

Points of
Historic Interest in
the National Capital



Marking the Celebration of the Third Inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt as President of the United States, Washington, January 20, 1941

SUBMITTED BY MR. BARKLEY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
November 29 (legislative day, November 19), 1940.

ORDERED, That a revised edition of Senate Document Numbered 4, Seventy-fifth Congress, first session, entitled "Points of Historic Interest in the National Capital," be printed, with illustrations, as a Senate Document, and that 15,000 additional copies be printed for the use of the Senate Document Room.

Attest:



SECRETARY U. S. SENATE



Inauguration of
President
Franklin D. Roosevelt
of New York
Vice President
Henry A. Wallace
of Iowa



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(IV)

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THE INAUGURAL CEREMONY

The President of the United States takes the oath of office at noon, January twentieth, under the Constitution of the United States. The oath is administered by the Chief Justice of the United States, after which the President delivers his inaugural address. The Vice President takes his oath on the same occasion, administered by the President of the Senate.

The oaths are taken on a specially constructed platform on the east esplanade of the Capitol Building, in the presence of a distinguished gathering, including the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court; members of the President's Cabinet; Members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives; representatives of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard; American ambassadors and ministers; representatives of foreign governments; Governors of the several States; and before a large assemblage of American citizens crowded into the concourse covering many acres of the east front of the Capitol Grounds.

Stands erected at the Capitol for this occasion have provision for distinguished guests, the press, radio, photographers, and the public.

Following these ceremonies the President returns to the White House, where from the "Court of Honor" he reviews a colorful parade interspersed with bands playing martial music and comprising units of the Military and Naval forces of the United States, and various groups representative of American business and industry, and social organizations.

SEEING HISTORIC WASHINGTON

Points of interest in Washington: The Memorial Bridge; northern portal of the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway; the Tidal Basin with its fringe of Japanese Cherry Trees; the Speedway around Hains Point giving a splendid view of the Potomac River; Naval Air Station; Army War College; the city wharves with stately steamers, trim yachts, oyster luggers, and Chesapeake Bay "Bugeyes." The Bureau of Engraving and Printing; Department of Agriculture; Freer Art Gallery; National Museums (old and new); Army Medical Museum; Smithsonian; Bureau of Fisheries; United States Botanic Gardens and Capitol Grounds; Federal Building Triangle; the Capitol Building; United States Supreme Court Building; Library of Congress; Folger Shakespeare Library; the United States Senate and House Office Buildings; Bolling Field; United States Naval Air Station; the Navy Yard, Naval Gun Factory, War College, Marine Barracks; State, War, and Navy Buildings; Department of the Interior; Labor Department; United States Weather Bureau (Department of Commerce); Corcoran Art Gallery; American Red Cross; Continental Hall (D. A. R.); Constitution Hall; Pan American Union; Navy Building; National Academy of Sciences; Titanic Memorial; United States Naval Museum; and George Washington University; the White House; Treasury; Lincoln Museum in Ford's Theater; Franciscan Monastery; Soldiers' Home; Government Printing

Office; Masonic Temple; United States Chamber of Commerce.

A drive out Conduit Road to Great Falls will take you through historic Georgetown where you may see one of the oldest United States customhouses, Georgetown University, the survey office of George Washington, and the home of Major L'Enfant, who laid out the city of Washington. Thence Conduit Road follows the bed of the old Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. Returning, branch off on Reservoir Road, then north on Thirty-seventh Street to Wisconsin Avenue to the National Cathedral; Dumbarton House, Headquarters National Society Colonial Dames; United States Naval Observatory; Bureau of Standards; British Embassy; Taft Bridge; National Zoological Park; Rock Creek Park to Pierce's Mill and Joaquin Miller Cabin; Arlington Bridge (Potomac River); Washington-Hoover Airport; United States Experimental Farm; view of the District from Mount Vernon Boulevard; Historic Alexandria; George Washington Masonic National Memorial; Christ Church; Washington's Lodge; Alexandria Gazette, founded in 1784 (oldest United States daily); Carlyle House; Gadsby's Tavern; Marshall House; Pohick Church; Mount Vernon, returning to Alexandria over Memorial Highway; Arlington Radio Station; Arlington National Cemetery; Tomb of Unknown Soldier; the Lee Mansion, a National Memorial (Home of General Robert E. Lee); Fort Myer; Rosslyn; Key Bridge.

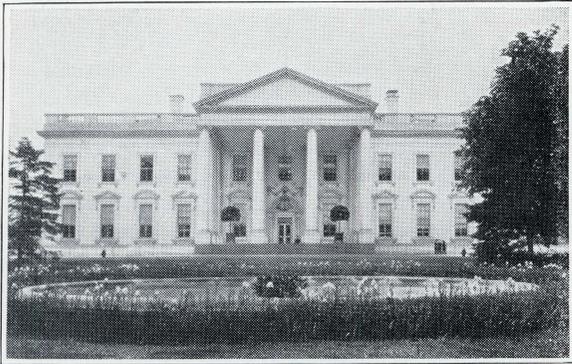
Starting at the foot of Sixteenth Street, at Lafayette Square, you pass St. John's "Church of the Presidents" on the northeast corner, the National Geographic Society, Carnegie Institution, Scottish Rite Temple, Henderson Castle, embassies and legations,

Meridian Park, Walter Reed Hospital, and on to the District Line.

You may possibly arrange to see a sporting event at the Griffith Stadium or the Riverside Stadium; play golf on the public links in Potomac Park, Rock Creek Park, or Anacostia.

POINTS OF HISTORIC INTEREST IN WASHINGTON AND VICINITY

White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.—The White House gained its name after it was partly burned by the British in 1814. When the walls were repaired, the blackened stone was painted white. A South Carolina architect, James Hoban, designed the building and the cornerstone was laid in 1792.



The White House

United States Capitol and Grounds (open 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.; closed Fourth of July, Christmas, and New Year's Day, and indefinitely on Sundays).—Probably 90 percent of the visitors who come to Washington each year primarily for the purpose of sight-seeing go to the United States Capitol. This building, of course, holds a special interest because it houses the Senators and Representatives who make the laws. Its long, wide corridors and its passageways to the Senate Office Building and House Office Building

never lose interest. The subway cars of the Senate which bring the Senators a quarter of a mile from the Senate Office Building to the Capitol, are ever popular with visitors. Construction of the wing containing the Chamber of the House of Representatives was begun 10 years before the first gun was fired in the Civil War, and of the wing containing the Senate Chamber was started soon afterward. The Capitol is 751 feet 4 inches long, contains a total of 430 rooms, and the cost of construction was \$14,550,000. The Capitol is one of the many old buildings of Washington that is an outstanding example of good architecture. The Corinthian order is used in the external embellishment of the Capitol Building. It



The United States Capitol

is admittedly one of the outstanding Capitol buildings of the world. The offices of the Secretary of the Senate (Col. Edwin A. Halsey) and the Clerk of the House (South Trimble), corresponding offices of

the legislative branch of the Government, are adjacent to the Chamber of the Senate and the Hall of the House of Representatives, respectively. Not too much can be said about the beautiful grounds of the Capitol, 120 acres in extent. On these grounds are trees from many different countries. The variety of trees and shrubbery and the great velvet-like lawns are a sight that remains in the memory.

Corcoran Art Gallery (open 9 a. m., Mondays, noon to 4:30 p. m.; Sundays, 2 to 5 p. m.; closed July 4 and Christmas), Seventeenth Street and New York Avenue NW.—This institution, only a step from the White House, is of unusual interest to visitors. Records of the gallery show that 160,000 persons from various parts of the United States and from foreign countries go to this gallery each year to see the valuable collections of sculpture and paintings, as well as rugs, tapestries, laces, and pottery.

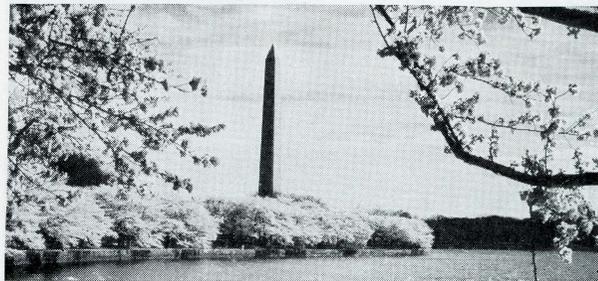
American Red Cross Buildings (open 8:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.; Sundays and holidays, 1 to 4:30 p. m.), Seventeenth Street between D and E NW.—National headquarters of the American Red Cross is the first in the architecturally related group of three buildings which form the complete Red Cross unit. It is of white marble in Grecian style and expresses the beauty of its dedication.

D. A. R. Buildings (open 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.), Seventeenth and D Streets NW.—The D. A. R. group consists of Memorial Continental Hall which was completed in 1910; the administration building containing the national offices of the D. A. R. which was completed in 1920; and Constitution Hall, finished

only a few years ago and having an auditorium that seats 4,000.

Pan-American Building (open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.), Seventeenth Street between Constitution Avenue and C Street NW.—Here is one of the most beautiful and interesting buildings in Washington. It is Latin-American in style and this atmosphere prevails throughout. The building was erected by 21 American republics.

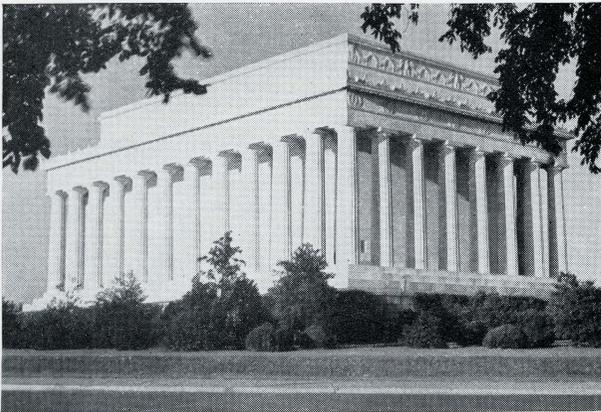
Washington Monument (open 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.; closed Christmas), Monument Grounds.—Thousands of visitors see the Washington Monument every year, ascend to its top, and enjoy a panoramic view of the National Capital. This impressive obelisk, which may be observed from points miles away, is set in a beautiful 60-acre park, known as the Sylvan Theatre and Monument Grounds. The monument rises to a height of 555 feet and 6 inches. It may be ascended either by elevator or stairway and crowds are handled in a way that gives the greatest degree of comfort and convenience.



The Famous Japanese Cherry Blossoms

Speedway—Via Reflecting Pools—Potomac Park.—In the entire country there is no more interesting drive than that along the Speedway. As the motorist proceeds, he has a view of the 3,000 Japanese Cherry Trees bordering the Tidal Basin. The Potomac River with its yachts and other pleasure craft is nearby and there is a sight of marvelous flower gardens and golf courses. Just a short distance across the river may be seen Anacostia, the naval air station.

Lincoln Memorial (open 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.; closed Christmas), Potomac Park.—The Lincoln Memorial was designed by Henry Bacon and was erected at a cost of \$2,000,000. It was dedicated on Memorial Day 1922 by William Howard Taft. The Memorial is on a circular terrace 1,000 feet in diameter. Stretching



The Lincoln Memorial

to the east of the classic structure are large reflecting pools which mirror the Memorial and the Washington Monument nearby. The Memorial is a classic Grecian structure with a main hall 70 feet by 60 feet. There is a colossal statue of Lincoln seated in a chair. It was carved from Georgian marble and, without the pedestal, weighs 150 tons.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing (open 9-11 a. m. and 1-2:30 p. m.), Fourteenth Street at C SW.—

This is one of the largest and most important Government institutions and likewise is a towering monument to system and business accuracy. Here, nearly 5,000 trained employees face the task of making all the Government securities, all the paper money, and all the postage stamps used by the people of the United States. The average number of currency notes delivered each year is approximately 992,000,000. (Closed Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.)

Department of Agriculture—B Street at Thirteenth SW.—This great governmental division, the largest scientific organization in the world, with its 2,000 trained men who work on research alone, to say nothing of the thousands of other employees, has activities all over Washington and in every State in the Union. The Department and its units are working industriously to improve the plight of the farmers and the agricultural condition of the country. Its Beltsville Farms are visited by hundreds of people each year from foreign countries and its Arlington Farms in Virginia are always an attraction. Those who include in their Washington itinerary the Department of Agriculture grounds and the large administration building—750 feet long and 100

ment. On the north are the monumental new Government buildings and the historic old ones.

National Gallery of Art.—The National Gallery of Art is housed in the building recently completed on the Mall at Sixth Street as the gift to the Nation of the late Andrew W. Mellon. During the winter the Mellon and Kress Collections will be installed and the Gallery opened to the public in the early spring. In these collections and the Widener Collection, which is also destined for the National Gallery, outstanding examples will be seen of paintings and sculpture by the greatest American and European masters. The building is one of the largest, most modern, and most completely equipped museums in the world. It is air-conditioned and has two interior garden courts with fountains and other features designed for the comfort of visitors.

Federal Triangle.—Now thrown open to the public is a completed building program that is “the largest single enterprise of the kind ever carried out by any nation in the history of the world.” Known as the Federal Triangle, it stretches for 70 acres reaching from the Ellipse to the United States Capitol Grounds 1 mile away.

Forming the base of the Triangle is the Department of Commerce Building, so large that three ocean liners could be stored in its basement.

One side of the Triangle is formed by the Labor Department headquarters which is separated from the Post Office Department by a small Connecting Wing Building. Here is the sky-blue and gold leaf decorated Government auditorium, the largest in the Capital. The Post Office Department, with its

bronze decorations, sumptuous suite for the Postmaster General, and winding stairways is considered the most elaborate of the Triangle Buildings. Next in line is the Internal Revenue Bureau. The aluminum decorations of the Department of Justice are one of the many unusual features of the building which houses, among other activities, the Bureau of Investigation. Within the small end of the Triangle is the architectural gem of the entire group of buildings—the Archives Building. In this structure, with its huge stone pediments, statues, and immense bronze door are Uncle Sam’s important documents kept safe from fire and theft by the most elaborate system of alarms in the country. The building housing the Federal Trade Commission forms the Apex and completes the triangle.

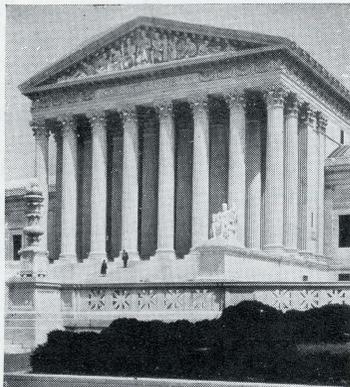
Smithsonian Institution and National Museum Group (open 9 a. m.; Sundays and holidays, 1: 30 p. m. to 4: 30 p. m.; closed Christmas and New Year), Constitution Avenue and Tenth Street NW.—Here in itself is a field for a world of study and research. The buildings of this group are the Smithsonian Institution proper; the National Museum Natural History Buildings; the National Museum Arts and Industries Building; the Aircraft Building and the Freer Gallery of Art. The Aircraft Building contains exhibits of great historic interest. In the Arts and Industries Building is the plane used by Colonel Lindbergh in his history-making trans-Atlantic flight. The library of the Smithsonian Institution is in reality a library system composed of forty-six distinct libraries. It is rich in publications on the natural sciences. It has many works on history, philosophy, literature, and the fine arts.

Supreme Court Building (open 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.).—

A far cry from the days when this dignified body met in a room 24 by 30 feet in area is this building in which has been used more marble than in any other one structure in the world and within the walls of which and on its exterior pediments are examples of some of the finest contemporary art of our time.

Perhaps it is the dignity of the Supreme Court that accounts for the unique appeal of its \$10,000,000 headquarters. Whatever it may be, the new Supreme Court Building takes its place among the beautiful structures of the world—an invincible monument dedicated to law and justice.¹

Folger Shakespeare Library (open 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.; closed Sundays and holidays), 201 East Capitol Street.—One of the newer institutions of Washington, the Shakespeare Library is considered by many as the most artistic building in the world. Its



The United States Supreme Court

¹ "Equal Justice Under Law" is the inscription over the main entrance.

collection of material relating to Shakespeare and his writings is unsurpassed by any other institution of its kind. A discriminating collector, Henry Clay Folger, not only spent a large fortune but many years of his time in collecting Shakespeariana from the four corners of the earth. His collection has established one of the finest memorials of contemporary times. The Folger Library is just across the street from the Library of Congress.

United States Botanic Garden (open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., including Sundays; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 noon), Maryland Avenue between First and Second Streets SW.—This unique conservatory is the new home of the United States Botanic Garden, which contains a large and varied collection of tropical and subtropical plant material.

The new conservatory, with its palm house, its subtropical house, its border houses, its promenades, and its 5-foot cascades, takes rank as one of the finest. Eighty-five tons of aluminum and 300 tons of structural steel were used in the construction. Walking along the 198-foot promenade, the visitors may see a world of flowers of all kinds. Tufa stone, which works into a very fine background, is used around all plant beds. Five hundred and thirty-five steel-shell, concrete-filled piles, 14 inches in diameter, were driven 25 to 60 feet into the ground to support the building.

The Plaza.—The great Plaza development between the Union Station and the United States Capitol is popularly known as the Union Station Plaza. But, properly, it is an extension of the United States Capitol grounds and doubles in area the vast lawn of that historic building previously described. The total area of the Capitol Grounds including the new area is 120

acres. This 120-acre tract of carefully kept terraced lawns, fountains, and growing trees and shrubbery from many different countries is the beautiful sight that greets the visitor to Washington as he arrives at the Union Station. A large, many-jetted, varicolored fountain which handles 3,000 gallons of water a minute, with cascades down to a reflecting pool, forms the central landscaping feature of the tract.

Library of Congress (open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.; Sundays and holidays, 2 to 10 p. m.; closed July 4 and Christmas), First Street between East Capitol and B Streets SE.—No other library in the world surpasses the Congressional Library (the Library of Congress), either as to the size of the building or the number of books, prints, manuscripts, and documents available. The building is notable for its beauty, and its interiors are particularly attractive. Some of the finest mural paintings in the world are to be seen on the walls of the corridors and stairways. The ornate central pavilion on the west front is one of the predominant features, and possibly the most spectacular part of the construction is the grand stairway. It is patronized very consistently by persons from all parts of the country who come to Washington and take up their quarters in the city so they may pursue research work in which they are interested. There are 100 libraries in Washington, but the Library of Congress, of course, stands at the top. The library visited at night is one of the entrancing sights of the world.

Franciscan Monastery (open 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.), 1400 Quincy Street NE.—Mysterious catacombs that recall the early Christian martyrs; exquisite chapels with their inspiring altars, priceless carvings, paint-

ings, and mosaic work; grottos where religious significance is only surpassed by poetic charm; are among the striking characteristics of the Franciscan Monastery which contains such unusual reproductions of the Holy Shrines of Palestine.

Thousands of pilgrims who visit the Nation's Capital and wander among the flowers and trees of the Old World garden so full of ancient religious memories consider the simple and solitary grandeur of the Monastery one of the most beautiful spots in the United States.

The Washington Chapel (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints), Sixteenth Street at Columbia Road, 16 blocks north of the White House.—Free organ recitals of familiar music, followed by a tour of this significant edifice, are offered each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 8 p. m., the year around. This chapel has architectural distinction and challenges attentive interest. It is the only structure in the world built of the attractive Utah "bird's-eye" marble.

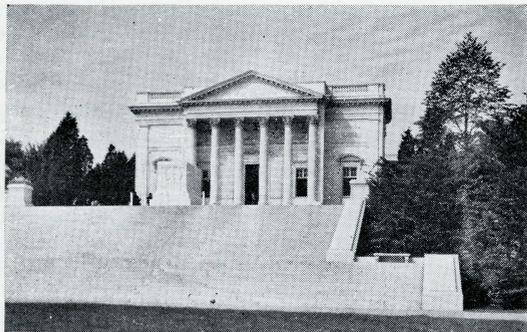
Soldiers' Home (open 9 a. m. to sunset), Rock Creek Church Road at Upshur Street NW.—Three miles north of the United States Capitol and spreading its 500 acres out in the northwestern residential part of the city is the Soldiers' Home, established in 1851. The spacious grounds of the Soldiers' Home are open to the public and are in reality a park. There are many varieties of trees, and 20 miles of hard-surfaced driveways wind through the groves and over the open spaces. A fine view of the city, the Potomac River, and the country for miles around is afforded. There are many commodious buildings for the soldiers.

Arlington Memorial Bridge—West Potomac Park.—

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 5 minutes. It has nine segmented 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.

Arlington National Cemetery, Va. (open all day).—

Thousands of the Nation's brave dead lie in the Arlington National Cemetery, high above Washington and overlooking its broad panorama. On the platform of the majestic amphitheater is the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Visitors from every country in the world see this tomb and pay it homage. Arlington, its graves and monuments, its hallowed Tomb and the historic Lee Mansion National Me-



Arlington Amphitheater and Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

morial, is a place that is never neglected by the thousands who come to see their National Capital.

Alexandria, Va.—The ancient city of Alexandria, within a few minutes' drive of the National Capital, has a veritable atmosphere of the pre-Revolutionary days. Even the names of the streets are significant of the stirring events of the early days of the Nation. There is still intact the old drug store that was the meeting place of the young patriots—Patrick Henry, John Randolph of Roanoke, and the others of that school. Nearby is the Presbyterian Meeting House and the shrine of the Unknown Revolutionary Soldier. Long before Washington was thought of as a city, Alexandria was a flourishing town—a rival of the large town of Boston. George Washington's life was very thoroughly identified with the life of Alexandria. His country home was at Mount Vernon several miles away, but in Alexandria he had his town house. Here he became the first worshipful master of the Masonic Lodge. To see Alexandria with its Carlyle House, its Gadsby's Tavern, the historic Christ Church, and its many other points of interest is to get a glimpse at the early history of the country.

George Washington National Masonic Memorial (open dawn to dark), Alexandria, Va.—The George Washington Memorial, erected at a cost of \$4,000,000, is a worthy shrine for a large fraternity. It stands on a remarkable terraced plaza and towers more than 300 feet into the air. Its beacon light may be seen from points many miles away. To anybody, and particularly to members of the Masonic Order, it is worth the trip to Washington to see this building alone.

Washington National Airport.—Washington's new airport, now approaching completion at Gravelly Point, 10 minutes from the center of the city along the Mount Vernon Memorial Boulevard, promises to be the world's finest. Designed and constructed on the instructions of President Roosevelt to the new Civil Aeronautics Authority 2 years ago, the huge runways are already available for emergency use by the airlines. On September 28, last, the President laid the cornerstone of the Terminal Building. All that now remains to be done is the interior finish and equipment before a formal dedication and opening to general use planned for early spring.

Aside from its aeronautical superiorities, the new field is unique in that it was designed as a whole to serve the Nation as a model and the Capital City as a center of civic and social life. So successfully have these plans been carried out that contracts already have been signed which will cover all operation costs and return the Government a net income of \$100,000 a year on its investment. The public's part of the airport is on rising ground of 173 acres, culminating in the Terminal Building. There will be parking space for 5,000 automobiles, and dining space for 600 persons in a glass-fronted dining room, and a terrace overlooking the field.

All are set in the park-like beauty of the Mount Vernon Boulevard, and the buildings have been carefully designed to reflect the dignity of the colonial and classic atmosphere of the Nation's Capital.

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial (Pantheon Scheme).—A memorial to Thomas Jefferson located on the south shore of the Tidal Basin, about 3,000 feet south of the Washington Monument and on the center

line of the White House is in the process of being completed. It is so located that the Tidal Basin acts as a natural reflecting pool for the architecture framed by the cherry trees lining the shore.

The building itself is white marble and is circular in plan with a portico facing north. The plan consists of a central circular room about 80 feet in diameter, with a domed ceiling. In the center of the marble-lined room, on a great pedestal, will be a heroic standing figure of Jefferson. Space will be found for a suitable inscription from Jefferson's writings in the frieze of the main entablature encircling the room. On the four diagonal points are large panels, excellently arranged for other inscriptions or bas-reliefs.

Surrounding the exterior of the building is a peristyle of Ionic columns about 41 feet high.

The architects were motivated in their choice of a scheme by Jefferson's evident admiration for the



The Thomas Jefferson Memorial

domed Pantheon type of structure, as exemplified by his use of it in the rotunda of the University of Virginia.

Mount Vernon (open daily 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., including Sundays and holidays), Virginia.—The personality of George Washington, the soldier, the statesman, and the planner of the National Capital,



Mount Vernon—Home of George Washington

still lingers in the buildings and grounds of Mount Vernon, his country home. Many of the original Washington furnishings are in the numerous rooms of the historic building. In the side of the hill, a short walk from the old home and overlooking the great sweep of the Potomac, is the Washington shrine—the last resting place of George Washington

and of Martha Washington. The Mount Vernon mansion was built in 1743 by Lawrence Washington, elder half-brother of George Washington.

Fairfax and Great Falls, Va.—The trip back to Washington by Fairfax and Great Falls is one of intense interest. Here in Fairfax is the historic old courthouse of the days of George Washington. This county was the meeting place of the leaders of the Revolution. Great Falls is a miniature Niagara in the Potomac River with its cascades and attractive park.

National Cathedral—Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul (open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; open at any time on Sundays and holidays, except during services), Mount Saint Albans.—“A Cathedral in the purest form of Gothic architecture, that of the fourteenth century, the most beautiful, the most expressive, and the most distinctly Christian the world has ever seen.” With that description as their objective, the architects of the Washington Cathedral are seeing their plans materialize in the inspiring edifice which towers 400 feet above the Potomac River on the Mount Saint Albans site, the most commanding elevation in the District of Columbia.

Rock Creek Park.—Not everybody who visits Washington realizes that virtually in the heart of the city there is a wild parkland area 1,700 acres in extent. It is Rock Creek Park, one of the 665 pleasure grounds in Washington. Rock Creek enters the District of Columbia at the northwest corner, meanders in a southeasterly direction across the city, emptying into the Georgetown channel of the Potomac not far from the Lincoln Memorial.

National Zoological Park (open all day), Adams Mill Road near Ontario Place NW.—The National Zoo in Rock Creek Park is visited by hundreds of thousands of people annually who come from all parts of the world to view the rare specimens of animals and the beautiful buildings and natural out-of-door settings for the several thousand great apes, monkeys, bears, seals, big cats, and elephants and the smaller animals, birds, and reptiles that have been collected for the last 52 years. The new elephant house, with its aluminum art work of prehistoric animals, a special ventilating system, and several cages without bars is one of the outstanding animal houses of its kind in the world. The new mammal house, million-dollar reptile house, and bird house are among the other structures which are considered the finest of their kind in the country. Frigid temperature for the penguins, torrid heat for tropical animals and birds, special violet ray light for the reptiles, outdoor lots with especially constructed "hills" for the mountain goats, and indoor cages, their backgrounds and foliage copying the native habitat of the enclosed animals or birds are some of the interesting features of the zoo.

The National Education Association (open 8:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.), 1201 Sixteenth Street NW.—The National Education Association is the national professional organization of teachers. It corresponds to the American Medical Association and the American Bar Association in the professions of medicine and law, respectively.

The National Education Association was organized at Philadelphia in 1857. It enrolls a membership of more than 220,000 and holds a convention annually,

sometimes attended by nearly 20,000 teachers. National headquarters are maintained in a seven-story building owned by the association at 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., where a staff of 150 specially trained persons is at work on problems of the profession.

Beach and Boat Trips—Maryland and Virginia.—At either Chesapeake Beach or Bay Ridge there are salt-water breezes, bathing, boating, and wonderful places for dinners and refreshments. The opportunity for a refreshing outing on an afternoon, or an afternoon and an evening, is excellent, and if Bay Ridge is the selection, a stop at historic Annapolis on the way back and a sight of the United States Naval Academy grounds is within range. Many boat trips from Washington are available.

New National Guard Armory.—On June 2, 1940, work was begun on the new National Guard Armory for the District of Columbia, symbolizing the successful culmination of a 75-year-long effort to obtain an adequate Armory for the District Guard.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Cox, commanding general of the District National Guard; Senator John H. Overton, chairman of the Senate subcommittee that provided the appropriation; Representative Ross A. Collins, co-sponsor of the legislation in the House of Representatives; and Col. David McCoach, Jr., Commissioner of the District, participated in the ceremonies.

The entire project will cover approximately 7 acres, at a cost of over \$2,750,000.

The first of the two units is under construction at the present time and will consist of a drill hall approximately 250 by 400 feet. The second unit will include the regimental buildings. The entire project will be completed by June 1942.

Larz Anderson House.—The National Headquarters of the Society of the Cincinnati, founded by Gen. George Washington, is the Larz Anderson House, 2118 Massachusetts Avenue NW. There is a museum of articles connected with General Washington, the Continental Army, and the Society; also a large collection of art objects.

STATUES AND MEMORIALS

- George Washington.**—Washington Circle, Pennsylvania Avenue and Twenty-third Street. (Clark Mills.)
- Gen. Andrew Jackson.**—Lafayette Square, opposite the White House. (Clark Mills.)
- Lafayette.**—Lafayette Square, southeast corner. On the pedestal are Rochambeau and Duportail, of the Army, and De Grasse and D'Estaing, of the Navy. (A. Falquiere and A. Mercie.)
- Rochambeau.**—Lafayette Square, southwest corner. (M. Hamar.)
- Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko.**—Lafayette Square, northeast corner. (Antonio Popiel.)
- Gen. Wm. T. Sherman.**—Sherman Plaza, south of the Treasury. (Carl Rohl Smith.)
- Gen. Scott.**—Soldiers' Home Grounds. (Launt Thompson.)
- Gen. Winfield Scott.**—Scott Circle, Massachusetts Avenue and Sixteenth Street. (H. K. Brown.)
- Daniel Webster.**—Scott Circle, west side. (G. Trentanove.)
- Dr. Samuel Hahnemann.**—Scott Circle, east side. (C. H. Niehaus.)
- Gen. James B. McPherson.**—McPherson Square, Vermont Avenue and Fifteenth Street. (L. T. Rebisso.)
- Gen. George H. Thomas.**—Thomas Circle, Massachusetts Avenue and Fourteenth Street. (J. Q. A. Ward.)

- Martin Luther.**—Thomas Circle, Vermont Avenue and Fourteenth Street. A replica of the central figure of the Luther Memorial at Worms, Germany. The sculptor of the original memorial was Rieschel.
- Gen. George B. McClellan.**—Connecticut Avenue and Columbia Road. (F. MacMonnies.)
- Gen. Philip H. Sheridan.**—Sheridan Circle, Massachusetts Avenue and Twenty-third Street. (Gutzon Borglum.)
- Dupont Memorial Fountain.**—Dupont Circle, Massachusetts Avenue and Nineteenth Street. (Daniel Chester French.)
- Admiral David G. Farragut.**—Farragut Square, Connecticut Avenue and K Street. (Vinnie Ream Hoxie.)
- Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.**—Connecticut Avenue and M Street. (William Couper.)
- John Witherspoon.**—(A signer of the Declaration of Independence.) Connecticut Avenue and N. Street. (William Couper.)
- Gen. John A. Logan.**—Logan Circle, Thirteenth Street and Rhode Island Avenue. (F. Simmons.)
- Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock.**—Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Street. (Henry Ellicott.)
- Stephenson Grand Army Memorial.**—Seventh Street and Louisiana Avenue. (J. Massey Rhind.)
- Gen. John A. Rawlins.**—Rawlins Park, Eighteenth and E Streets NW. (Joseph A. Bailey.)
- Benjamin Franklin.**—Pennsylvania Avenue and Tenth Street. (Jacques Jouvenal.)
- Count Pulaski.**—Pennsylvania Avenue and Thirteenth Street. (Casimir Chodzinski.)

- Alexander R. Shepherd.**—Pennsylvania Avenue and Fourteenth Street. (U. S. J. Dunbar.)
- Joseph Henry.**—Smithsonian Grounds. (W. W. Story.)
- Dr. Samuel Gross.**—Smithsonian Grounds. (A. S. Calder.)
- Louis J. M. Daguerre.**—Smithsonian Grounds. (J. S. Hartley.)
- John Paul Jones.**—Foot of Seventeenth Street. (C. H. Niehaus.)
- Francis Asbury.**—Sixteenth and Mount Pleasant Streets. (Augustus Likeman.)
- Wm. Jennings Bryan.**—Twenty-sixth Street and Constitution Avenue. (Gutzon Borglum.)
- James Buchanan.**—Meridian Hill Park. (Hans Schuler.)
- Edmund Burke.**—Massachusetts Avenue, Eleventh and L Streets NW. (Copy of Howard Thomas.)
- Joseph J. Darlington.**—Judiciary Park. (C. P. Jenne-
wein.)
- John Ericsson.**—Riverside Drive, West Potomac Park. (J. E. Fraser.)
- First Division Memorial.**—Grounds south of State, War, and Navy Buildings. (D. C. French.)
- Cardinal James Gibbons.**—Park Road, Pine, and Sixteenth Streets NW. (Lisr Lentelli.)
- Samuel Gompers.**—Tenth Street and Massachusetts Avenue NW. (Robert Aitken.)
- Gen. George Gordon Meade.**—Union Square. (Charles Grafty.)
- San Martin.**—Judiciary Park. (Copy of Dumont.)
- Titanic Memorial.**—New Hampshire Avenue and E Street, west of Twenty-seventh Street NW. (G. V. Whitney.)
- Gen. Artemas Ward.**—Nebraska and Massachusetts Avenues NW. (Leonard Crunelle.)

- John Barry.**—Franklin Square, Fourteenth Street between I and K Streets. (John J. Boyle.)
- Dr. Benjamin Rush.**—Naval Museum of Hygiene, Twenty-third and E Streets. (R. Hinton Perry.)
- Christopher Columbus.**—Union Station Plaza. (Lorado Taft.)
- John Marshall.**—West Front of Capitol. (W. W. Story.)
- Peace Monument.**—Pennsylvania Avenue and First Street. (F. Simmons.)
- James Garfield.**—Maryland Avenue and First Street SW. (J. Q. A. Ward.)
- Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.**—Botanic Gardens, First Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. (Henry M. Shrady.)
- Emancipation Statue.**—Lincoln Park, East Capitol and Eleventh Streets NE. (Thomas Ball.)
- Abraham Lincoln.**—South front of United States courthouse, Judiciary Park. (Lot Flannery.)
- Albert Pike.**—Third and D Streets. (G. Trentanove.)
- Gen. Nathaniel Greene.**—Maryland Avenue and Fourth Street NE. (H. K. Brown.)
- Archbishop John Carroll.**—Georgetown University Campus. (Jerome Connor.)
- Lincoln Memorial.**—Potomac Park at foot of Twenty-fourth Street. (Henry Bacon.)
- Baron Von Steuben.**—Lafayette Square. Northwest corner. (Albert Jaegers.)
- Butt-Millet Fountain.**—South of White House Grounds. (Daniel C. French, sculptor; Thomas Hastings, architect.)
- James McMillan Fountain.**—McMillan Park. (Herbert Adams, sculptor; Charles A. Platt, architect.)
- Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet.**—Columbia Institution for the Deaf. (Daniel C. French.)