

Washington

THE NATION'S CAPITAL



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INDEX AND DESCRIPTION

No. 1. The U. S. Capitol was begun in 1793 and ranks among the noblest architectural objects in the world. At one end is the United States Senate; at the other the United States House of Representatives and within it is also the United States Supreme Court. It is 751 feet in length, 350 feet in width, and covers an area of nearly four acres.

No. 2. Hall of Representatives—U. S. Capitol. An oblong room, 139 ft. long by 93 wide and 36 high. The Speaker's chair is flanked by the full length portraits of Washington and Lafayette. The galleries seat 1200 persons.

No. 3. The White House: The cornerstone was laid by George Washington in 1792. It was first occupied by President John Adams in 1800 and was partially burned by the British in 1814. \$35,000 per annum is allowed for its care, repairs and refurnishing.

No. 4. The East Room, White House, is the state parlor, wherein occur during the social season receptions in honor of the Diplomatic Corps, Judiciary, Army and Navy, etc. It is 40 feet wide, 82 feet long and 22 feet high.

No. 5. President Woodrow Wilson was born at Staunton, Virginia, December 28, 1856. He was president of Princeton University from 1902 to 1910, then became Governor of New Jersey. Since March, 1913, he has served with notable success as President of the United States, having been reelected for a second term. December, 1918, he went to Europe for consultations preliminary to the Peace Conference. No greater mission has ever devolved upon single man.

No. 6. East Entrance—The White House. Through this newly added one story wing the public is admitted daily, as well as the guests invited to receptions and state functions. Those having business with the President arrange for interviews with his private secretary.

No. 7. General Jackson Statue. Andrew Jackson lived 1767-1875. The equestrian statue, in the center of Lafayette Square opposite the White House, was cast by Clark

Mills from cannon captured in Jackson's campaigns and was erected in 1853.

No. 8. The American Red Cross Memorial is a white marble building, commemorating the heroic women of the Civil War. In its great assembly room the crimson hangings throw a vivid glow over the white walls. The three stained-glass windows represent the Women's Relief Association of the North, the Daughters of the Confederacy of the South and the American Red Cross Society. The building is located on 17th Street.

No. 9. The Tomb of Washington, Mount Vernon, Va., at the head of the path from the Potomac landing. In the center a marble sarcophagus holds the mortal remains of the Father of his Country. At his left is the body of his consort, Martha Washington. The spot is sacred to all Americans, a shrine visited annually by many thousands.

No. 10. The Lincoln Memorial's thirty-one Doric columns represent the thirty-one states of the Union at the time of Lincoln's death. The bronze statue of Lincoln, by David C. French, stands in the center of the portico. Two brass tablets give the second inaugural address and the Gettysburg address. This newest of Washington's monumental structures stands in the Mall.

No. 11. The Memorial Continental Hall has been built and planned by women. It is the home of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which has a membership of over 70,000. It is built of white marble and cost \$350,000.

No. 12. Mt. Vernon Mansion, sixteen miles below Washington, D. C., on the Potomac River, in Virginia, was inherited by Washington from his half-brother, Lawrence, in 1743. Here George Washington lived in dignified retirement after his terms of President until his death in 1799.

No. 13. Pennsylvania Avenue is the City of Washington's great artery. Over it have passed the funeral corteges of each of our martyred Presidents, and at the close of the Civil War the entire Union Army marched

through it to be reviewed by Lincoln. It is also the route of parade at each inauguration.

No. 14. The United States Treasury is just east of the White House. With its holdings of money, it is strongly guarded. The Secret Service Museum, the vaults and safety devices are of especial interest. It is 486 feet long, 264 feet wide and cost \$6,000,000.

No. 15. General Sherman Statue and Washington Monument. General Wm. T. Sherman, 1820-1891, commander of brigade at Bull Run and Shiloh, fought at Corinth and Vicksburg, commanded the army of the Tennessee at Chattanooga. After the capture of Atlanta in 1864 he started his famous march to the sea.

No. 16. Scottish Rite Temple at 16th corner S Street, one of the finest buildings erected by any fraternal organization, built at a cost of \$1,250,000. General Albert Pike donated to it his library, the nucleus of the present 75,000 volumes. The main floor contains 33 rooms, symbolic of the 33 states which compose the southern jurisdiction of the rite.

No. 17. U. S. Capitol—East front. The cornerstone of the original central building was laid by George Washington in 1793. The two wings had been finished but three years when the British in 1814 destroyed the interior by fire. In 1818 the central portion was commenced, and the original building was finally completed in 1827. The extensions, with the House and the Senate wings, were started in 1851 and finished in 1859. The present dome of cast-iron construction was completed in 1865. It is crowned by the statue of Freedom, 19 feet 6 inches high. The Capitol fronts east and stands on a plateau 88 feet above the level of the Potomac.

No. 18. Senate Chamber—U. S. Capitol. A senator occupies a desk only during one Congress, drawing lots at the beginning of the next for a choice of seats—the Republicans sitting to the left and the Democrats to the right of the presiding officer, who is also the Vice-President of the United States.

No. 19. A view is here shown of the new Post Office on Capitol Park, which adjoins the Union Station. It is built of white granite, covers an area of 100,000 square feet, and

in design is an adaptation of Roman architecture. The Union Station was built by the U. S. Government, the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Its passenger concourse, 760 feet in length, is the largest of its kind in the world. The Columbus Monument completes a harmonious setting to Union Station.

No. 20. The Library of Congress faces the east front of the United States Capitol. It is the custodian of several million books and pamphlets, and the supervisory agent of the copyright organization. Built in the Italian Renaissance style, its decorations are the work of American architects, painters and sculptors, a revelation to the world of the Americans' gift for art.

No. 21. The Entrance Hall, Library of Congress, is lined throughout with highly polished Italian marble. It rises 72 feet to a vaulted ceiling and has a stairway on either side.

No. 22. Entrance to Gallery of Reading Room—The Library of Congress. Also termed the "Stairway of Minerva," the Goddess of Wisdom, whose colossal mosaic (in glass) by Elihu Vedder presents the figure of a magnificent woman, a chieftainess whose armor has been partly laid aside, and who now addresses herself to the arts of peace.

No. 23. Rotunda of Reading Room—The Library of Congress. Rises from the main floor to the canopy within the dome, a height of 125 feet. Along the balustrade sixteen bronze statues illustrate creative thought: Moses, St. Paul, Columbus, Bacon, Homer, Solon, Chancellor Kent, Newton, Joseph Henry.

No. 24. The United States Senate Office Building is constructed of white marble. It contains suites of offices for each Senator and is connected with the Capitol by underground passages equipped by rapid transit cars.

The House of Representatives Office Building covers an entire block southeast of the United States Capitol, with which it is connected by underground passages.

No. 25. Mosaic Mantel "Law."—The Library of Congress. One of the two celebrated mosaic panels by Frederick Dielman, the one on the other side of the House Reading Room representing History.

No. 26. The State, War and Navy Building is west of the White House. It has 500 rooms and two miles of marble corridors. It contains priceless national relics, among them the original Declaration of Independence.

No. 27. The General Post Office on Pennsylvania Avenue houses the General Department and the City Post Office. Built of Maine granite in the Romanesque style, its upper nine floors buzz with the activities of the Postmaster General and his department.

The Patent Office ranks first among the bureaus of the Interior Department. The patent system used by it was inaugurated by Thomas Jefferson.

The Pension Office is one of the biggest money handling bureaus of the Government, having paid out about four billion dollars in pensions since the Civil War.

No. 28. The Corcoran Art Gallery is on 17th Street, southwest of the White House and the State, War and Navy Building. It was founded in 1869 by W. W. Corcoran as a gift to the public, and contains a collection of art objects important in extent and value.

No. 29. The Washington Monument was begun in 1848 and dedicated in 1885. It is 555½ feet high and weighs 81,120 tons. Total cost, \$1,275,000.

No. 30. Looking North from Washington Monument.

No. 35. Looking East from Washington Monument.

No. 45. Looking South from Washington Monument.

Having wound your way up the 900 steps to the top, or having been lifted by the elevator, eight windows open a beautiful view of the city, the Potomac far beyond the spires of Alexandria, the red Virginia Hills; north to the compact part of the city, with the White House; east toward the Capitol, the Library of Congress and the Maryland hills. The city proper covers an area about 14 miles in circumference and harbors a population in excess of 400,000, the war having brought a great influx of government employees and other residents.

No. 31. Cardinal Gibbons Memorial Hall. The Catholic University of America was established by the Third

Plenary Council of Baltimore. The grounds comprise 70 acres, the buildings are mostly of granite. Beside the usual scientific studies, a department of technology instructs in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. To the legal, philosophic and scientific courses lay students are admitted without regard to their religious creed.

No. 32. The Smithsonian Institution was established in 1846 through the half-million-dollar bequest of James Smithson. It gathers and disseminates beneficial knowledge by research and exploration in different parts of the world. Some of the greatest inventions of the age had their inception here.

No. 33. The new National Museum is under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution. It contains exhibits and historic and personal relics of priceless value. It is 565 feet long, 365 feet deep and cost \$3,500,000.

No. 34. The activities of the Department of Agriculture cost the Government about \$16,000,000 annually. Over 17,000,000 copies of 1,200 different publications are issued by it during a year. Its Bureaus of Chemistry, Weather, Animal Industry, Plant Industry, Soils, Statistics, Entomology, Biological Survey and Forest Service are of inestimable value to the nation. The Bureau of Animal Industry alone inspects seven billion pounds of meat in a year. It is located in the Mall, west of the Smithsonian Institution.

No. 36. The Municipal Building at 14th and Pennsylvania Avenue is the home of the District of Columbia government. Congress makes its laws and pays half of the municipal expense as an offset against non-assessment for taxes of United States property.

No. 37. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 14th and B Streets S.W., is a branch of the United States Treasury and supplies the nation with paper money, giving employment to about 5,000 people. Its average daily output is between six and seven million dollars in value. Here are also printed United States postage and revenue stamps, checks, bonds, bank notes, certificates, etc.

No. 38. Georgetown University, 37th and N. St. N.W., N.W. tops a hill rising from the Potomac. It is the oldest Catholic institution of higher learning in the United States, having been founded in 1789 and chartered as an university in 1815. Its grounds cover 75 acres. The view is from Aqueduct Bridge which leads into Virginia and to the Arlington National Cemetery.

No. 39. The International Union of the American Republic is the outcome of an international American conference held in 1889. Its principal aim is the cementing of ties of friendship between the various republics of the New World, to encourage trade relations between the United States and her southern neighbors, and to bring about international co-operation for the best interests of all the republics. It was erected at a cost of \$1,000,000, which was contributed by Mr. Andrew Carnegie and by the twenty-one American nations, including the United States.

No. 40. Walter Reed, Army General Hospital. Located on Georgia avenue, near Takoma Park, and on ground where the battle with General Early's army was fought during the Civil War.

The hospital is named in honor of Walter A. Reed, major Medical Corps, U. S. A., who underwent many inoculations and paid with his life, in 1902, for the discovery of the yellow fever germ.

No. 41. Thomas Circle, looking north. General George H. Thomas, 1816-1870, fought in the Seminole and Mexican wars and distinguished himself at Chickamauga and Nashville. Located at the intersection of Massachusetts and Vermont Avenues and in the heart of the fashionable residential quarter.

No. 42. The Central High School is one of the largest and most modern institutions of its kind in the world. It contains a large swimming pool where the pupils are taught swimming and life saving. The Stadium is used by all the high schools for Foot Ball games and Track Meets. The large hall within the building often serves for public functions.

No. 43. The War College, located in the extreme southern part of the grounds of Washington Barracks,

formerly known as the Arsenal. Here army officers study the science of war.

The Ordnance Department occupies the site of the former Pennsylvania Railroad Station on 6th and B Streets, a short distance south of Pennsylvania Avenue.

The U. S. Food Administration Building, located at 19th and D Streets, comprises a whole square in Potomac Park.

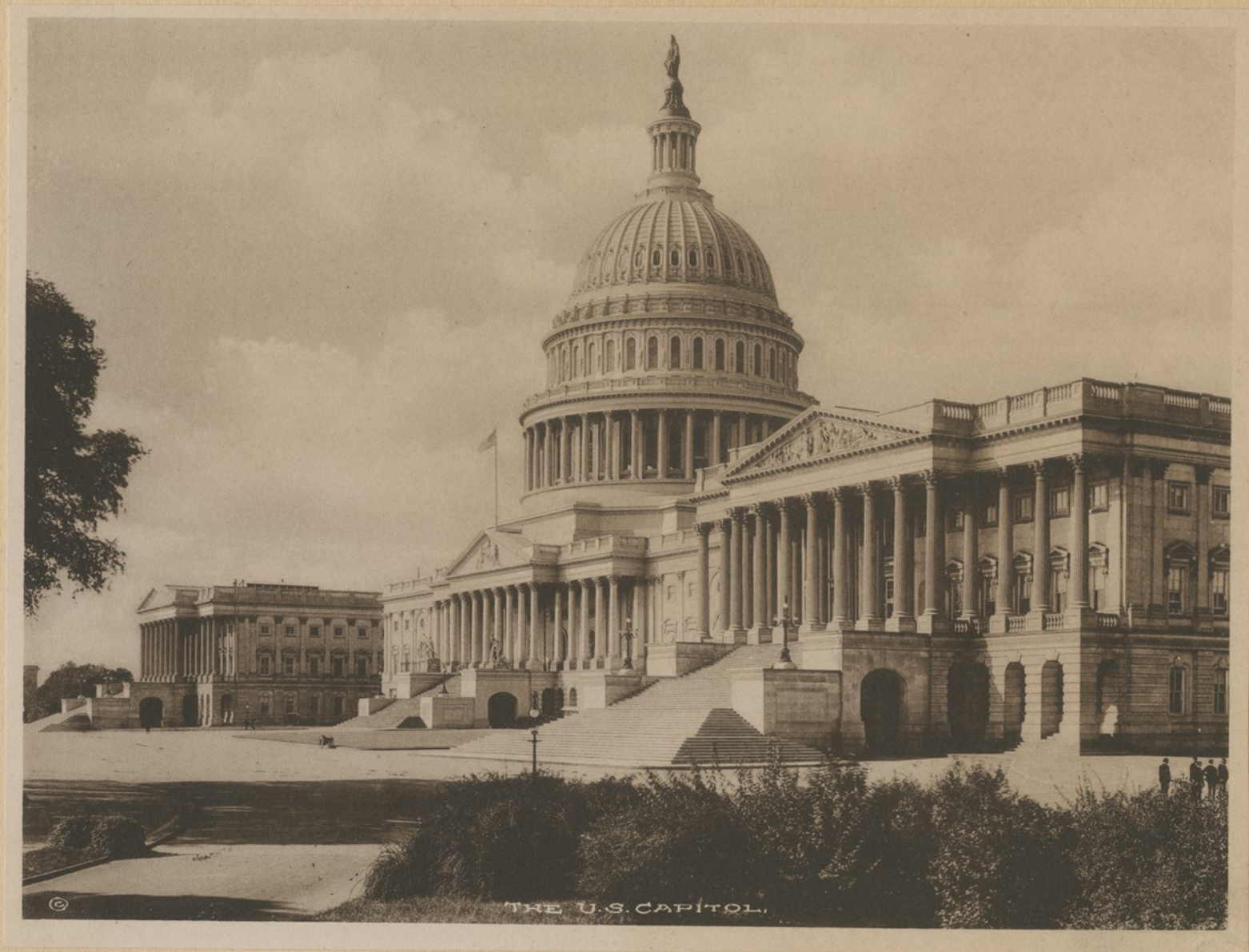
The War Quartermaster Building, one of the numerous temporary war structures, is located in Potomac Park at 18th and Va. Avenue, and occupies a city block. During the Spanish influenza epidemic this building was used as a hospital for the war workers.

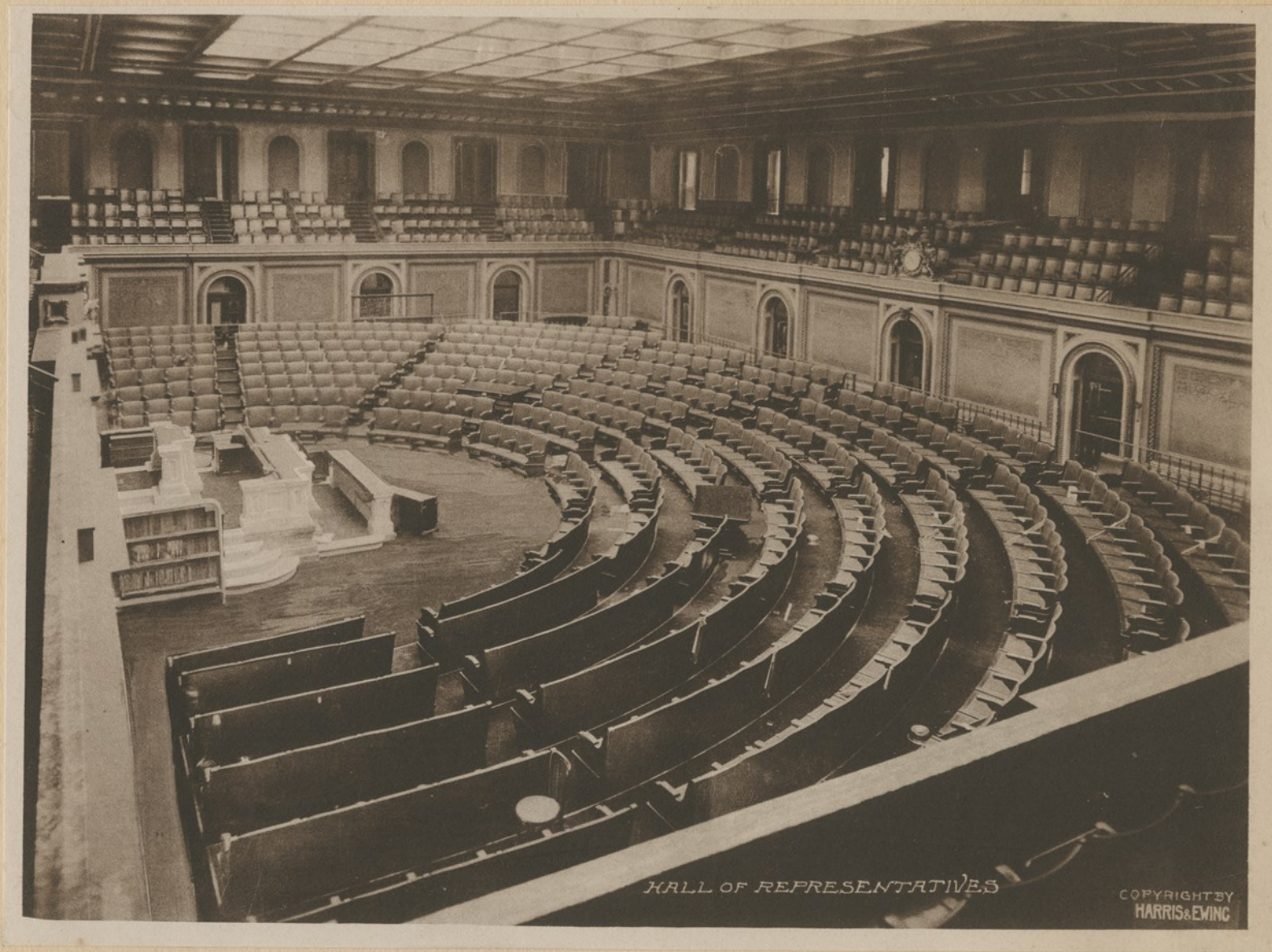
No. 44. The National Home for Veterans of the regular Army, situated on the outskirts of Washington, is surrounded by some of the most beautiful and well-kept grounds in the United States. It was founded through the active work of General Winfield Scott. Each month every soldier in the regular Army has 12½ cents deducted from his pay, which goes towards the maintenance of the home. Here any disabled soldier or any soldier who has served for twenty years in the regular Army has a right to live. The cottage shown in picture has served as a retreat for Lincoln and several succeeding Presidents.

No. 46. The Curtis-Lee Mansion, at Arlington National Cemetery, Va., was built in 1802 by Washington's adopted son. In post-revolutionary days Lafayette was a guest here. It was afterwards the home of Robert E. Lee, and during the Civil War its grounds were converted into a camp and a military cemetery.

No. 47. Memorial Amphitheatre Arlington, Va. Devoted to the memory of the dead heroes of the nation, built of white marble after designs by Carrere and Hastings of New York at a cost of \$750,000. The amphitheatre proper seats 5,000 people, and the colonnade will hold several thousand more.

No. 48. North Lodge Gate, Mt. Vernon, Va. Nearest inside the grounds stands the superintendent's office. Just beyond was the carpenter shop, in the rear of it the spinning house. Here the slave women spun and weaved the cotton, wool and flax for the clothes of the servants and the rag carpets.





HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES

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©

THE WHITE HOUSE.



EAST ROOM - WHITE HOUSE.





EAST ENTRANCE THE WHITE HOUSE





AMERICAN RED CROSS BUILDING



THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON, MT. VERNON, VA.





MT. VERNON MANSION
THE HOME OF WASHINGTON.





© U.S. TREASURY WITH THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT IN DISTANCE



THE SHERMAN STATUE AND WASHINGTON MONUMENT





U.S. CAPITOL, EAST FRONT



SENATE CHAMBER, U.S. CAPITOL

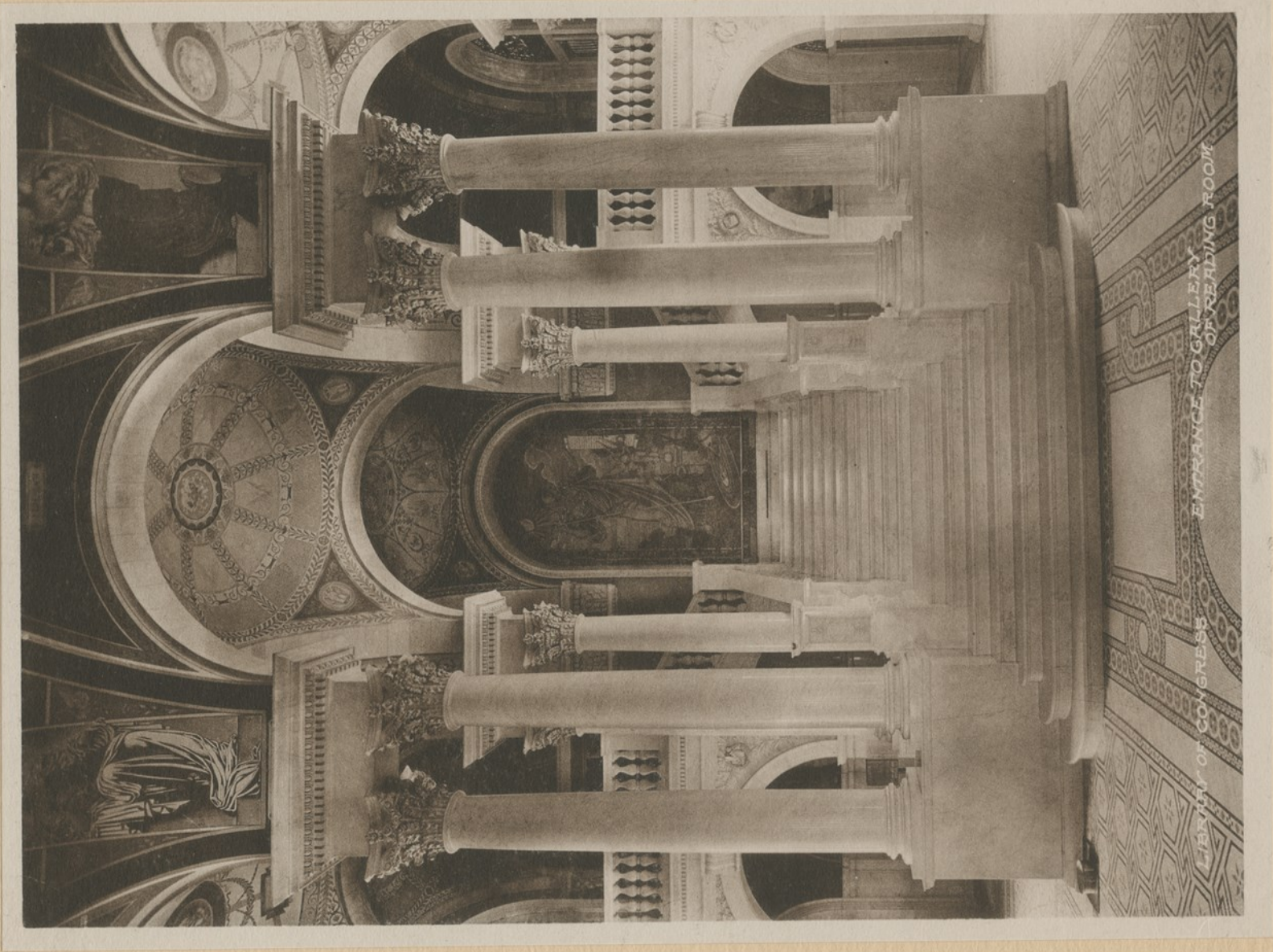


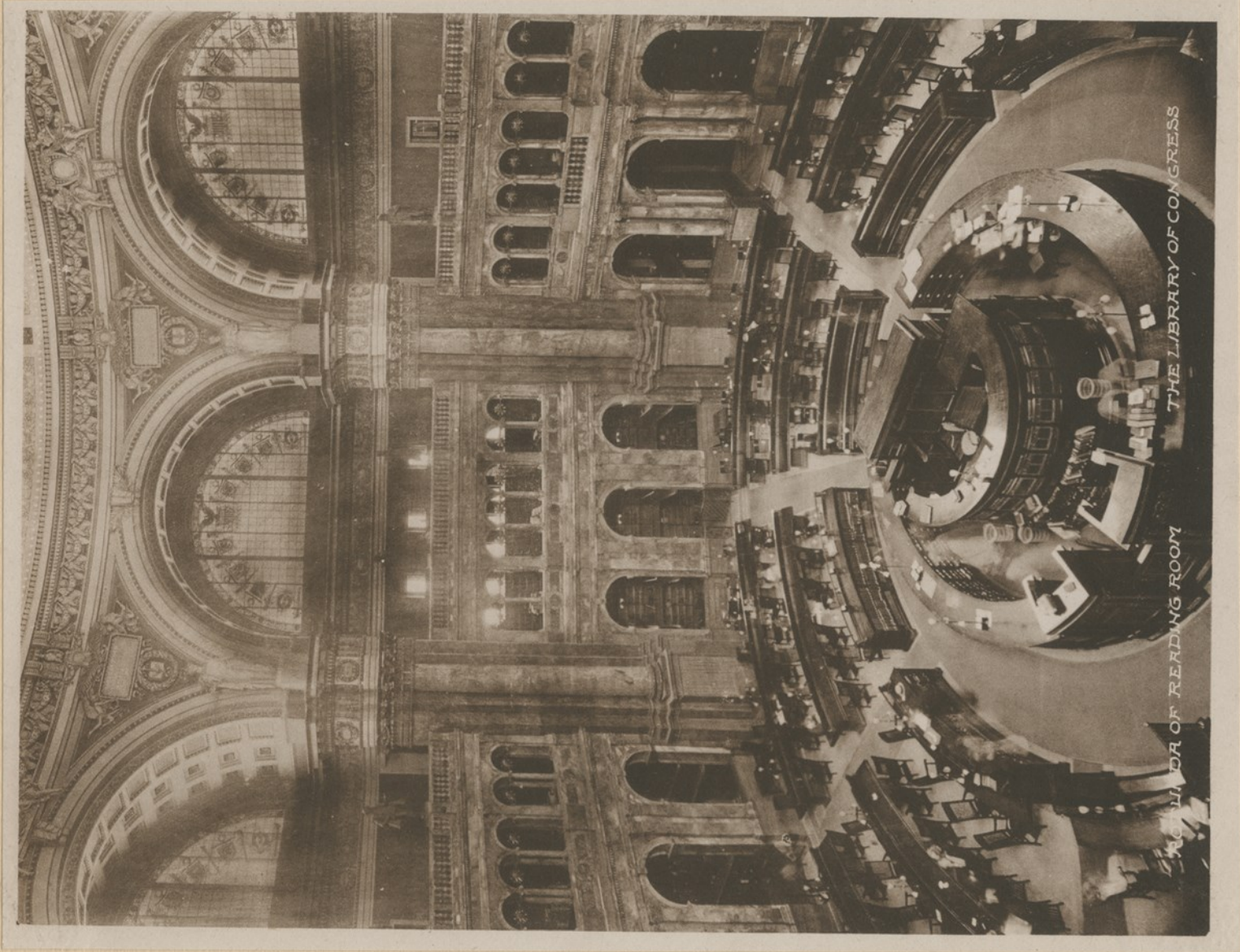
U. S. POST OFFICE AND UNION STATION.

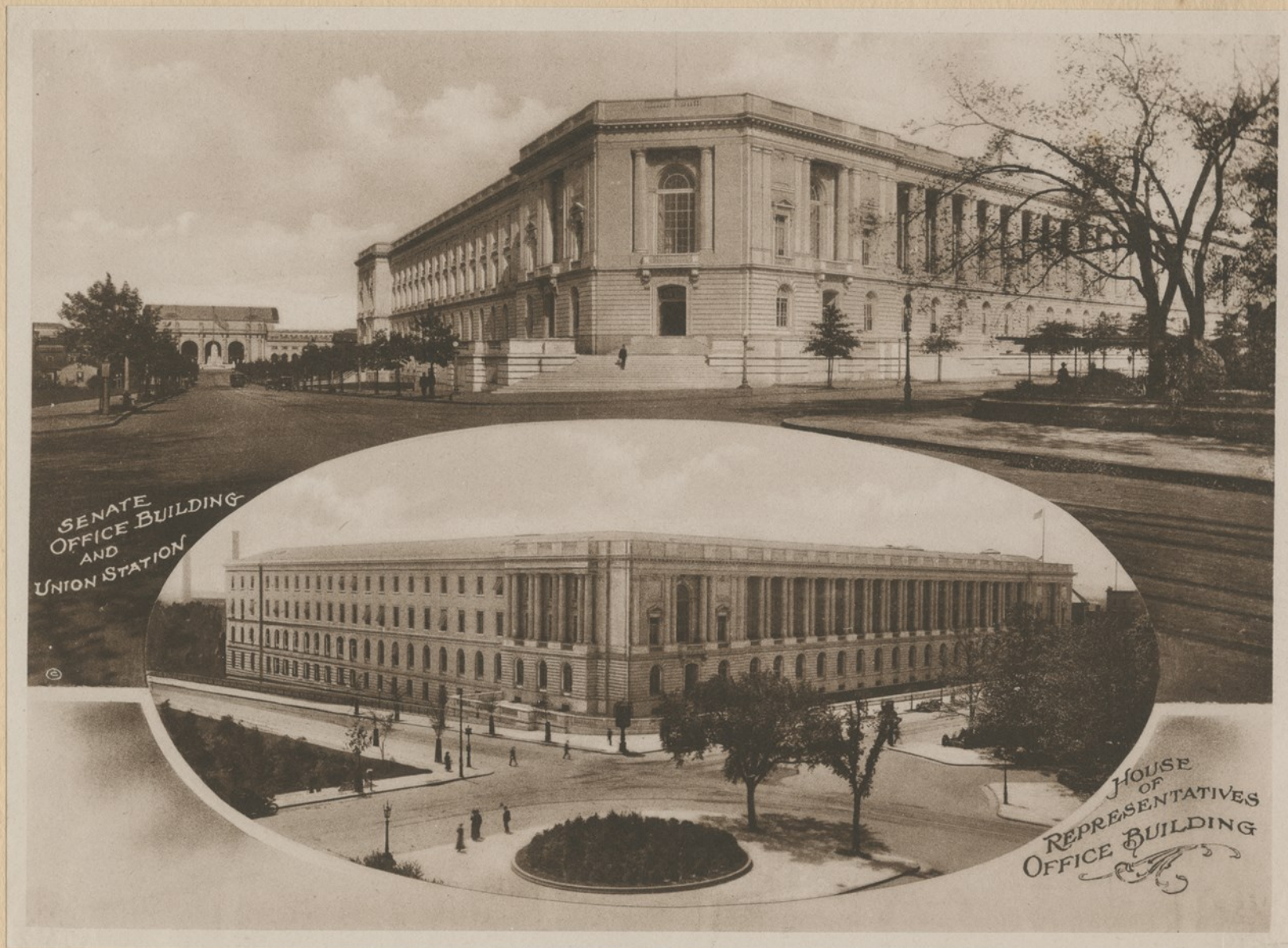




ENTRANCE HALL, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

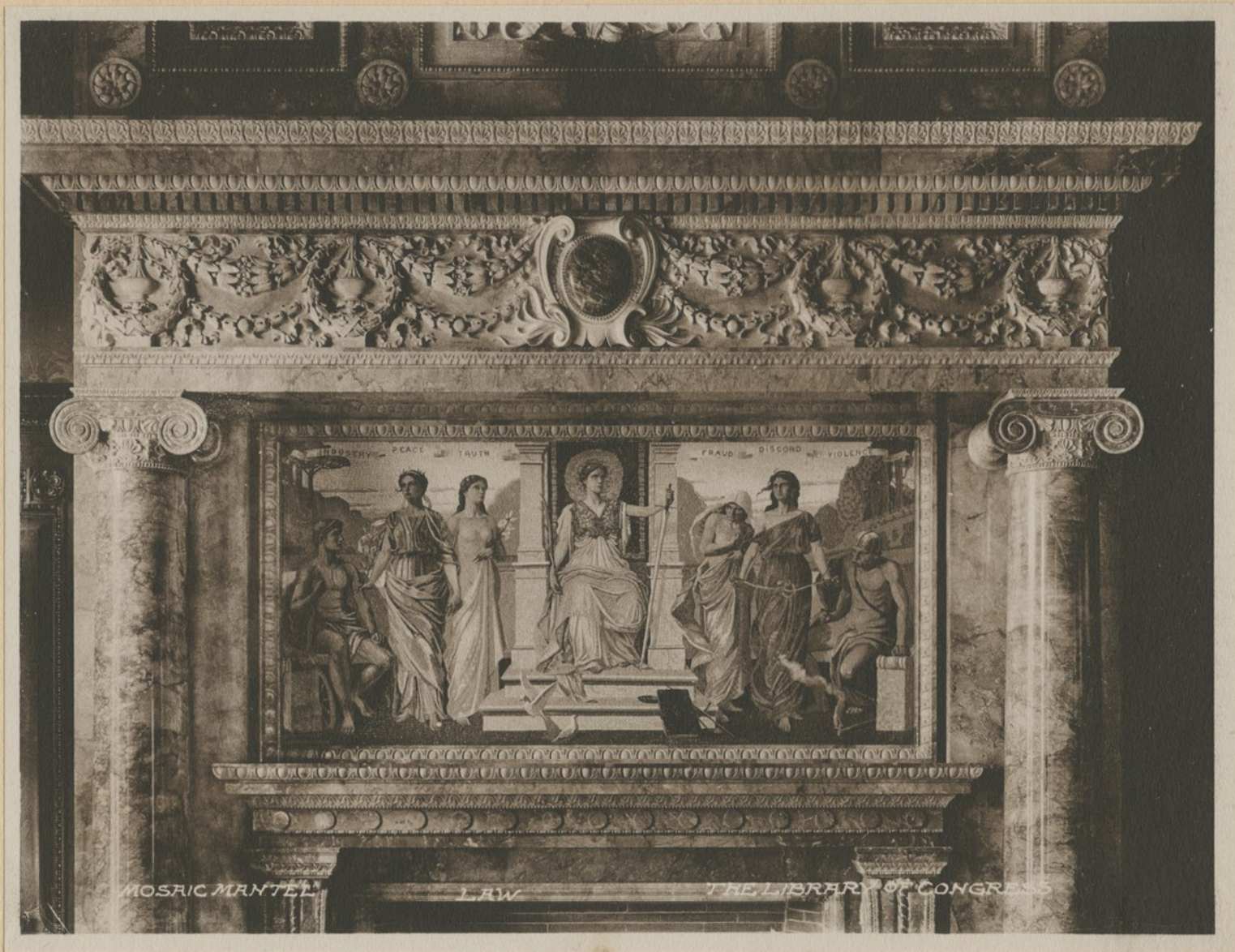






SENATE
OFFICE BUILDING
AND
UNION STATION

HOUSE
OF
REPRESENTATIVES
OFFICE BUILDING

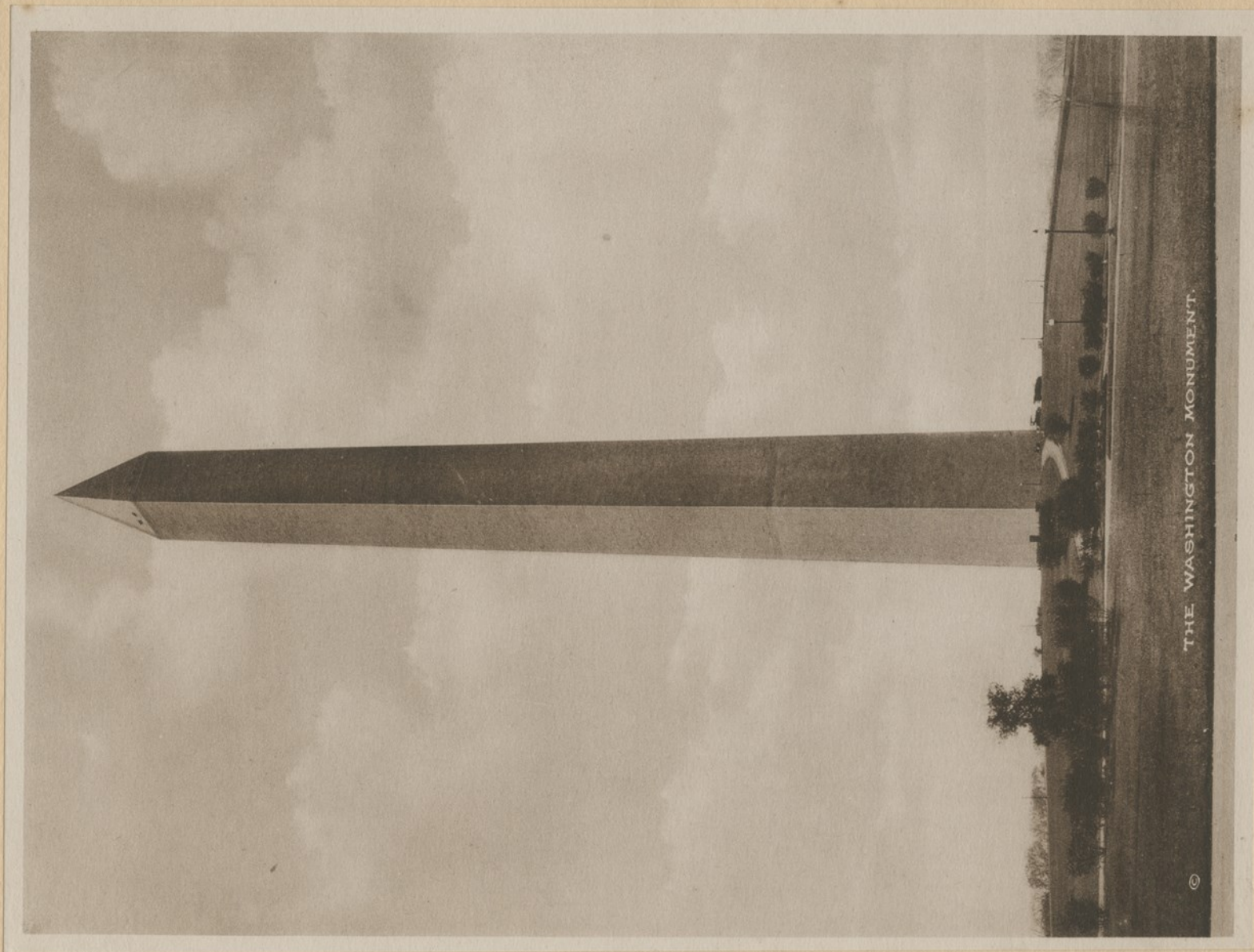




STATE, WAR AND NAVY BUILDING.







THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

©



LOOKING NORTH FROM WASHINGTON MONUMENT



LOOKING EAST FROM WASHINGTON MONUMENT



LOOKING SOUTH FROM WASHINGTON MONUMENT



THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA.
CARDINAL GIBBONS MEMORIAL HALL.







DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE







GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY FROM POTOMAC RIVER



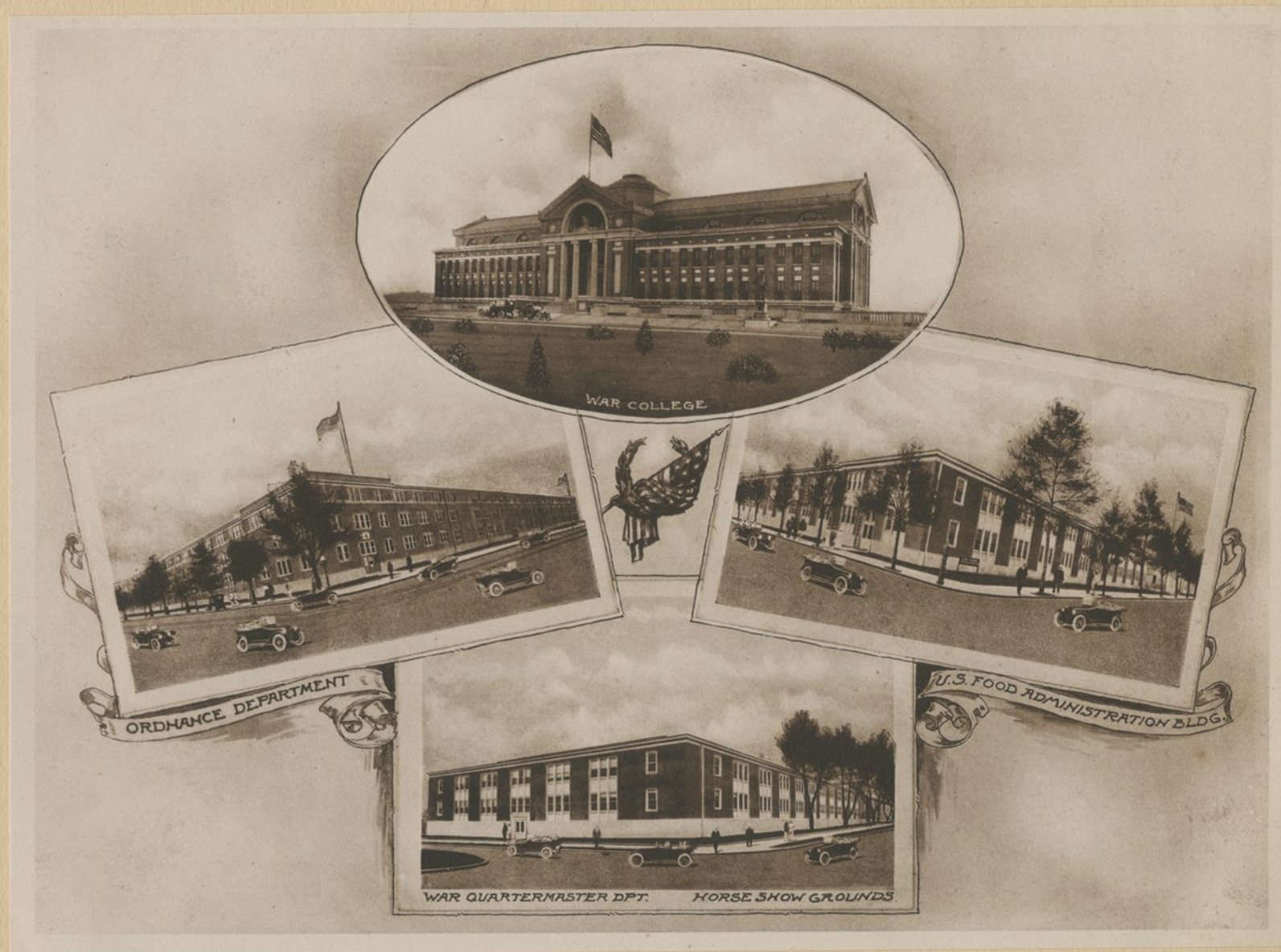
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

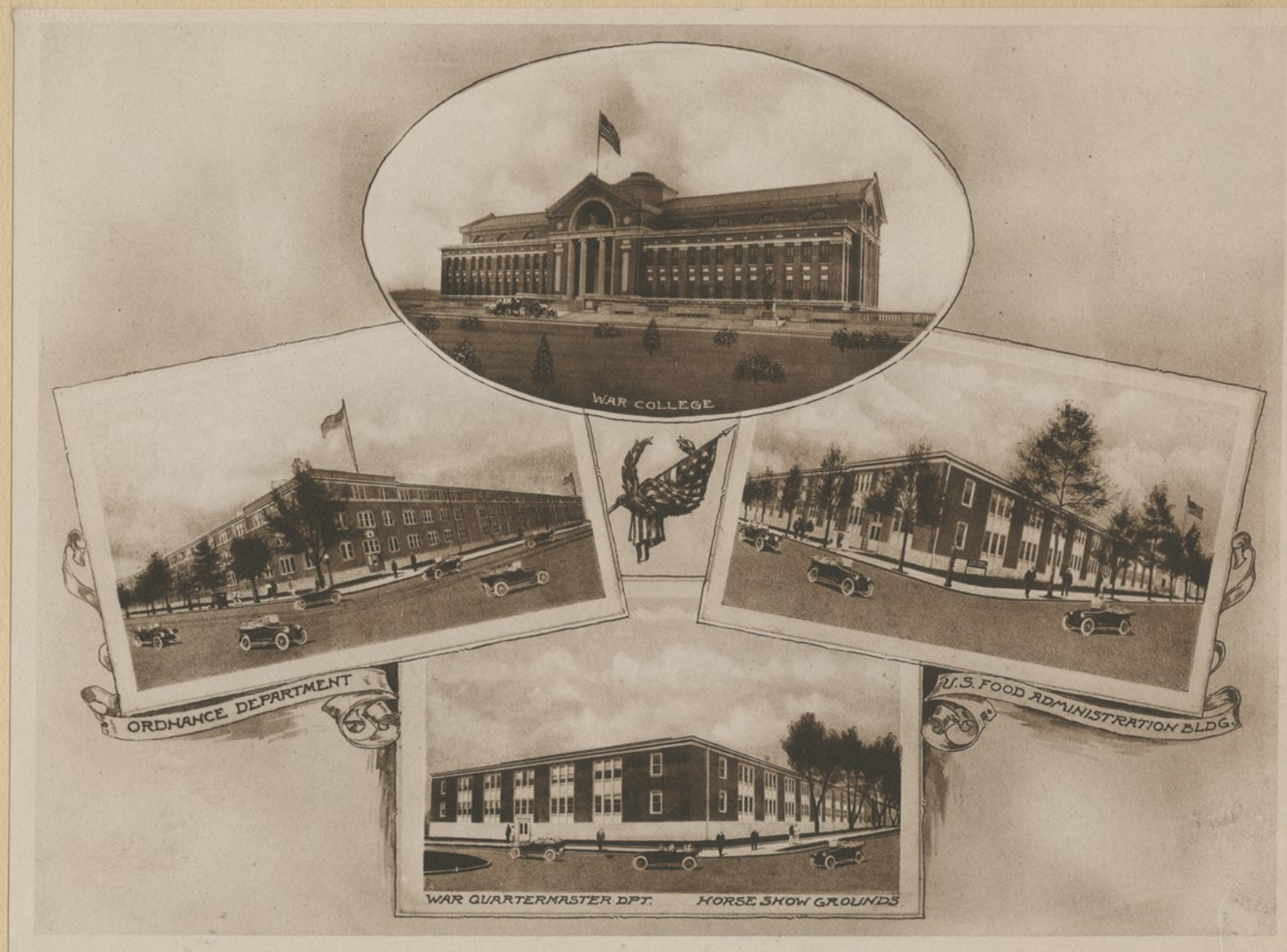




THOMAS CIRCLE LOOKING NORTH



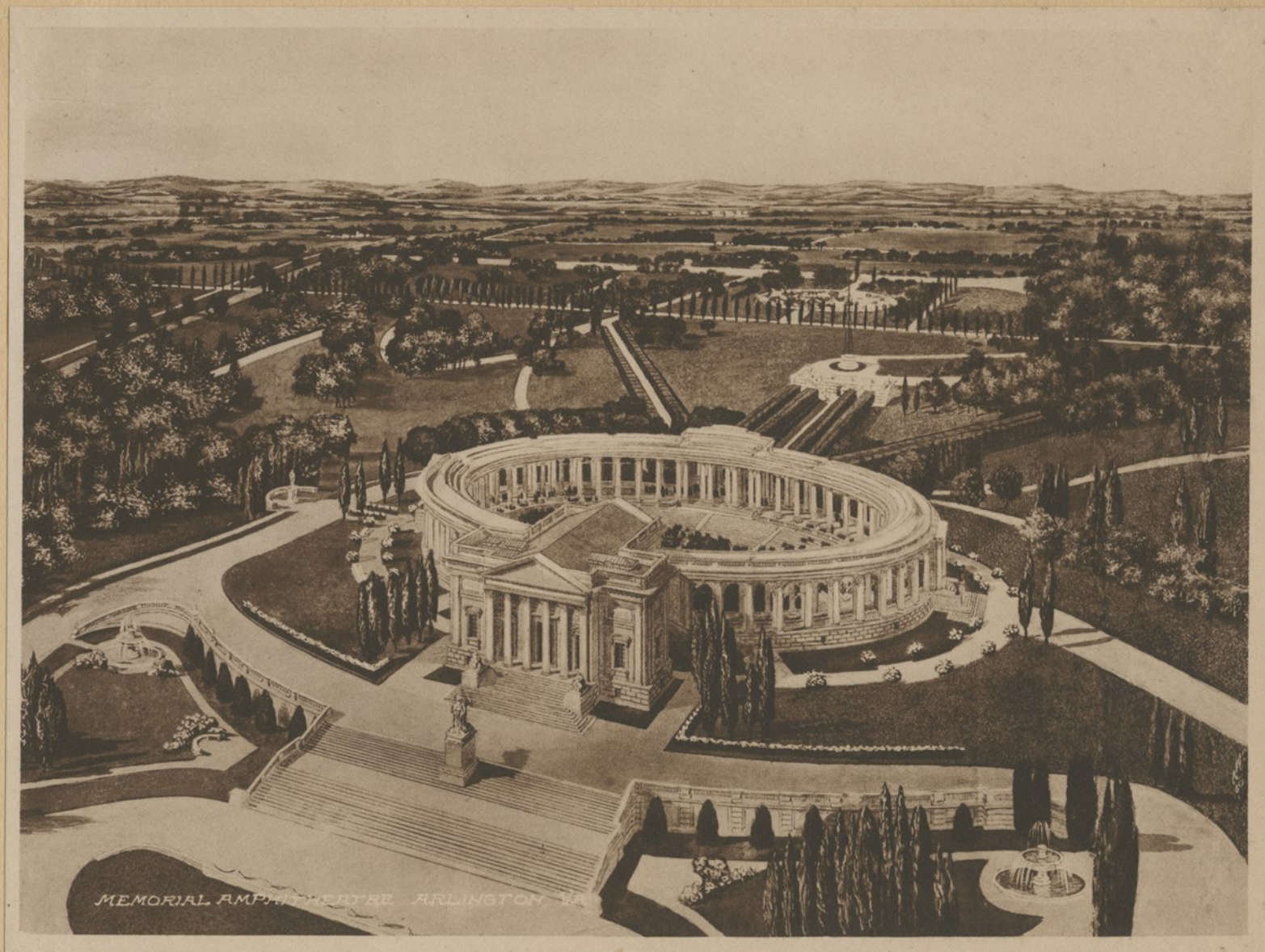






ANDERSON COTTAGE AND SCOTT BUILDING
U. S. SOLDIERS HOME.





MEMORIAL AMPHITHEATRE ARLINGTON, VA



NORTH LODGE GATE, MOUNT VERNON, VA. THE HOME OF WASHINGTON

THE ALBERTYPE CO.
BROOKLYN N. Y.

