

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

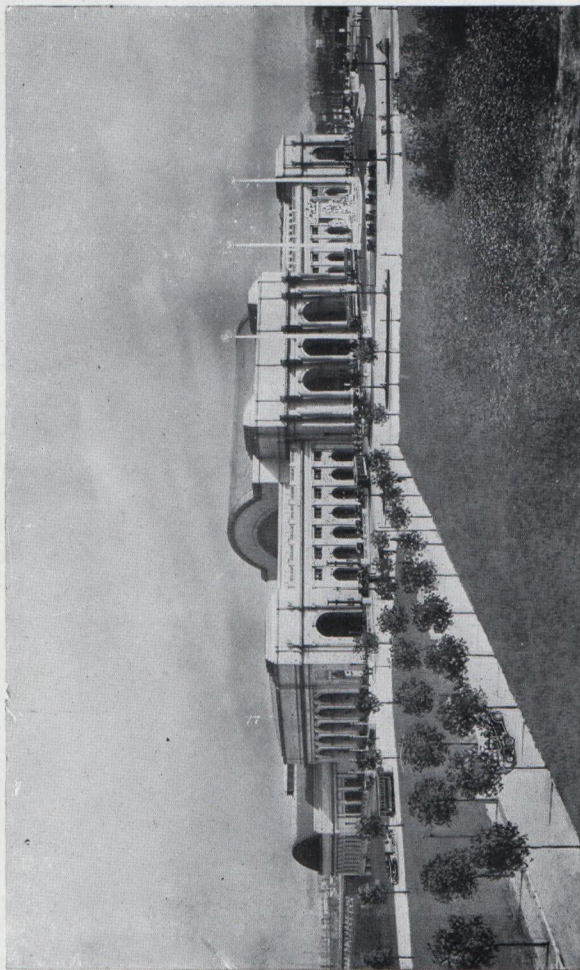


GUIDE TO WASHINGTON









NEW UNION STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Commenced December 19, 1903. Occupied by Pennsylvania Railroad November 17, 1907.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

GUIDE
TO
WASHINGTON

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May, 1915.—500.

Allen, Lane & Scott.

ONE of the first questions taken up by the Federal Congress at the close of the Revolution was the selection of a permanent site for the National Capital. During the war the seat of government had been shifted about between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton, and New York. Each of these places was anxious to become the future home of the Nation.

In fact, no less than twenty-four sites were under consideration. Several cities had raised large sums of money to begin the erection of suitable public buildings, when Congress finally passed a bill on July 16, 1790, locating the future Capital on the eastern bank of the Potomac River, near Mt. Vernon, the home of President Washington.

This was not accomplished without the most bitter struggle between the Northern and Southern contingents in the Congress, and was only made possible through an exchange of votes upon the unpopular question of the payment of the war debt.

President Washington selected Pierre C. L'Enfant, a French engineer, to make a plan of the new Federal city. This plan was approved by Washington and by Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State, and by vote of Congress L'Enfant was directed to lay out the city.

The corner stone of the District of Columbia was laid April 15, 1791, and in October, 1800, the seat of government was transferred from Philadelphia. The whole force of office clerks then employed was fifty-four, and all of the books and papers

Washington of the Government were packed in seven small and five large boxes.

The city proper now covers an area of about fourteen miles in circumference. There are about two hundred and fifty miles of streets, ranging from eighty to one hundred and twenty feet in width and sixty-five miles of avenues, ranging in width from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and sixty feet. All of these are kept carefully swept by machinery, and walking and driving is at all seasons of the year a delight.

The governance of the city was, in 1874, vested in three Commissioners, under the jurisdiction of Congress.



SECTION OF BRONZE DOOR, CAPITOL

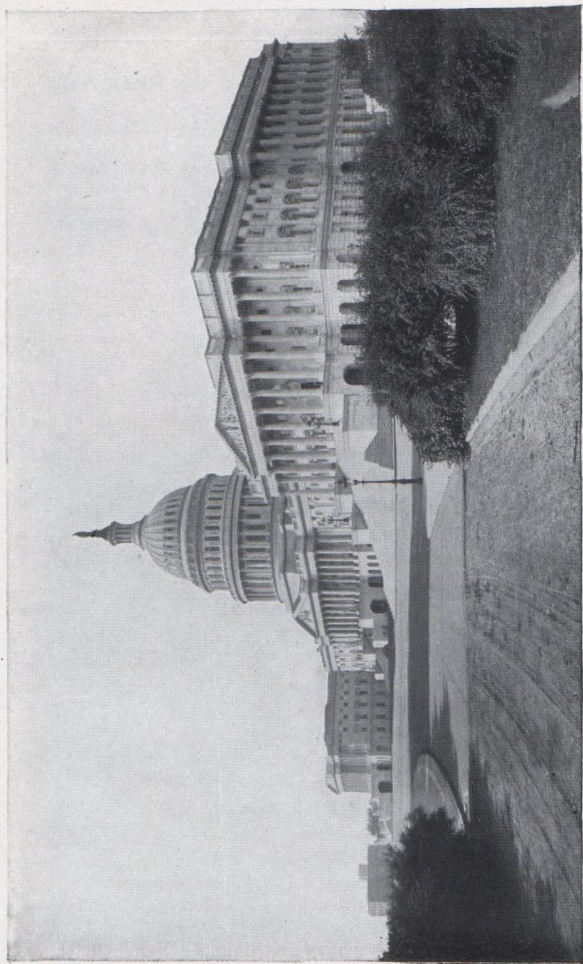
Standing upon Capitol Hill, almost the centre of Washington City, one and one-third miles from the White House and about four city blocks from the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, the Capitol reveals itself at once to the visitor. Its entire length is seven hundred and fifty-one feet and four inches. Its width is three hundred and fifty feet, and it extends over three and one-half acres in area. Superbly kept grounds, laid out in drives and terraces, surround it, while to the west stretches out the Mall, a park extending to the Potomac River, about a mile away. Many notable pieces of statuary dot the beautifully kept lawns.

The central portion of the Capitol Building is constructed of Virginia sandstone, painted a glittering white. It is upon this section that the great dome is built. Surmounted by a statue typifying Freedom, it towers nearly three hundred feet above the esplanade. It may be ascended by a winding stairway, and the view from the top is well worth the exertion of the climb.

In this central portion of the building are the Rotunda, the Supreme Court Room, and Statuary Hall. In this Hall have been placed many notable examples of the sculptor's art. Hundreds of the most beautiful paintings adorn the walls of these three rooms. Two massive bronze doors, weighing ten tons, and commemorating events in the life of Columbus, adorn the eastern side of the building. They cost the Government \$28,000. On either side of this main building are wide porticoes.

The Capitol

Open
9 A. M. to
4.30 P. M.
daily
except Sundays
and holidays.
Subject to
change.



THE CAPITOL

The buildings, or rather wings of the main building, in which the Senate and House sit, are constructed of Massachusetts marble, and are of later construction than the central portion. The pillars supporting the portico roofs of these wings and of the central part are monoliths whose size creates amazement. **The Capitol**

The corner stone of the main building was laid by President Washington on September 18, 1793, and that of the extensions by President Fillmore on July 4, 1851. On the latter occasion Daniel Webster was the orator. Prior to the completion of the extensions the Senate held its sessions in the present Supreme Court room, while the House of Representatives met in what is now Statuary Hall.

There are many points of interest in and around the Capitol apart from its importance as the centre of the Government. The Brumidi fresco in the Rotunda canopy is one of the greatest works of art in America. In the centre of the marvelous painting is the Apotheosis of Washington. On his right sits Freedom, on his left Victory, while about him float aerial figures representing the original thirteen States. Around this centrepiece are groups representing the Fall of Tyranny, Agriculture, Mechanics, Commerce, Marine, Progress, Arts and Sciences.

In addition to this work of art, numerous and costly paintings from the brushes of the world's most famous masters adorn the corridors and committee rooms. Two landscapes by Moran, representing the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone and the Grand

The Capitol Canyon of the Colorado, are noteworthy examples. There is also a most wonderful and beautiful clock, a masterpiece of workmanship, by Franzoni, representing Clio recording passing events.

The National Statuary Hall is set apart for the reception of two statues from each State, and now contains the figures of nearly all the prominent men in the Nation's history. It is in this Hall that one may test one of the most marvelous whispering galleries in the world. By standing on certain of the stones of the floor the slightest whisper uttered will be echoed and re-echoed around the entire room.

Among the statues in the Hall is one of Washington, said to be his exact counterpart, as it was modeled from measurements taken directly after his death.

There are two main entrances to the Capitol, one on the East Front, where the inauguration ceremonies take place, and one on the West or Mall Front. The Senate Chamber is in the extreme northern end and the House Chamber in the Southern end. The Supreme Court Room is in the Senate wing and Statuary Hall in the House wing.

Immediately adjoining the Capitol Grounds on the northeast and southeast are the Office Buildings of the Senate and House of Representatives, the former containing ninety-nine rooms and the latter four hundred and ten rooms. Each member of Congress has an office in which he transacts all business that may not be transacted in the Capitol. These buildings are connected with the Capitol by subways, through which electric car service on a small scale is maintained.



CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY

The magnificent building in which is located the National Library, or Library of Congress, is situated just east of the Capitol, at Pennsylvania Avenue and B Street. The building covers about three and one-half acres and was built at a cost of over six million dollars. It is probably the most elaborately adorned building in the world. In architecture it is of the Italian Renaissance school, its exterior being severely plain. But in the beauty of its frescoes and friezes, its bronzes and bas-reliefs, and the magnificent statuary and paintings which adorn its great rooms, it is unsurpassed even by the great places and galleries of Europe.

The main reading room or rotunda is topped with a large copper-covered dome. This has been covered with a thin plating of twenty-three carat gold. The main stair-

Congressional
Library

Open
week-days,
9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Sundays,
2 P. M. to 10 P. M.
Holidays,
2 P. M. to 10 P. M.
Closed Christmas
and 4th of July.
Subject to
change.



THE WHITE HOUSE AND PARK

case is a fine example of marble work, and many of the rooms contain the best examples of fresco painting in existence. While the Library is interesting at all times, the beauty of its adornment is best seen at night when it is lighted.

The Library now contains over one million books and pamphlets, ranged upon forty-three miles of shelving, which, with but slight additions, could easily accommodate four million five hundred thousand volumes. It is for the use of the nation, but its books may only be taken from the building by members of Congress, the President, Supreme Court and Government officials.

The largest library in the world outside of this building, that of the National Library of France, contains but two million five hundred thousand volumes.

The "White House," as the official home of the President of the United States is familiarly known, is situated on Pennsylvania Avenue at Sixteenth Street. It was the first public building erected at the new seat of government. The corner stone was laid by Washington on October 13, 1792. It was first occupied as a residence by John Adams in 1800. In 1814 it was burned by the British, and upon its restoration the stone was painted white to obliterate the marks of the fire.

The White House is constructed of Virginia freestone and is one hundred and seventy feet long and eighty-six feet in depth. It consists of a rustic basement, two stories and an attic, the whole surmounted by an ornamental balustrade.

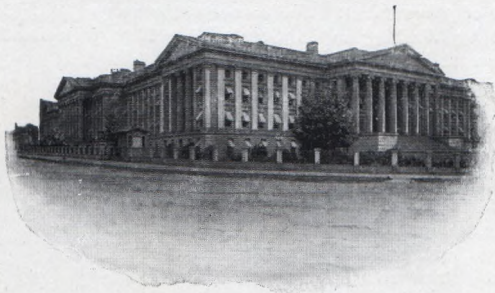
Congressional Library

The White House

East Room
open
10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
daily
except Sundays
and holidays.

**The White
House**

↳ The East Room is usually the only one shown to visitors. From the grand central corridor other rooms lead off, sumptuously furnished, and taking their names from the predominant color of their decoration. The Green Room is now used principally for a music room. The Blue Room is also occasionally used by the President as a reception room. The Red Room is used as the family sitting room, and also for receptions by the ladies of the President's household. Beyond the Red Room is the State Dining Room, where the State dinners are given to the Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Diplomatic Corps. The Executive Office, which, until recently, has been located on the second floor at the eastern end, is now established in a separate building, just completed, situated in the grounds, between the White House and the State, War, and Navy Building. All of these rooms are luxurious in their furnishings and contain many valuable paintings of former Presidents and noted personages.



TREASURY BUILDING

The Treasury of the United States is located on Pennsylvania Avenue at Fifteenth Street. A portion of its broad facade is visible for a long distance down the former avenue, while its solid outlines add grandeur to the lighter beauties of the lawns of the White House. It is massive in architecture, being constructed of granite with a total length of four hundred and fifty feet and a width of two hundred and fifty feet.

As an object of interest to visitors, the Treasury Building is perhaps the most prominent in Washington. Millions of dollars are handled daily by the army of clerks inside its walls. Down in the huge vaults beneath the offices one may see piles of bullion and coins, countless according to ordinary comprehension of figures. In one room alone there are kept over one hundred million standard silver dollars. The door to the vaults weighs over six tons, and should anything run wrong with the time lock, dynamite only could force an entrance to the stronghold. Many interesting sights may be seen in an inspection of this building.

Just across the White House grounds from the Treasury Building stands the domicile of the protective and destructive forces of the Government—the State, War, and Navy Departments. Aside from the beautiful models of the vessels of the United States Navy and the original paper on which is written the Declaration of Independence, there is but little in the offices of these Departments to interest the tourist.

The Treasury

Open
9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
week-days
except holidays.

Treasury hours:
10 A. M. to
12 noon;
1 P. M. to 2 P. M.

State, War, and Navy

Open
9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
week-days
except holidays.



STATE, WAR, AND NAVY BUILDING

**State, War,
and Navy**

The Model Room, however, is well worth a visit. These models of the vessels of the United States Navy are perfect in every detail. They are constructed at the Washington Navy Yard, and cost from \$500 to \$7000 apiece.

In the museum of the State Department are many documents whose words and terms have settled the fate of nations and altered the world's history. One may read the famous treaties by which the United States obtained her wide and productive territory, and numerous letters of well-known men of history.

**Department of
Agriculture**

Open
9 A. M. to
4.30 P. M.
week-days
except holidays.

The buildings of the Agricultural Department are situated in the Mall, a short distance west of the Smithsonian Institution. In the museum may be seen a complete collection of the agricultural, horticultural, pomological, and botanical productions of the country. Interesting microscopical laboratories are connected with this Department.

The office of the Attorney-General of the United States is on K Street, between Vermont Avenue and Fifteenth Street. There is but little to interest those having no direct business with this Department in its offices. They may be visited, however, during open hours.

Department of Justice

Open
9 A. M. to
5 P. M.
week-days
except holidays.

The new building of the Pan-American Union at Seventeenth and B Streets, is one of the most unique structures in the world. It is a capital within a capital, for it is the headquarters of all the American Republics and was erected by these twenty-one governments on a *pro rata* basis, assisted by Andrew Carnegie.

Pan-American Union

(formerly
Bureau of
American
Republics)
Open
9.30 A. M. to
4 P. M.
week-days.



PAN-AMERICAN UNION

**Pan-American
Union**

Its architecture is Latin-American and it is famed for the beauty of its patio or inside court yard, one of the most beautiful of its kind. It contains offices, reading rooms, and a great Assembly Hall intended for international conferences and meetings of diplomats.

It is beautifully ornamented by statuary and fine paintings.

**Smithsonian
Institution**

Open
9 A. M. to
4.30 P. M.
daily
except Sunday.

The Smithsonian Institution stands in a large park in the Mall between Seventh and Twelfth Streets. This great museum and institution for the pursuit of scientific research was a gift to the United States from an English gentleman, James Smithson, son of the Duke of Northumberland. He devoted his life to science, and at his death bequeathed an enormous fortune to his nephew for life, after which it was to be devoted to the foundation of what is now known as the Smithsonian Institution.

**The
National
Museum**

Open
9 A. M. to
4.30 P. M.
week-days and
holidays.
1.30 to 4.30
P. M. Sundays.

On the opposite side of the Mall from the Smithsonian Museum stands the fine new granite building of the National Museum, which contains the National Art Gallery, a fine collection of American and foreign art examples and practically all of the Natural History Collections, including the ethnological, geological, and biological exhibits. These collections contain many objects of interest to young and old alike. With the exhibit of the United States at the Centennial Exposition of 1876 as a basis, the Government has gathered together in the years since a diversified collection representing all phases of life throughout the world as



NEW NATIONAL MUSEUM

well as of the rise and development of the United States.

The ethnological, metallurgical and geological exhibitions are specially large and complete. Chief among the curios and exhibits in interest are groups portraying the hardships incident to explorations in the extreme North, gold mining, fishing, and life on the plains. In this building is the original John Bull locomotive, which is loaned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. More recently acquired, and of especial interest, are a number of relics of the recent war with Spain.

The museum also contains a valuable and beautiful series of stuffed birds, a collection of shells and small marine animals, and a very extensive exhibit of the implements, dress and costumes of the American Indians.

**The
National
Museum**

**Post Office
Department**

Open
9 A. M. to
4.30 P. M.
week-days
except holidays.

On Pennsylvania Avenue, at the corner of Twelfth Street, is the new granite structure in which the business of the Post Office Department is transacted. This building, erected at a cost of \$3,325,000, was finished in 1899 and contains beside the offices of the Post Office Department, the Washington City Post Office.

A new city post office is now in course of completion on Massachusetts Avenue adjoining the Union Station on the north-west. When this building is completed the Washington city post office will be moved from Twelfth and Pennsylvania Avenue and the latter building will then be occupied only by the Post Office Department.



POST OFFICE BUILDING

In a beautiful structure of Vermont white marble, at the corner of Fourteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, erected at a cost of about \$2,000,000, are housed the District Commissioners and all the District offices except the Courts. It is one of the show buildings of the city.

**Municipal
Building**

Open
9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
week-days.

The National Botanical Garden extends from First to Third Streets, between Pennsylvania and Maryland Avenues. The Government has under cultivation here specimens of the rarest and most beautiful plants from all over the world. Forcing houses and a huge conservatory contain as fine a display as one may see in any part of the globe.

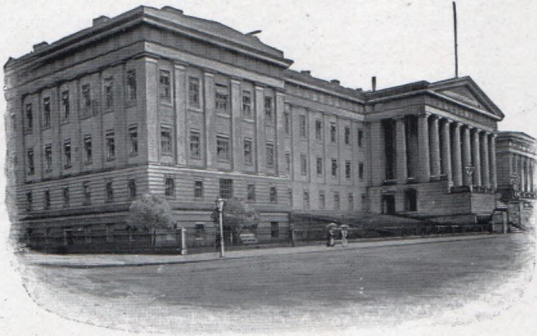
**The Botanical
Garden**

Open
9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
week-days.



THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING

- The Pension Bureau**
 Open
 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
 week-days
 except holidays.
- The United States Pension Bureau is located in an immense fire-proof structure of brick and ornamental terra cotta, situated in the northern part of Judiciary Square, on G Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, N. W. The building covers an area of nearly two acres, and cost \$7,000,000. A frieze, which extends around the building at the level of the second story, executed in terra cotta, represents a marching column of troops about a quarter of a mile in length. It is in the great hall of this building that the Inauguration balls are held.
- The Patent Office**
 Open
 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
 week-days
 except holidays.
- The building of the Department of the Interior, in which the Patent Office is located, is a massive structure of freestone, marble, and granite in the Doric style, and is bounded by Seventh and Ninth, F and G Streets, covering two large squares. Here are the offices of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Bureau Chiefs of this great Department.
- Commerce and Labor**
 Open
 A. M. to 2 P. M.
 week-days
 except holidays.
- Until the erection of the new office building for this department, on Fifteenth Street near Pennsylvania Avenue, the office of the Secretary and his chief assistants is located at 513-515 Fourteenth Street. The bureaus are in various parts of the city.
- The Fish Commission**
 Open
 9 A. M. to
 4.30 P. M.
 week-days
 except holidays.
- In one corner of the Mall, near the Smithsonian Institution, is located a building well worth a visit. It is the home of the Fish Commission. In well-lighted aquaria one may see rare and beautiful specimens of the finny tribe, and in thousands of jars may watch the propagation of fish in all stages of growth.



THE PATENT OFFICE

This, the manufacturing department of the Treasury Department, is located in a handsome brick building in the Mall, between Fourteenth and B Streets, quite near the Washington Monument. In this building all the national paper currency, Government bonds, stamps, passports, etc., are engraved and printed. On the ground floor is a museum containing specimens of all the paper currency ever issued by the Government, including the old "shinplasters" in use during the Civil War. There is also a collection of counterfeit notes which have been confiscated by the Government agents in many raids, and the tools and plates used in their construction.

Upon application to the officer at the door a competent guide will be furnished during the open hours to show visitors through the building.

**Bureau
of Engraving
and Printing**

Open
9 A. M. to
11.45 A. M.
and
12.30 P. M. to
2.45 P. M.
week-days
except holidays.

**Government
Printing
Office**

Guides take visitors through at 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. week-days except holidays.

To one not engaged in the printing business, a visit to the Government Printing Office proves uninteresting. Like the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, this office is engaged strictly in manufacturing. It is said to be the largest printing establishment in the world. Here are printed the records of Congress, including papers, bills, memorials, letters, and all the multitudinous correspondence incident to the progress of lawmaking. The first floor contains the press and reading rooms, the second the composing rooms and offices, the third floor the bindery, while on the fourth floor all the folding is done.

**Census
Bureau**

Open 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. week-days except holidays.

In a low, rambling building on B Street, between First and Second Streets, the wonderful records of the Census Bureau are compiled by an army of clerks. The work of this Bureau is not interesting to visitors.

**The Coast and
Geodetic
Survey**

Open 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. week-days except holidays.

On New Jersey Avenue, just south of the Capitol, is situated the home of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, has charge of the survey of the coast of the United States.

**Army Medical
Museum**

Open 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. week-days except holidays.

The Army Medical Museum is located on the Smithsonian grounds at the corner of Seventh and B Streets. Its collections are of special interest to the medical profession, as the Museum illustrates the methods of military surgery and the treatment of the various diseases incident to war.

The United States Naval Observatory is located on Georgetown Heights, just outside Washington City. One may wander around freely every day and inspect the various instruments by which standard time is given to every point in the United States.

An interesting sight is to see the time ball dropped from the flagstaff at noon each day, showing the exact time the sun crosses the meridian of Washington. At the exact moment noontime is transmitted by telegraph to every part of the country, the telegraph companies suspending operations for the space of three minutes in order to have an uninterrupted circuit.

One of the largest telescopes in the world, a twenty-six inch equatorial, costing \$56,000, is located in this observatory.

The Washington Navy Yard is located at the foot of Eighth Street, on the Anacostia River. It was established in 1804 and was at one time utilized as a place of construction of war vessels, but of late years it has been converted into a manufactory of ordnance and ammunition and a storehouse for equipment. In the excellent Naval Museum located here one may see many interesting relics.

The Museum is shaded by a willow grown from a slip from a tree near Napoleon's tomb on the Island of St. Helena.

Washington Barracks is located directly on the Potomac River, at the foot of Four-and-one-half Street, and is used as an artillery post. The surrounding grounds are well laid out, and frequent drills take place.

The Naval Observatory

Open
9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
week-days.

The Navy Yard

Open
8.30 A. M.
until sunset.

Washington Barracks or The Arsenal

Open daily.

**The Weather
Bureau**

Open
9 A. M. to
4.30 P. M.
week-days
except holidays.

The interesting little building occupied by the Weather Bureau is located at the corner of M and Twenty-second Streets. Here the visitor may see the delicate instruments in operation by which the velocity of the wind, the temperature, and other climatic conditions are noted.

**The Bureau
of Standards**

The Bureau of Standards is located on Pierce Mill Road, near Connecticut Avenue, extended, and may be reached by the Chevy Chase Car Line. At this Bureau are preserved the standards of length, weight and capacity, as well as standards and measuring apparatus used in the measurement of pressure, density, tensile strength, illumination, temperature, and electricity.

**Department
of Justice**

The office of the Attorney-General is located on K Street, between Vermont Avenue and Fifteenth Street.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE

The Soldiers' Home is situated on a hill three miles north of the Capitol and may be reached by street cars. This Home for soldiers who have been honorably discharged from the regular army after twenty years' service, or who have been disabled by wounds or disease, was founded in part by funds levied by Gen. Winfield Scott from the Mexican Government. This was augmented by funds raised in various ways, including a monthly levy on the pay of all private soldiers.

The grounds cover about five hundred acres of diversified lawn, slope, and ravine. The main building, constructed of white marble, has a frontage of two hundred feet. It is built in the Norman style. Near by is the Rock Creek Cemetery, with a quaint old church built in 1719 of bricks imported from England. There is also a National Cemetery.

Soldiers' Home

Open
9 A. M. to sunset
daily
except Sunday.

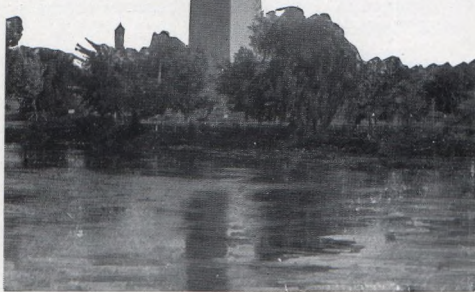


- Zoological Park** The Government Zoological Garden is situated on the line of the street-car route to Chevy Chase. The grounds cover about one hundred and sixty acres. It is conducted chiefly as an experimental station for the breeding and maintaining of representatives of many American animals which are threatened with possible extinction.
- Open every day.
No admission fee.
- Marine Barracks** The Marine Barracks are located at Eighth and G Streets, S. E., and occupy almost an entire block. An interesting ceremony is that of guard mount every morning at nine o'clock, and the formal inspection on Mondays at 10 A. M.
- Open daily.
- Lincoln Museum** In a small three-story house at 516 Tenth Street, N. W., may be seen the room in which President Lincoln died on the morning of April 15, 1865. In this house is a large collection of Lincoln relics, among which are over two hundred portraits. Directly opposite is the building formerly Ford's Theatre, in a box of which Lincoln received his death wound.
- Open dally
8 A. M. to
10 P. M.
(Small fee.)
- Ford's Theatre** This famous old play house, in which President Lincoln was shot by Booth on the evening of April 14, 1865, while the President was witnessing a production of "Our American Cousin," is located on Tenth Street, between E and F Streets. It is now used for business purposes and contains nothing of interest in connection with the culminating tragedy of the War between the States.

The spire of the Washington Monument rises from the green sward stretching away from the rear of the White House. This, the greatest of all memorial shafts, is fifty-five feet high and was thirty-seven years in building. Its site was chosen by President Washington himself. The foundation and the cap-block of American granite was set in place in 1848, and the lower portion of the monument is built of New England granite faced with crystalline marble; the upper part of the shaft is of pure white marble. The top is reached by an elevator or by a flight of nine hundred steps. The view from the whole of Washington is spread out before the beholder with

Washington Monument

Elevator
9 A. M. to
4 P. M.
week-days.



WASHINGTON MONUMENT



CONTINENTAL MEMORIAL HALL

**Washington
Monument**

River winding its tortuous way to the far distance in either direction between the hills of Virginia and Maryland.

**Continental
Memorial Hall**

Open
11 A. M. to
3 P. M.
week-days.
No admission
charge.

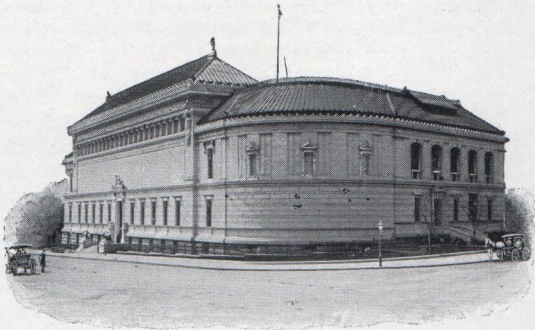
The Continental Memorial Hall, erected by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is on Seventeenth Street, overlooking the new Potomac Park. It is a beautiful building, designed by Edward Pearce Casey, and was built to provide for the business and commemorative requirements of the D. A. R. It has a large auditorium and the various rooms are being fitted up at great cost by various Chapters of the Daughters.

The original Corcoran Gallery of Art presented to the people of the United States by William Wilson Corcoran in 1869, has recently been superseded by a magnificent structure of Georgia marble erected at the corner of New York Avenue and Seventeenth Street. It contains a very large collection of paintings, sculpture and bronzes, works of the most eminent artists in the world, mostly contemporaneous. Admission is free on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays and Sundays, and all public holidays, while on other days an admittance fee of twenty-five cents is charged.

**Corcoran
Gallery of Art**
Open from about
September 1
until July 1,
Mondays, 12 noon
to 4 P. M.
Tuesdays, Wed-
nesdays, Thurs-
days, Fridays,
and Saturdays,
9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Sundays, after
middle of
November,
1.30 to 4.30 P. M.
Christmas
Day, closed; on
other holidays
open 10 A. M. to
2 P. M. Subject
to change.

One of the most attractive features of Washington is its system of public parks and squares. At the intersection of all the large avenues are beautifully-kept Circles, many of them containing monuments of men famous in history. The most prominent of the larger parks is the Mall, stretching from the

**Parks and
Squares of
Washington**



CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART



JACKSON STATUE, LAFAYETTE SQUARE

**Parks and
Squares of
Washington**

Capitol to the Potomac River, and embracing the Botanical Gardens, Seaton Park, Armory Square, the Smithsonian Grounds, the Agricultural Grounds, and the Monument Grounds within its boundaries, and forming with the President's Park or Executive Grounds and Lafayette Square a magnificent stretch of green sward, kept in perfect order and adorned with the choicest floral decorations. Judiciary Square, stretching from Fourth to Fifth and from D to G Streets; Franklin Square, at Fourteenth and I Streets; Mt. Vernon Square, at Eighth and K Streets; Rawlins Square, at Eighteenth and E Streets; Stanton Square, at Fifth and C Streets; and McPherson and Farragut Squares, at Fifteenth and Seventeenth and I Streets, respectively, are the larger parks in the north-western section of the city.

East and south of the Capitol may be found Folger Square, at Second and D Streets; Garfield Park, at First and E Streets; Lincoln Park, at East Capitol and Twelfth Streets; and Marion Park, at Fifth and E Streets.

**Parks and
Squares of
Washington**

The Circles are as follows: Dupont Circle, Nineteenth and P Streets; Iowa Circle, Thirteenth and P Streets; Scott Circle, Sixteenth and N Streets; Sheridan Circle, Twenty-third and R Streets; Thomas Circle, Fourteenth and M Streets; and Washington Circle, Twenty-third and K Streets.

In the Suburbs, in addition to the National Zoological Park, of which mention is made elsewhere, there is the Rock Creek Park, located between the Naval Observatory and the Zoo, and Chevy Chase, a public park quite a little distance out on Georgetown Heights.

Potomac Park, lying south of the Mall alongside the river, is a beautifully laid out pleasure resort.

Among the many fine monuments which adorn Washington may be mentioned the following:—

Monuments

Columbus Monument, Union Station Plaza, by Lorada Taft.

The Naval Monument, or Monument of Peace, located on Pennsylvania Avenue at the foot of Capitol Hill, by Franklin Simmons.

Armed Liberty, surmounting the Capitol dome, by Thomas Crawford.

Rear-Admiral Samuel Francis Dupont, in Dupont Circle, by Launt Thompson.

Admiral David Glasgow Farragut, in Farragut Square, by Vinnie Ream Hoxie, cast from the guns of the flagship "Hartford."



SHERMAN STATUE

Monuments

Benjamin Franklin, Pennsylvania Avenue, Tenth and D Streets, by Plassman.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, South of Treasury, by Carl Rohl-Smith.

Gen. Nathaniel Greene, in Stanton Square, by H. K. Brown.

Major-Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, Seventh and Pennsylvania Avenue, by Henry J. Ellicott.

Abraham Lincoln, Fourth and D Streets, by Lot Flannery.

Gen. John A. Logan, in Iowa Circle, by Franklin Simmons.

Martin Luther, in Thomas Circle, replica of the statue at Worms.

Daniel Webster, in Scott Circle.

Gen. James B. McPherson, in McPherson Park, by James T. Robisso.

Dr. Samuel D. Gross, in Smithsonian Grounds, near Medical Museum.

George Washington, in Washington Circle, by Clark Mills.

Andrew Jackson, Lafayette, and Comte de Rochambeau, in Lafayette Square.

This historic spot, the home of General Washington, is situated on the south bank of the Potomac River, about sixteen miles from Washington City. It may be reached either by trolley cars of the Washington-Virginia Railway or by steamer. Charmingly located on one of the hills through which the Potomac wanders, a visit to Mt. Vernon fills the soul with the sense of perfect peace as well as patriotism.

The estate of Mt. Vernon originally contained about eight thousand acres, but the heirs gradually sold all but about two hundred acres, the present farm. In 1856 the Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union was formed to secure the mansion and grounds and maintain them as a memorial to the "Father of his Country."

They have restored the rooms, and many personal relics of George and Martha Washington will be found in the mansion. In-

Mt. Vernon

Open
11 A. M. to 4 P. M.
week-days.



MOUNT VERNON

Mt. Vernon cluded among these are three of Washington's dress swords, the main key of the Bastille presented to Washington by Lafayette, Nellie Custis' harpsichord, her embroidery frame, and Washington's flute and spectacles. The bed in which Washington died is also in its place.

The old family vault, in which Washington's body lay until 1837, may be seen in the beautifully wooded park surrounding the house. His body now rests in a handsome marble sarcophagus in the new tomb located on the road leading from the river.

Alexandria

Christ Church.
Open
9.30 A. M. to 5
P. M. week-days.

The quaint old town of Alexandria, Va., lying six miles south of Washington, is well worth a visit. One may see traces of the occupation by both Union and Confederate armies on many of its houses. A chief point of interest is Old Christ Church, which Washington and his family attended. His pew may be seen, and the obliging sexton is ready to tell many stories of the old days. A small fee is charged. There are many quaint old tombstones in the old graveyard connected with the church. In Alexandria one may also see the Marshall House, where Colonel Ellsworth met a tragic death during the Civil War, and the Carlyle House, where Washington received his first commission.

Fort Myer

Open all day.

This army post is located on the south bank of the Potomac River, near Arlington. It commands a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country. Several troops of cavalry are stationed here, and fancy drills are held at frequent intervals.

The National Military Cemetery at Arlington is located on one of the most beautiful sites in the country, as well as one which teems with historic interest. The old Virginia mansion, which is the prominent feature of the landscape, was once the property of a foster son of President Washington, and was eventually inherited by the wife of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

**National
Cemetery,
Arlington**

Open
sunrise to
sunset daily.

It was from this place, on April 22, 1861, that General Lee went forth to battle for the lost cause. In 1862 the Government took possession of the property on account of non-payment of taxes, and at the suggestion of President Lincoln it was converted into a National Cemetery. At the close of the war a member of the Lee family tried to regain possession of the property, but it was finally purchased by the Government for \$150,000.

The cemetery now contains the bodies of nearly sixteen thousand Union soldiers, as well as many of the remains of those who perished on the "Maine."

During the greater part of the year the following theatres offer first-class attractions:—

Theatres

Academy of Music, Ninth and D Streets.

B. F. Keith's, Fifteenth and G Streets.

Columbia, Twelfth and F Streets.

New National, 1325 E Street.

Poli's Theatre, Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

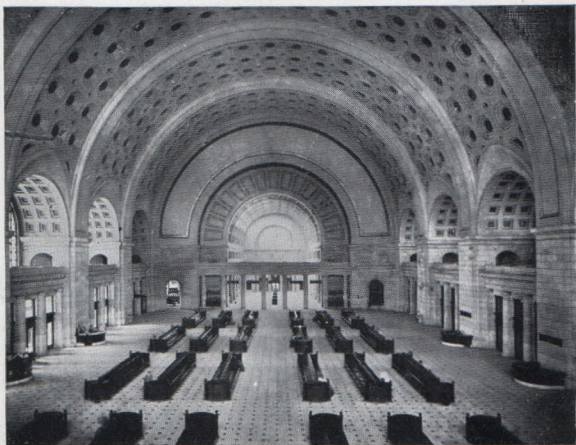
The Belasco, east side Lafayette Square.

The Gayety, Ninth Street, between E and F Streets.

The New Union Station The new Union Station, one of the most ornate structures of its kind in the world, stands at the intersection of Massachusetts and Delaware Avenues, two of Washington's most prominent thoroughfares, in close proximity to the Capitol. The natural advantage of the site will be further enhanced by the creation of a plaza 500 feet wide by 1000 feet long. From this plaza will radiate nine distinct avenues and streets.

The central feature of this plaza is the Columbus Memorial Fountain, which was dedicated June 8, 1912, and was erected under Act of Congress, approved March 4, 1907. The Memorial cost approximately \$100,000, and takes the form of an immense shaft, at the back of the fountain, surmounted by a huge globe indicative of the world, upon which is delineated the Western Hemisphere in relief, the corners of the Globe being guarded by great eagles in stone. The figure of Columbus is seen standing on the prow of his vessel, which projects into the fountain, while on either side of the shaft are replicas of two men, one indicative of the Old World, being an aged patriarch, while the other is a native of the New World—an Indian. The back of the shaft bears a medallion of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Recognizing that the new station is the portal to the Capitol, the prevailing motif has been that of the triumphal arches of ancient Rome. Constructed entirely of white granite, the station building is 620 feet in length and from 65 to 120 feet in height. In the centre is a general waiting room, 130 feet wide and 220 feet



long, modelled after the Baths of Diocletian. A portico runs across the front and sides, affording ample protection from the elements, a wise proceeding in a building which has over 1100 feet of sidewalk line.

**The New
Union Station**

The provisions for the comfort and convenience of the public are complete in every respect. The ticket offices and baggage departments are in close proximity, permitting passengers to expedite the business of departure. There are thirty-three tracks in the station, twenty of which terminate on the level of the waiting rooms. The remaining thirteen are depressed twenty feet below the level of the waiting rooms, and nine of these continue under the station building into a tunnel which runs beneath a portion of Capitol Hill and

The New Union Station leads to the through lines southward. With the exception of the stairs leading to the depressed tracks, there are no steps anywhere in the building.

One end of the building is devoted to special entrances and waiting rooms for the President of the United States and distinguished guests of the nation. The upper stories of the building are utilized for executive offices and accommodations for employees.

The cost of this magnificent terminal has been about \$14,000,000. The Government appropriated nearly \$5,000,000 as its share of the work. All trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and Washington, and Washington and the North and West, as well as the through trains to the South via the Pennsylvania Railroad and its southern connections, are accommodated in the new station.

Automobiles Large tourist motor cars, accompanied by a lecturer, provide an excellent opportunity to visit the various points of interest in the shortest possible time.

Street Cars The street car service of Washington is admirably adapted for sight-seeing, reaching all of the Government Buildings direct from practically every part of the city. Six street car tickets are sold for twenty-five cents which are good for passage on every car within the city limits which stops to receive or discharge passengers.

