

In its relation to the City of Washington, the Baltimore and Ohio occupies a unique position. It was the first railroad to enter Washington. It is the only railroad that operates solid through trains via its own rails between the East and West directly through Washington.

The Baltimore and Ohio accords liberal stop-over privileges at Washington on all classes of tickets. Passengers are thus afforded opportunity to visit the National Capital, either for a few hours in between trains, or for several days if desired, without additional expense.
AMERICA'S FIRST RAILROAD

THE Baltimore & Ohio, established in 1827 as America’s First Railroad, has rendered more than a century of public service.

With no precedents to guide, every step was experimental in this new enterprise—horses and even sails were tried as motive power and discarded. Wooden rails were replaced by iron rails and then came the tiny, primitive locomotive called the “Tom Thumb,” the first American-built steam engine.

From that humble beginning grew the great system that is the Baltimore & Ohio of today, embracing over 7,000 miles of line through the heart of Industrial America, connecting the great seaports of the Atlantic Coast with the chief gateways of the Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes, and traversing a scenic section that is renowned for its historic associations.

The Baltimore & Ohio has pioneered in almost every field of improved transportation, constantly introducing new methods and facilities to keep its passenger service abreast the times. Its modern trains carry the latest and most comfortable design of equipment, and its employes are justly proud of the reputation which they have earned for courtesy and hospitality.

The latest improvement to be provided is the Air-Conditioning of trains. The B. & O. was the first railroad to introduce the supreme comfort of air-conditioning—first on The Columbian between New York and Washington, and subsequently on two other famous trains—the National Limited between New York, Washington and St. Louis, and the Capitol Limited between New York, Washington and Chicago. Today the B. & O. operates the world’s largest fleet of Air-Conditioned trains — warm in winter and cool in summer—clean, quiet and comfortable the year around—at No Extra Fare.

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THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Maintains Passenger Offices in the Following Cities, where Detailed Information Concerning Fares, Trains, Reservations, Personally Conducted Tours, etc., May Be Readily Obtained:

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Baltimore, Md. Charles and Baltimore Streets
Boston, Mass 318 Old South Building
Brooklyn, N.Y Central Building, 191 Joralemon Street
Buffalo, N. Y 299 Main St., Ellicott Square
Chicago, Ill. Suite 1822 Bankers Building, Clark and Adams Sts.
Cincinnati, Ohio 114 Dixie Terminal Building
Cleveland, Ohio 1110 Chester Avenue
Columbus, Ohio Rowlands Building
Cumberland, Md. Baltimore & Ohio Station
Dallas, Texas 707-8 Southwestern Life Building
Dayton, Ohio Van Cleve Hotel, 84 West 1st Street
Denver, Colo. 214 United States National Bank Building
Detroit, Mich. 131-3 Lafayette Boulevard
Houston, Texas 1114 Scanlan Building
Indianapolis, Ind. 114 Monument Circle
Kansas City, Mo. 717 Walnut Street
London (E.C. 3), Eng. 33-5 Billiter Street
Los Angeles, Cal. 600 Citizens National Bank Building
Louisville, Ky. 114 Starks Arcade, corner Walnut St. and 4th Ave.
Milwaukee, Wis. 822 Empire Building, 710 N. Plankinton Ave., cor. W. Wisconsin Ave.
Minneapolis, Minn. 608-10 Marquette Ave., Northwestern Bank Bldg.
Newark, N.J. Jersey Central Station
New Haven, Conn. 309-10 Washington Building
New York, N.Y 42nd Street Station, Chanin Bldg. (opposite Grand Central Terminal and Commodore Hotel)
Omaha, Neb. 908 Woodmen of the World Building
Philadelphia, Pa. Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Building, Broad and Walnut Streets
Phoenix, Ariz. 215 Third Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa. 488 Union Trust Building
Rochester, N. Y. 155 Main St., West
San Francisco, Cal. 733 Monadnock Building
St. Louis, Mo. 418 Locust Street
Seattle, Wash. 715 Joseph Vance Building
Springfield, Ill. 802 Reisch Building
Toledo, Ohio Spitzer Bldg., 516 Madison Ave.
Tulsa, Okla. 309 Kennedy Building
Washington, D.C. Woodward Building, 15th and “H” Sts., N.W.
Wheeling, W. Va. Baltimore & Ohio Station
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