

Werk

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Washington we thread a tunnel 300 yds. long. Fine view of the Capitol to the right.

43 M. Washington, see below.

b. Viâ Baltimore & Ohio Railroad ('Royal Blue Line').

40 M. RAILWAY in $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr. (fares as above). Express from New York in 5 hrs. (fares as above).

Baltimore, see p. 268. At (9 M.) *Relay Station* the train crosses the fine *Washington Viaduct*, the oldest railway-bridge of stone in America, over the *Patapsco River*. From (18 M.) *Annapolis Junction* a line runs to (20 M.) *Annapolis* (see p. 274). 34 M. *Hyattsville*.

40 M. Washington, see below.

43. Washington.

Railway Stations. *Baltimore & Potomac (Pennsylvania) Railroad* (Pl. E, 4; restaurant), cor. of Sixth and B Sts.; *Baltimore & Ohio* (Pl. F, 3), cor. of New Jersey Ave. and C St. — *Hotel Omnibuses* meet the chief trains (25 c.). Cab into the town, each pers. 25-35 c. (see below).

Hotels. ARLINGTON (Pl. a; D, 3), Vermont Ave., \$5; SHOREHAM (Pl. b; D, 3), 15th St., \$4-5, R. \$1-3; ARNO (Pl. c; C, 3), 916 16th St., \$4-5, R. from \$1; NORMANDIE (Pl. d; D, 3), McPherson Sq., from \$5, R. \$1-3; THE COCHRAN (Pl. s; D, 3), 14th and K Sts., \$5; THE RALEIGH (Pl. r; D, 3), cor. Pennsylvania Ave and 12th St., R. from \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ commercial; THE CAIRO (Pl. p; C, 2), cor. of Sixteenth and Q Sts., \$3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4; WILLARD'S (Pl. e; D, 3), cor. of Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St., from \$3, R. from \$1; EBBITT HO. (Pl. f; D, 3), F St., near 14th St.; RIGGS HO. (Pl. g; D, 3), cor. G and 15th Sts., \$3-5; METROPOLITAN (Pl. i; E, 4), Pennsylvania Ave., 6th and 7th Sts., \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4, these four old-established houses on the American plan, much frequented by politicians; COLONIAL (formerly *Wormley's*; Pl. h, D 3), cor. H and 15th Sts.; WELLINGTON (formerly *Welcker's*; Pl. k, D 3), from \$3, R. from \$1; CHAMBERLIN (Pl. l; D, 3), R. from \$1; THE GRAYTON (Pl. q; C, 2), Connecticut Ave., from \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$; GORDON, 16th St., between H and I Sts.; THE REGENT (Pl. m; D, 3), cor. Pennsylvania Ave and 15th St.; ST. JAMES (Pl. o; E, 4), R. from \$1; LA FETRA'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, cor. of G and 11th Sts., unpretending, \$2 Also numerous small *Family Hotels and Boarding Houses* (\$10-20 a week).

Restaurants. At the *Shoreham*, *Wellington*, *Chamberlin*, *Raleigh*, and other hotels on the European plan (see above); *Harvey*, 1016 Pennsylvania Ave. (steamed oysters, etc.); *Losekam*, 1325 F St.; *Hancock*, 1234 Pennsylvania Ave., a quaint little place (men only), with a collection of relics; *Capitol Restaurants*, see p. 279; *Fussell*, 1425 New York Ave. (ice-cream, etc.); *La Fetra's Luncheon Rooms*, see above (frequented-by ladies); restaurant of the *Pennsylvania Station* (see above).

Tramways (mostly on the 'underground trolley' system) and Omnibuses ('*Herdies*') traverse many of the principal streets.

Cabs (Hacks and Hansoms). For 15 squares each pers. 25 c., each addit. 5 squares 10 c., at night (12.30-5 a.m.) 40 and 15 c.; per hr., 1-2 pers., 75 c., each addit. $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 20 c., 3-4 pers. \$1 and 25 c., at night \$1, 25 c., \$1 $\frac{1}{4}$, 35 c. Two-horse Hacks, 1-4 pers., per. hr. \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$, each addit. $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 25 c. To Arlington \$5, *Soldiers' Home* \$5, *Great Falls of the Potomac* \$20.

Steamers ply daily from 7th St. Wharf (Pl. E, 5) to *Norfolk* (p. 371), *Old Point Comfort* (p. 372), *Mt. Vernon* (see p. 289), and other river-landings; also, at irregular intervals (see daily papers), to *Baltimore* (p. 268), *Philadelphia* (p. 230), *New York* (p. 6), *Boston* (p. 81), etc. *Steam Ferry* hourly from 7th St. Wharf to *Alexandria* (p. 289; fare 15 c.).

Places of Amusement. *Lafayette Opera House* (Pl. D, 3), Lafayette Sq.; *Grand Opera House* (Pl. D, 3), 15th St.; *New National Theatre* (Pl.

D, 3), E St; *Academy of Music*, cor. of D and 9th Sts. (Pl. E, 3); *Columbia* (Pl. D, 3), F St.; *Bijou* (Pl. E, 4), 9th St. — *Panorama of the Battle of Gettysburg* (Pl. D, 3, 4), 15th St.

Art Collections. *Corcoran Gallery*, see p. 285; *Waggaman's Private Gallery*, see p. 288 (on Thurs., Jan. to April, 11-4; fee 50c., devoted to charity; tickets at 1113 Pennsylvania Ave.).

Clubs. *Metropolitan* (Pl. C, 3); *Army & Navy*; *Cosmos* (scientific; Pl. D, 3); *University*; *Columbia Athletic*, with fine gymnasium, etc.; *Gridiron Club*; *National Press Club*.

General Post Office (Pl. D, 3), Pennsylvania Ave., between 11th and 12th Sts.

British Embassy (Pl. C, 2), Connecticut Ave.; *Sir Julian Pauncefote*, (r. C. M. G., K. C. B., Ambassador.

Note. Visitors will find all the official addresses and much miscellaneous information of a useful nature in the *Congressional Directory* (35 c.).

The *City of Washington*, the capital of the United States, lies on the left bank of the *Potomac*, at the confluence of the main stream with the E. branch, 156 M. from Chesapeake Bay and 185 M. from the Atlantic Ocean. It covers an area of about 10 sq. M., and in 1890 had 188,932 inhab. (with *Georgetown*, 202,978; now estimated at 280,000). The city is in many respects one of the most beautiful in the United States, being finely laid out, with wide asphalted streets, opening up vistas of handsome public buildings, monuments, or leafy squares, with the Capitol and the Washington Monument dominating the entire view. Its plan may be described as that of a wheel laid on a gridiron, the rectangular arrangement of the streets having superimposed upon it a system of radiating avenues, lined with trees and named for the different states of the Union. The streets running N. and S. are numbered, those running E. and W. are named by the letters of the alphabet. The *Circles* formed by the intersection of the streets and avenues are one of the most charming features of the city. *Pennsylvania Avenue*, between the Capitol and the White House (a distance of $1\frac{1}{3}$ M.), is the chief thoroughfare, and other important business-streets are *7th St.*, *14th St.*, *9th St.*, and *F St.* Among the finest residence-streets are *Massachusetts Ave.*, *Vermont Ave.*, *Connecticut Ave.*, and *16th St.*

The present site of the national capital of the United States was selected in 1790, mainly through the agency of George Washington; and the Federal District of Columbia, 100 sq. M. in area, was set apart for this purpose, on territory ceded by Maryland and Virginia. The Virginia portion of the district was, however, retroceded in 1846, and the present area of the District of Columbia is 65 sq. M. Its population in 1890 was 230,392 (75,927 coloured). The district is ruled directly by the President and Congress, through a board of Commissioners appointed under an act of 1874; and its inhabitants belong to no state and have no voice either in national or local government. The plan of the city of Washington was due to *Major l'Enfant*, a French officer of engineers; and the intention was to make the Capitol (see p. 277) its centre, with streets and avenues radiating from it in all directions. It was at first proposed to call it *Federal City*, but this name was changed to *Washington* in 1791.

The foundation-stone of the Capitol was laid in 1793; the seat of government was removed to Washington in 1800; and in 1802 the city received its charter. In 1814 the city was taken by the British, who burned the Capitol. In 1810 the population was 8208; in 1840 it was 23,364; and in 1880 it was 147,307. In 1871 the city was still in a very

backward condition; but the substitution in that year of a territorial for a municipal government inaugurated a series of reforms, which completely revolutionized the appearance of the city and left it one of the most comfortable and beautiful in the world. The commerce and manufactures of Washington are unimportant, and its prosperity depends on its position as the seat of Congress and the Government Offices. There are probably 40,000 army and navy officers and civil servants in Washington, and these with their families make a large proportion of the population. The sobriquet of 'City of Magnificent Distances', applied to Washington when its framework seemed unnecessarily large for its growth, is still deserved, perhaps, for the width of its streets and the spaciousness of its parks and squares.

The best time to visit Washington is during the sitting of Congress, which lasts from the first Mon. in Dec to March 4th in the odd-numbered years, and till June, July, or later in the even-numbered years. The city itself is seen to greatest advantage in May or October. In summer (July-Sept.) it is very hot and is deserted by many of its inhabitants. The Public Offices are all open to the public, free, between 9 or 10 and 2; and the attendants will show on application any rooms not actually occupied.

The ***Capitol** (Pl. F, 4), finely situated on a hill 90 ft. above the level of the Potomac, dominates the entire city with its soaring dome and ranks among the most beautiful buildings in the world. It is 751 ft. in length and 121-324 ft. wide, and consists of a main edifice of sandstone, painted white, and of two wings of white marble. It covers an area of 3½ acres. The main building, with its original low-crowned dome, was completed in 1827; the wings and the new iron *Dome*, 288 ft. high, were added in 1851-65. Numerous architects have been employed on the building, of whom it may be enough to mention *Mr. T. U. Walter*, designer of the extensions and the dome. The general style is classic, with Corinthian details. The principal façade looks towards the E., as the city was expected to spread in that direction, and the Capitol thus turns its back upon the main part of the city and on the other government buildings. A fine marble **Terrace* (view), 884 ft. long, approached by two broad flights of steps, has, however, been constructed on the W. side of the Capitol and adds great dignity to this view of the building. The dome, which is 270 ft. high, is surmounted by a figure of Freedom, by *Crawford*, 19½ ft. high (comp. p. 282). The total cost of the building up to the present time has been \$16,000,000 (3,200,000*l.*).

The Capitol stands in a park of about 50 acres in extent, laid out by *Olmsted*. In the plaza on the E. side, opposite the central portico, is a colossal *Statue of George Washington*, by *Greenough*.

The *Front* or *East Façade* is preceded by three porticos, the main entrance being in the centre. To the right of the central portico is the *Settlement of America*, a marble group by *Greenough*; to the left is the *Discovery of America*, a figure of Columbus by *Persico*. In the pediment above the portico is a relief of the *Genius of America*, by *Persico*; and in the pediment above the N. portico is a group representing the *Civilization of the United States*, by *Crawford*. The inauguration of the Presidents of the United States takes place on the broad steps in front of the main doorway.

*Interior (open, 9-4; guide, unnecessary, 50c. per hr.). The beautiful **Bronze Doors* are adorned with reliefs by *Randolph Rogers*, representing

events in the life of Columbus (cast at Munich, 1851). To the right and left are statues of *Peace and War*, by *Persico*. — We first enter the —

ROTUNDA, below the Dome, 96 ft. in diameter and 180 ft. high. The walls are adorned with eight historical paintings (named from right to left): 1 (to the right) Landing of Columbus in 1492, by *Vandertyn*; 2. Embarkation of the Pilgrims at Delfthaven in 1620, by *Weir*; 3. Washington resigning his commission at Annapolis in 1783, by *Trumbull*; 4. Surrender of Cornwallis in 1781, by *Trumbull*; 5. Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga in 1777, by *Trumbull*; 6. Signing the Declaration of Independence (1776), by *Trumbull*; 7. Baptism of Pocahontas (1613), by *Chapman*; 8. Discovery of the Mississippi by De Soto in 1541, by *Powell*. Above these paintings is a band of frescoes, in imitation of relief, by *Brumidi* and *Costagini*, representing scenes from American history from the Landing of Columbus to the Celebration of the Centennial of Independence at Philadelphia. The ceiling painting, also by *Brumidi*, depicts the Apotheosis of Washington, with figures of Liberty, Victory, the 13 Original States, and other allegorical groups. The reliefs above the doors represent the Landing of the Pilgrims, Penn's Treaty with the Indians, Pocahontas and Capt. Smith, and Daniel Boone and the Indians. — A staircase at the N.W. corner of the Rotunda ascends to the *Whispering Gallery*, in the interior of the dome, and to the lantern on the top of the dome (288 ft.), which commands a splendid *View of Washington. Pennsylvania Avenue (r.) and Maryland Avenue (l.) diverge like the spokes of a fan, and between them is the Mall, a broad enclosure containing the Smithsonian and other public institutions, with the tall Washington Monument towering above all. The Pension Office is conspicuous to the N.W. The White House is almost concealed by the Treasury (at the end of Pennsylvania Ave.). — The door on the W. side of the Rotunda leads to the rooms formerly occupied by the Congressional Library (p. 279).

The door on the S. side of the Rotunda leads to the Old Hall of Representatives, now the *National Hall of Statuary*, a semicircular apartment, containing statues of eminent Americans, each State being allowed to send 'effigies of two of her chosen sons'. Among the other sculptures are statues of Washington (cast of *Houdon's* statue, p. 367), Lincoln (by *Miss Ream*, now *Mrs. Hoxie*), Jefferson (by *David d'Angers*), and Hamilton (by *Stone*). There are also a few portraits. The allegorical Clock is by *Franconi*. A brass plate in the S.W. corner of the floor marks the spot where *John Quincy Adams* fell on Feb. 21st, 1848, two days before his death. This room has some curious 'whispering gallery' properties, which, however, require the aid of an habitué to discover.

Leaving the Statuary Hall by the corridor on its S. side, we next enter the wing devoted to the House of Representatives.

The **Hall of Representatives** (open to visitors before noon, when the House meets; galleries open at all times), occupying the centre of this wing, is a plain and business-like apartment, 139 ft. long, 93 ft. wide, and 36 ft. high. It contains desks for 352 members and 4 delegates. To the right of the Speaker is the pedestal on which the mace is placed when the House is called to order. To the right and left are portraits of Washington (by *Vandertyn*) and Lafayette (by *Ary Scheffer*). The walls are adorned by two pictures by *Bierstadt* (Landing of Hudson and Discovery of California) and a fresco by *Brumidi* (Washington demanding the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown). Like the House of Commons, the hall is lighted through glass-panels in the ceiling. The *Galleries* round the Hall can seat 2500 people; different sections are reserved for ladies (with their escorts), gentlemen, the press, the diplomatic corps, and the families of members and officials. The general proceedings of the House are roughly similar to those of the House of Commons, but the noise and confusion are greater and it is a rare thing for a speaker to receive the attention of the whole House. The Republicans affect one side of the hall, and the Democrats the other. The Speaker has no distinguishing dress, and members do not wear their hats in the House. A novel feature to the European visitor is the presence in the House of a number of page-boys, who are summoned by the clapping of hands.

The Hall is surrounded with corridors, affording access to *Committee Rooms* (many of them with frescoes) and the *Rooms of Officials*.

On the E. and W. are *Staircases* ascending to the *Galleries*. On the wall of the E. staircase is a large painting, by *Carpenter*, of the Signing of the Proclamation of Emancipation, with portraits of Lincoln and his Cabinet (Sept. 22nd, 1863); and at its foot is a Statue of Jefferson, by *Powers*. On the W. staircase is *Leutze's* large painting of Westward Ho., with a view of the Golden Gate, by *Bierstadt*, below. The upper floor also contains various *Committee Rooms*. — The basement-floor, below the House of Representatives, contains a good *Restaurant*.

The door on the N. side of the Rotunda (p. 278) leads into the N. wing of the original Capitol (see p. 277), on the right (E.) side of which is the *Supreme Court Room*, formerly the *Senate Chamber* (open to visitors; injured by fire in 1838). The U. S. Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice (Hon. M. W. Fuller) and eight Associate Justices. Sessions from Oct. to May (12-4). The judges wear robes but no wigs, the counsel neither gowns nor wigs. — In the *Robing Room* are portraits of former Chief Justices.

We now pass through a corridor leading to the Senate Wing. The *Senate Chamber* is smaller (113 ft. long, 80 ft. wide, and 36 ft. high) and more ornate than the House of Representatives. The general arrangements of the seats, galleries, etc., are like those of the House, and the Senate also meets at noon. The Vice-President of the United States is the official President of the Senate; and niches in the walls contain busts of all the Vice-Presidents. The Senators are 90 in number. — To the N. of the Senate are the *President's Room*, richly adorned with frescoes and gilding; the *Marble Reception Hall*; and the *Vice-President's Room*, with a fine portrait of Washington, by Rembrandt Peale. When the Senate is in session, visitors to these rooms require the permission of a Senator; at other times they may enter them, if open, and apply to the messengers if closed. Several of the *Senate Committee Rooms* are also handsomely decorated. — At the foot of the *E. Staircase*, ascending to the *Galleries*, is a statue of Franklin by *Powers*; on the wall is Perry's Victory on Lake Erie (1813), a large painting by *Powell*. At the foot of the *W. Staircase* is a statue of John Hancock, by *Stone*; on the wall is the Storming of Chapultepec, Mexico (1847), by *Walker*. At the head of this staircase is a portrait of Washington by *C. W. Peale*. The rooms and corridors of the *Upper Floor* contain various portraits and paintings. In the basement is a *Restaurant*.

The *Bronze Doors* of the Senate Wing, opening on the N.E. portico, represent various scenes of American history, in relief, by *Crawford*.

The *Basement* of the Capitol contains *Committee Rooms*, *Storage Rooms*, *Restaurants* (see above), etc. The walls and ceilings of the corridors are frescoed, and some of the *Committee Rooms* are also handsomely decorated (admission on application to the messengers). The *Ventilating and Heating Apparatus* is also interesting. In the centre, below the Dome, is the *Crypt*, with 40 Doric columns. In a small vestibule, reached from the outside by the door under the colonnade to the right of the main steps, are *Six Columns*, in the form of stalks of Indian corn, said to have been suggested by Jefferson (comp. p. xc).

We may leave the building by the W. terrace and steps (see p. 277).

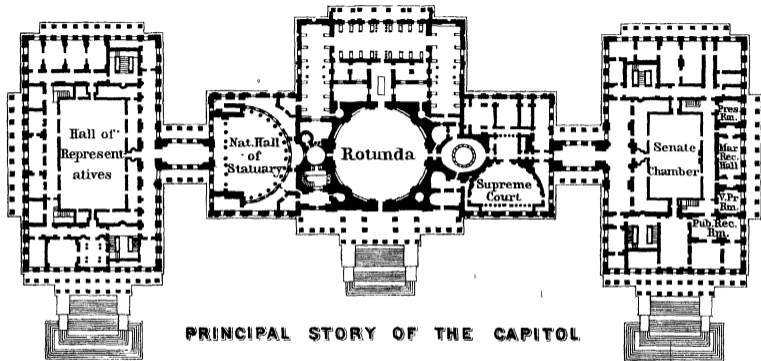
To the S.E. of the Capitol stands the *New Congressional Library* (Pl. F, 4), an enormous structure in the Italian Renaissance style, 470 ft. long and 340 ft. wide, erected in 1888-97 at a cost of \$6,180,000. The building was accomplished by *Gen. T. L. Casey*, Chief of Engineers U. S. A., with the aid of *Bernard R. Green*, *E. P. Casey*, *J. L. Smithmeyer*, and *P. J. Pelts*. It is in the form of a quadrangle, enclosing four courts and a central rotunda surmounted by a flat gilded dome and lantern. The main entrance, on the W. side, is preceded by a broad flight of steps and a granite terrace, against the retaining wall of which is an effective

fountain by *R. Hinton Perry*. At each corner and in the middle of the W. and E. façades are projecting pavilions. The sculptural adornment of the ornate W. façade includes a series of ethnological heads (over the windows), busts of Demosthenes, Emerson, Irving, Goethe, Franklin, Macaulay, Hawthorne, Scott, and Dante (portico), and groups representing Literature, Art, and Science (spandrels of the entrance-porch). The three bronze doors represent Printing (centre), Tradition (left), and Writing (right), the first by *Fred. Macmonnies*, the others by *Olin T. Warner*. — The library can accommodate 4 or 5 million vols., and at present contains 800,000, besides 250,000 pamphlets. Its use is free to all adults, but none but members of Congress and a few privileged officials have the right to take books out of the building. The building is open to visitors from 9 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m. Descriptive handbooks at the entrance (10 and 25c.). Restaurant in the attic of the pavilion.

The *Interior of the Congressional Library is sumptuously adorned with painting, sculpture, coloured marbles, and gilding. These decorations, while very unequal in merit and at times somewhat confused and over-garish, produce on the whole a very imposing effect. No fewer than fifty American artists are represented in the work. Only a few of the numerous paintings can be mentioned below; for details the reader is referred to the works themselves and to the special handbooks mentioned above. The W. portico opens on the MAIN ENTRANCE HALL, constructed of white Italian marble. To the right and left are massive marble staircases, richly adorned with sculpture. The ceiling of the Hall, 72 ft. above the marble flooring, is resplendent in blue and yellow. The arcade or vestibule on the W. side of the hall has stucco figures of Minerva and a coffered ceiling in white and gold. The arcade to the S. is adorned with Paintings by *Henry O. Walker*, representing Lyric Poetry. In the N. arcade are paintings by *C. S. Pearce*. The E. arcade, opening from the Hall by a *Commemorative Arch*, contains the Evolution of the Book, painted by *J. W. Alexander*. The lobby beyond, leading to the Reading Room (see below; this entrance for readers only), has five paintings by *Elihu Vedder*, symbolizing different forms of Government. — The S.W. CURTAIN CORRIDOR (on the side next the court), leading to the S. from the Entrance Hall, has Greek Heroes by *Walter McEwen*. It opens on the gorgeous HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES READING ROOM. In the S.W. Pavilion is the more dignified SENATE READING ROOM. The N.W. CURTAIN CORRIDOR has paintings of the Muses by *Edw. Simmons*. The N.W. PAVILION is decorated by *Dodge and Thompson*.

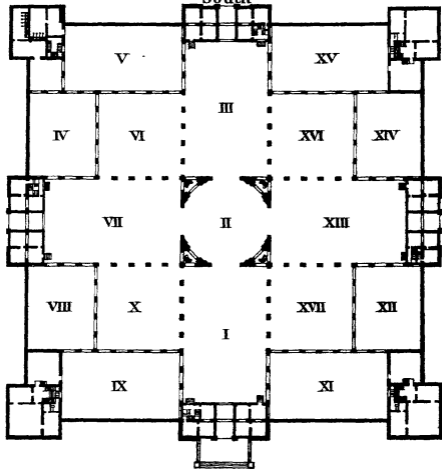
We now ascend to the first floor. The CORRIDORS above the arcades of the Entrance Hall are adorned with symbolical frescoes of the Virtues (in a Pompeian style) by *Maynard* (N. and S.), the Senses and figures of Wisdom, Understanding, Knowledge, and Philosophy by *Robert Reid* (N.), Literature by *Barse* (E.), the Graces and the Seasons by *F. W. Benson* (S.), and the Sciences by *Shirlaw* (W.). The other decorations are also elaborate. — The frescoes in the S.W. GALLERY, by *Kenyon Cox*, illustrate the Sciences and Arts, those in the S.W. PAVILION, by *Maynard*, illustrate the Discovery and Settlement of America; the panels of Peace and War in the N.W. PAVILION are by *Melchers*; the paintings of Art, Literature, Music, Science, and Ambition (ceiling) in the N.W. GALLERY are by *W. L. Dodge*; the Elements in the S.E. PAVILION are by *R. L. Dodge* and *E. E. Garnsey*; the Seals of the U. S. in the N.E. PAVILION are by *Garnsey* and *Van Ingen*. — Several of these rooms will be used for special collections of books, or for the exhibition of objects of historical, artistic, or literary interest.

From the E. corridor (see above) a short staircase, the landing of which is adorned with a fine mosaic of Minerva by *Elihu Vedder*, ascends to the visitors' gallery of the *READING ROOM ROTUNDA, perhaps the finest



NATIONAL MUSEUM

South



Main Entrance
North

and most thoroughly satisfactory part of the whole building. The chamber, which is 100 ft. in diameter and 125 ft. in height, accommodates about 300 readers (British Museum Reading Room 360; Bates Hall at Boston 250-300). It is richly adorned with dark marble from Tennessee, red marble from Numidia, and yellow marble from Siena. The eight massive piers are surmounted by symbolical female figures of Religion (Baur), History (French), Art (A. St. Gaudens), etc.; and along the parapet of the gallery are sixteen bronze statues of persons eminent in the fields denoted by the symbolic figures. Among these are Homer, by L. St. Gaudens, Shakspeare, by Macmonnies, Herodotus, by French, etc. The dome is covered with elaborate coffered ornamentation in stucco, and round its 'collar' are frescoes by *E. H. Blashfield*, representing the Progress of Civilization (best seen from the floor of the reading-room). Among the allegorical figures in this frieze may be detected portraits of Ellen Terry (England), Mary Anderson (Middle Ages), and Abraham Lincoln (America). The inside of the lantern is embellished with an allegorical group of 'Human Understanding', also by *E. H. Blashfield* (not visible from the gallery). The stained-glass windows exhibit combinations of the arms of the Union and the various States. The clock was designed by *John Flanagan*. Winding iron staircases in the piers ascend to the lantern and to an outside gallery encircling the rotunda and commanding a beautiful view. — The reading-room is admirably lighted, and the arrangements for bringing the books from the 'stacks' to the readers and the other practical equipments are of the latest and best description. It is connected with the Capitol by a tunnel $\frac{1}{4}$ M. long, 6 ft. high, and 4 ft. wide, by means of which a Member of Congress can procure a book in 3 minutes.

At the foot of the flights of steps descending from the terrace on the W. side of the Capitol is a colossal *Statue of Chief Justice Marshall* (1755-1835), by Story. The broad walk to the N. (r.) leads to the *Naval or Peace Monument*, by Simmons. The walk to the S. (l.) leads to the *Statue of President Garfield* (1831-81), by J. Q. A. Ward.

The first part of the Reservation is occupied by the **Botanic Gardens** (Pl. E, F, 4; 9-6), with palm-houses, conservatories, and the handsome *Bartholdi Fountain*.

We may now walk through the two small parks to the W. of this point, cross the railway, and visit the building of the *United States Fish Commission* (Pl. E, 4; entr. in 6th St.; 9-4), where the processes of fish-breeding may be inspected (aquarium). — A little farther to the W., beyond 7th St., stands the **Army Medical Museum* (Pl. E, 4; 9-4), containing a pathological collection, a collection of army medical supplies, and a library of 200,000 volumes. — Adjacent are monuments to *Daguerre* and to *Samuel D. Gross* (1805-84); the latter, by Calder, was erected by American physicians in 1897.

Immediately to the W. of the Medical Museum is the ***National Museum** (Pl. E, 4), a large brick building 327 ft. square, containing valuable and excellently arranged collections of natural history, anthropology, biology, and geology, derived mainly from the scientific operations of the U. S. Government. It is under the direction of the Smithsonian Institute (p. 283). Over the entrance is a group representing Columbia as protectress of Science and Industry. Admission free, 9-4.30 (closed on Sun.).

Department of Anthropology. The **NORTH HALL OF HALL OF AMERICAN HISTORY** (Pl. 1), which we first enter, is mainly devoted to a chronologically arranged series of collections illustrating American history from the period

of discovery to the present day. The wall-cases are at present occupied by musical instruments. Over the entrance is a large panel of Limoges faience, representing man's triumphs over the material universe. — The ROTUNDA (Pl. II) is encircled with seats for the benefit of the public and is embellished with a fountain, above which rises the original model of the statue of Freedom on the Dome of the Capitol (p. 277). — In the WEST NORTH RANGE (Pl. XI) is the "Collection of Paintings by *George Catlin*, illustrating the manners and customs of the North American Indians. Mr Catlin spent 8 years (1832-40) among the Indians, visiting 48 different tribes and painting all of the 600 paintings from nature. The floor-cases illustrate the arts and customs of the Indian tribes between the Atlantic coast and the Rocky Mts. — To the S lies the NORTH WEST RANGE (Pl. XII), with interesting exhibits pertaining to the tribes of the N.W. coast of N. America (totem-poles, etc.) and of the Esquimaux on the Arctic shores. — To the left is the NORTH WEST COURT (Pl. XVII), the exhibits of which illustrate the life of the Pueblo Indians of the S.W. (comp. p. 283). The gallery above, entered from the Rotunda, contains collections of tribes in the S.W. part of N. America and Mexico — The WEST HALL (Pl. XIII), entered from the N.W. Range, contains European, African, and Asiatic collections, the Japanese and Korean exhibits being especially attractive. Here also is part of the Glover Collection of Chinese coins.

The N. Gallery has Polynesian collections, and the S. Gallery has a collection of religious ceremonial objects. — We now cross the Rotunda to the EAST HALL (Pl. VII), which contains collections illustrating human progress in transportation, electricity, domestic arts, etc. In the S.E. corner is a small *Restaurant*. — The NORTH EAST RANGE (Pl. VIII) is occupied by a very extensive series, illustrating naval architecture. — The NORTH EAST COURT (Pl. X), entered from the East Hall, is occupied by the graphic art exhibit. The gallery contains collections of ceramics, etc. — The EAST NORTH RANGE (Pl. IX) is to be used as a lecture-hall. The walls are occupied by four large *Flemish* tapestries.

[The extensive collection of American antiquities is exhibited in the Smithsonian building, first floor (see p. 283).]

Department of Biology. This Department covers the field of zoology and botany. The collections exhibited are chiefly American, but the museum is very rich in material from all parts of the world. — To the S. of the East Hall is the SOUTH EAST RANGE (Pl. IV), with casts of American fishes, reptiles, and batrachians. — The EAST SOUTH RANGE (Pl. V) contains an extensive osteological collection arranged systematically. Skeletons of various kinds of whales are suspended from the ceiling. Special series illustrating such subjects as the homologues of the skull and limbs, the structure and modifications of teeth, skin, etc., are also exhibited, and an extensive series of embryological models. The collections include specimens of great rarity, such as skeletons of the extinct Arctic Sea Cow from the Commander Islands, Bering Sea, the Great Auk from Coast of Labrador, and the Gigantic Land Tortoise of Abingdon Island, in the Galapagos Archipelago. — The SOUTH HALL (Pl. III) is devoted to mammals. The ground-floor is occupied by an extensive series of American mammals, including well-mounted specimens of the bison, moose, caribou, and prong-horn antelope, with accessories representing their natural surroundings. A series of papiermaché casts of porpoises, is one of the special features of the collection. Suspended from the ceiling is a cast of one side of a Humpback whale, 32 feet long, with the skeleton inserted in it. — The SOUTH GALLERY (entrance from the Rotunda) contains a representation of the mammal-fauna of the Old World. The African antelopes are especially interesting.

[The remainder of the exhibits of the Department of Biology, including birds, and all the invertebrates, are in the Smithsonian building (p. 283).]

Department of Geology. The SOUTH WEST RANGE (Pl. XIV), entered from the W. Hall, is occupied by the exhibits of the *Division of Mineralogy*. The principal series are collections of minerals (some 8000 specimens), cut stones (3500 specimens), and meteorites (300 specimens). — In the *Division of Systematic and Applied Geology* in the WEST SOUTH RANGE (Pl. XV),

are exhibited (a) collections of rock-forming minerals and rocks, (b) an especially fine series of cave and volcanic products and an American stratigraphic series of rocks and fossils. — The SOUTH WEST COURT (Pl. XVI) contains only economic materials, comprising (a) on the ground-floor an extensive series (3000 specimens) of building and ornamental stones and (b) a series illustrating the mineral resources of the United States. In the gallery is a systematic series of economic products, comprising ores of gold, silver, copper, coals, petroleum, etc. — The SOUTH EAST COURT (Pl. VI) contains the exhibits of the *Division of Vertebrate Palaeontology*, including a considerable series of vertebrate remains, mainly American, and especially rich in the striking *Triceratops* forms from the Cretaceous formations of Wyoming; rare specimens of *Brontotherium*, *Elothervium*, *Miohippus*, and other genera from the Miocene, and *Rhinoceros* and other mammals from the Pliocene formations. In the gallery (entrance from the Rotunda) is a systematic series of invertebrate fossils, probably the richest in the world in Cambrian forms. The collection of fossil insects is also large, the palaeozoic portion being equalled only by that from the coal fields of Commeny, France. In the galleries of the East South and West South Ranges are the fossil plants, including the extensive 'Lacoe Collection' (100,000 specimens from the coal-measures of Pennsylvania).

Just to the W. of the National Museum stands the ***Smithsonian Institution** (Pl. D, 4), a handsome red-stone building in the late-Norman style, erected in 1847-56 at a cost of \$ 450,000 (90,000 l.). The loftiest of the nine towers is 150 ft. high. In front of it is a Statue of Prof. Joseph Henry (1799-1878), the first secretary of the Institution, by *Story*. The Institution is open free, 9-4. Secretary, Dr. S. P. Langley.

The Smithsonian Institution was founded with the proceeds of a legacy of \$ 535,000 bequeathed by an Englishman, *Mr. James Smithsonian* (1754-1829), a natural son of the Duke of Northumberland, 'for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men'. So far as is known Mr. Smithsonian, who was distinguished as a chemist, never visited America, and had no personal relations with that country; and his choice of Washington for the establishment of his institution is supposed to be due to his sympathy with the democratic principles represented by the Western Republic. The policy of the Institution is to encourage research, and it has been the chief promotor of the scientific investigation of the climate, products, and antiquities of the United States. It possesses a library of 150,000 vols. (deposited in the Library of Congress) and issues three series of publications ('Contributions to Knowledge', 'Miscellaneous Collections', and 'Annual Reports') of great scientific value. The Museum issues Reports, Proceedings, and Bulletins.

The **Ground Floor** is devoted to part of the exhibits of the *Biological Department* of the National Museum (p. 282). The **MAIN HALL** contains a systematic Collection of Birds (9000 specimens) and also the Collection of Mollusks. A small room to the S., opposite the entrance, contains birds arranged for the study of children. — In the adjoining **CORRIDOR HALL** is the Collection of North American Insects with exhibits illustrating protective mimicry and kindred phenomena. — The **WEST HALL** contains the *Marine Invertebrates*, including the Corals collected by the U. S. Exploring Expedition in 1838-42 and the crinoids dredged by the U. S. Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*.

The **First Floor** is devoted to the **Archaeological Collections of the Department of Anthropology* (p. 282), which, as regards American antiquities, are the finest and most extensive in the world. Three distinct American civilizations are represented: — 1. **Mexican and Central American Collections*, including numerous casts of stone monuments. — 2. **Cliff Dwellers and Pueblo Indians*, with models of cliff-dwellings and pueblos. — 3. *North American Indians*, such as are found throughout the whole of the United States. The objects here are prehistoric. — The E. end of the

room is occupied by the *Wilson Collection of Antiquities* (chiefly European). — To the W. are a fine collection of *Copper Implements of the United States* and the *Moorehead Collection of Objects found in Mounds* (Ohio).

The SOUTH HALL on this floor (no adm.) contains relics of Smithsonian.

The next part of the Mall, beyond 12th St., contains the building of the **Department of Agriculture** (Pl. D, 4; 9-4), which may be visited by those interested in scientific agriculture and horticulture. It includes a library, museum, herbarium, and conservatories of economic plants (all open to visitors); and the grounds in front of it are devoted to an arboretum arranged by families. The museum is in the wooden building behind the main brick building. To the E. of the main building is the *Sequoia Tree Tower*, formed of a section of a huge Sequoia (p. 450), which was 26 ft. in diameter at the base and 300 ft. high.

In B St., near the S.W. corner of the Agricultural Grounds, is the ***Bureau of Engraving and Printing** (Pl. D, 4), where the highly interesting processes of the manufacture of paper money and bonds are shown to visitors (9-2.30).

We have now reached the open grounds in which the ***Washington Obelisk** (Pl. D, 4), a unique monument of dignity and simplicity, rears its lofty form to the skies.

The Washington Obelisk, a worthy memorial of a great man, was begun in 1848, abandoned in 1855, resumed in 1877, and finished in 1884, at a total cost of \$1,300,000 (260,000*l.*). It is constructed of white Maryland marble and is 555 ft. high, a height greater than any other structure of masonry in the world (Philadelphia City Hall, 537 ft.; spires of Cologne Cathedral 511 ft.). The walls are 15 ft. thick at the base and 1½ ft. at the top. The pyramidal roof is 55 ft. high and is capped with a piece of aluminium. The monument is open from 9 to 5.30, and may be ascended either by the 900 steps (fatiguing; 20-25 min.) or by the elevator (8 min.; free), which runs every ½ hr. (last ascent at 4.30). Stone tablets presented by different States and corporations are inserted in the walls.

The top commands a magnificent *View of the city of Washington and its surroundings. Arlington (p. 289) is seen to the E. across the Potomac. Among the points at a little distance are the new Observatory (p. 287; N.W.), the Soldiers' Home and Howard University (p. 288; N.), the B. C. University (p. 288; N.E.), and Alexandria (p. 289; S.). On a clear day the Blue Ridge Mts. are seen to the N.W., the prominent Sugar-loaf being about 50 M. distant.

To the S. of the Washington Monument are the *Propagating Gardens* and (farther off) the *Long Bridge* (Pl. C, 5), over which the N. troops marched into Virginia during the Civil War. To the W. are the *U. S. Fish Ponds* (Pl. C, D, 4).

We may now ascend 15th St., skirting the *President's Grounds* (band in summer) on the left and passing the *Panorama*, the *Light Infantry Armoury*, and the *Grand Opera House* on the right. — To the left, opposite F St., stands the ***Treasury Building** (Pl. D, 3; 9-2), an immense edifice, 510 ft. long and 280 ft. wide, with an Ionic colonnade on the E. front and porticos on the other three sides.

Among the chief objects of interest shown to visitors are the *U. S. Cash Room*, in the N. corridor; the *Redemption Division*, in the basement; the *Silver Vaults*, containing bullion and coin to the value of hundreds of millions of dollars; the *Portraits of Secretaries of the Treasury* in the Secre-

tary's Department (first floor); and the *Secret Service Division*, W. side of 2nd floor, with its collection of forged money and portraits of forgers.

In Pennsylvania Ave., to the N. of the Treasury, stands the *Department of Justice*; and a little farther to the N., at the corner of 15th and H Sts., is the *Columbian University* (Pl. D, 3; 1000 students). — Following Pennsylvania Ave. towards the W., we reach (to the right) LAFAYETTE SQUARE (Pl. C, D, 3), with a bronze *Statue of Gen. Andrew Jackson* (1767-1845), by Clark Mills, and the *Lafayette Monument*, by Falguière and Mercié. On the E. side of the square is the *Lafayette Square Theatre* (Pl. D, 3), occupying the site of the house in which an attempt was made to assassinate *Secretary Seward* in 1865.

Opposite Lafayette Sq. is the entrance to the ***Executive Mansion of the President of the United States** (Pl. D, 3), popularly known as the *White House*.

The Executive Mansion is a two-storied stone building, painted white, 170 ft. long and 86 ft. deep, with an Ionic portico. To the W. is a range of conservatories. It was founded in 1792, occupied by President Adams in 1800, burned by the British in 1814, and rebuilt in 1818. The large *East Room* (80 ft. × 40 ft. × 22 ft.) is open to the public from 10 to 2. Two or three times a week the President receives all-comers here at 3 p.m., shaking hands with each as they pass him in single file. The *Reception Rooms*, which contain portraits of Presidents and their wives, are shown by special order only. The *Executive Office* and *Cabinet Room* are in the E. part of the upper floor. The W. part of the groundfloor and the upper floor are private. — The *Grounds* surrounding the house are 75 acres in extent. The *Marine Band* (p. 287) gives public concerts in the grounds to the S. of the house, on Sat. afternoons in summer, and children have the privilege of rolling their coloured eggs here at Easter.

To the W. of the White House is the building that accommodates the **State, War, and Navy Departments** (Pl. C, 3; 9-2), a huge parallelogram, enclosing two courts and measuring 567 ft. in length by 342 ft. in breadth.

The N. and W. wings are occupied by the **War Department**, where the Secretary's Apartments and the adjoining corridors contain a collection of *Portraits of Secretaries of War and Generals*, including one of Washington by D. Huntington. The *Library*, on the 4th floor, contains a fine collection of books on military science and the late Civil War.

The **Navy Department** is in the E. part of the building and contains models of war-ships, portraits, etc. The *Library*, on the 3rd floor, is a fine room with 25,000 volumes.

The ***Department of State** (corresponding to the Foreign Office in London) occupies the S. part of the building. Among the rooms usually shown to visitors are the *Diplomatic Reception Rooms*, containing portraits of the Secretaries of State from 1789 to the present day, and the *Library* (2nd floor), with Jefferson's original draft of the Declaration of Independence and other relics.

To the S. of the State Building is the old *Van Ness House*, a large yellow building among trees. — To the S.W. is a grey painted house which was General Grant's headquarters during the Civil War.

In 17th St., to the S.W. of the State Building, between New York Ave. and E St., is the ***Corcoran Gallery of Art** (Pl. C, 3), built and endowed by the late *Mr. W. W. Corcoran* and open daily, from 9.30 (Mon. from 12) till 4 and on Sun. from 1.30 to 4.30 (holidays 10-2; adm. on Mon., Wed., & Frid. 25 c.; other days free;

closed on Christmas and July 4th). The present building, erected in 1894-97, is a handsome white marble structure in a Neo-Grecian style, by Ernest Flagg. The semicircular part at the N. end is occupied by a School of Art. The steps to the main entrance are flanked by colossal bronze lions, modelled on those by Canova at the tomb of Pope Clement XIII. The collections, of somewhat unequal merit, include paintings, sculptures, and ceramics. Catalogue 25 c.

Ground Floor. The ATRIUM contains casts. — The rooms are neither numbered nor lettered, but the following description begins on the E. side, to the left of the staircase, and takes them in consecutive order. Room I. Bronzes by *Barye* — Room II. Original sculptures, including busts by *Hiram Powers* and *Rauch* (Alex. von Humboldt). — Room III. Sculptures. *210. *Powers*, Greek slave; 2006. *Canova*, Colossal head of Napoleon; 2015. *Rinehart*, Endymion. — Room IV. Large English and Japanese vases. Electrottype reproductions. — Rooms V-VII. Casts. — The other rooms on this floor are occupied by the library, offices, etc.

Upper Floor. The walls of the staircase are hung with tapestry. — **CENTRAL HALL.** *Last Days of Napoleon I., a seated marble figure by *Vela*. — Room I (N.W.). Loan Collection of Pictures. — Room II (N.E.). To the left: 15. *C. H. Boughton*, The heir presumptive, 1. *C. L. Elliott*, Portrait of Mr. Corcoran; 125. *Whittredge*, 228. *Inness*, 58. *Kensett*, Landscapes; 47. *Bridgman*, Procession of the Sacred Bull Apis Osiris; 236. *Boughton*, Edict of William the Testy; 233. *Joseph Jefferson* (the actor), Landscape; 37. *W. T. Richards*, Coast-scene; 136. *R. N. Brooke*, Pastoral Visit. — Room III. Left. *117. *Detaille*, Passing regiment; *237. *G. F. Watts*, Love and Life; 150. *Pauwels*, Justice to Lievin Pyn; 103. *Björck*, Nail makers; 115. *J. Faed*, Shakspeare and his contemporaries; 52. *C. Becker*, Pope Julius II., with Vittoria Colonna, Raphael, Michael Angelo, and Bramante, viewing the newly exhumed Apollo Belvedere; 122. *Ziem*, Constantinople; 53. *Otto von Thoren*, Lost dogs; 113. *George Morland*, Farm-house. — Room IV. 60. *Ary Scheffer*, Count Eberhard of Wurtemberg; 18. *Th. Rousseau*, Landscape; 221. *Diaz*, Approaching storm; 10. *Schreyer*, Watering-place; *128. *Corot*, Wood-gatherers; 129. *Knaus*, Forester's home; 19. *O. Achenbach*, Festival at Naples; 213. *Daubigny*, Scene on the Seine; 70. *C. L. Müller*, Charlotte Corday in prison; 211. *Vibert*, The schism; 215. *Henner*, Joan of Arc in infancy; 14. *Leroux*, The Vestal Tuccia; 29. *Troyon*, Going to drink; 223. *Isabey*, Wedding; 44. *Breton*, Brittany widow; 27. *Erskine Nicol*, Paddy's mark. — Room V. 231. *Aivasovsky*, Distributing supplies in a Russian famine; 46. *Renouf*, A helping hand; *Braekeler*, 194. Happy family, 195. Unhappy family; 116. *Detaille*, French cuirassiers with Bavarian prisoners. — Room VI. Portraits of Presidents and others, including works by *Gilbert Stuart*, *Healy*, *Sully*, *Malbone*, *R. Peale*, and *Duplessis*. — Room VII. 120. *Priou*, Family of Satyrs; specimens of *Ziem*, *Detaille*, *Cazin*, *Rosa Bonheur*, and *Van Marcke*. — Room VIII. 40. *R. Mengs*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 35. *Gerôme*, Cæsar dead; 131. *Bierstadt*, Mt. Corcoran; 42. *Vale*, Ready about; 69. *Cabanel*, Death of Moses.

We may now return to the Treasury (p. 284) and follow F St. towards the E. To the right, between 8th and 7th Sts., is the **Old Post Office** (Pl. E, 3), a handsome building in the Corinthian style, now used by the Interior Department. Opposite stands the ***Department of the Interior** (Pl. E, 3; 9-2), known as the *Patent Office*, a huge building 453 ft. long and 330 ft. deep, with a Doric portico. The centre is of stone, and the wings of marble.

This building contains the rooms of the Secretary of the Interior, the Indian Office, the General Land Office, etc., which may be viewed on application to the attendants. The upper floor is occupied by four halls containing a huge *Collection of Patents and Models*. Some of the most interesting have been removed to the National Museum (p. 281).

At 5th St. F St. reaches **JUDICIARY SQUARE** (Pl. E, 3), on the N. side of which stands the **Pension Building** (open 9-4), an enormous barn-like structure of brick, 400 ft. long and 200 ft. wide (said to be the largest brick building in the world). It is surrounded by a terracotta frieze, illustrating military and naval operations. The interior, with its mammoth columns, is rather imposing, and can accommodate about 20,000 people at an inauguration ball. — On the S. side is the *District Court House* (or *City Hall*), occupied by the District of Columbia Courts and the District Commissioners. In front is a column bearing a *Statue of Lincoln*, by Flannery.⁶

A little to the N.E. of this point, at the corner of North Capitol St. and H St., is the *Government Printing Office* (Pl. F, 3; parties conducted round the building at 10 and 2). — *Ford's Theatre* (Pl. D, 3; now used by Government), in which President Lincoln was assassinated by Wilkes Booth on April 14th, 1865, is in 10th St., between F St. and E St. A house opposite (No. 576) bears a tablet stating that Lincoln died there and contains a collection of Lincoln relics (adm. 25 c.). — On the S. side of Pennsylvania Ave., between 11th and 12th Sts., is the new **Post Office** (Pl. D, 3), with façades 200 and 300 ft. long, and a tower 300 ft. high. It will probably be completed in 1899 and is to accommodate the U.S. Post Office Department, the Auditor for the P. O. Department, and the City Post Office. — The *Baltimore & Potomac Railway Station* (Pl. E, 4) was the scene of Garfield's assassination by Guiteau (July 2nd, 1881).

At 1312 New York Ave. are the "**Halls of the Ancients**, a fine reproduction of the House of Vettius at Pompeii, erected by Mr. Franklin W. Smith (comp. pp. 181, 357) 'to demonstrate the facility of reconstructions illustrative of the art, architecture, and domestic environment of ancient nations'.

A visit may be paid (tramway along 7th St.) to the *Washington Barracks* (Pl. E, 6), now used as an artillery station (drill 9-11 a.m.). Mrs. Surratt and others implicated in the murder of Lincoln were hanged in front of the Guard House here. — About 1 M. to the E. (tramway on M St.), on the *Anacostia* or E. branch of the *Potomac*, is the **Washington Navy Yard** (Pl. G, 5; open from 9 a.m. to sunset), which contains a museum and other points of interest. Ships are not built here, but the gun-foundry is very important and large quantities of naval stores are made. — A little to the N. are the *Marine Barracks* (Pl. G, 5), where the famous band plays in summer every Mon. at 11 a. m. — Farther to the E. are the *Congressional Cemetery* (Pl. H, 5), containing the graves of many Members of Congress; the *U. S. Jail* (10-4); and the *Alms House*. — On the S. side of the *Anacostia* is the large *Government Insane Asylum* (Pl. G, 6; 1500 inmates). — From the Jail we may return through Massachusetts Ave. to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Lincoln Square* (Pl. G, H, 4), with *Ball's Emancipation Group* (Lincoln and a freed slave), whence tramways and omnibuses run to the Capitol and the city.

The new **Naval Observatory** (Pl. A, 1; 9-3), in the N.W. part

of the city, should be visited by all interested in astronomical work. Its equipments and instruments are excellent.

The **Signal Office and Weather Bureau* (Pl. B, 2; 9-2), at the corner of M and 24th Sts., is also well worth a visit. The arrangements for forecasting the weather are most interesting.

Many of the CIRCLES formed by the intersection of the streets and avenues (see p. 276) are adorned with statues, among which are the following: *Washington* (equestrian), by Clark Mills, in Washington Circle (Pl. B, 3); *Admiral Dupont*, by Launt Thompson, in Dupont Circle (Pl. C, 2); *Gen. Winfield Scott* (equestrian), by H. K. Browne, in Scott Circle (Pl. C, D, 2); *Adm. Farragut*, by Mrs. Hoxie (Vinnie Ream), in Farragut Sq. (Pl. C, 3); *Gen. McPherson* (equest.), by Rebisso, in McPherson Sq. (Pl. D, 3); *Gen. Thomas* (equest.), by J. Q. A. Ward, in Thomas Circle (Pl. D, 2); *Martin Luther* (just to the N. of the last), a replica of the figure by Riettschel, in the Reformation Monument at Worms; *Ben. Franklin*, by Plassman and Juvenal, at the intersection of Pennsylvania Ave. and 10th St. (Pl. D, 3); *Gen. Logan* (equest.), by F. A. Simmons, in Iowa Circle (Pl. D, 2); *Gen. W. S. Hancock* (equest.), by Ellicott, and *Gen. Rawlins*, by Bailey, at the crossing of Louisiana Ave and Pennsylvania Ave. (Pl. E, 4); *Gen. Greene* (equest.), by Browne, in Stanton Sq (Pl. G, 3, 4)

The Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb (Pl. G, 2), in *Kendall Green*, incorporates what is said to be the only college for deaf-mutes in the world. In the grounds is a bronze group by Dan. C French, Gallaudet teaching a deaf child

One of the favourite DRIVES in Washington is that to the **Soldiers' Home*, a large asylum for old soldiers (600 inmates), situated in a beautiful park to the N. of the city, 3 M. from the Capitol (also reached by tramway). On the way to it we pass the *Howard University* (Pl. E, 1), founded in 1867 for the education of youth irrespective of colour or sex (600 students). The grounds of the Soldiers' Home afford fine views ('Capitol Vista', etc.) and contain a *Statue of Gen. Scott*, founder of the Home, by Launt Thompson. President Lincoln spent part of the summers of his last term in one of the cottages at the Soldiers' Home. — To the N. lies the *National Military Cemetery*, with the graves of Gen. Logan and 5400 soldiers. On the W. this is adjoined by *Rock Creek Cemetery*, containing St. Gaudens's beautiful **Monument of Mrs. Henry Adams*. — To the E. of the Soldiers' Home Park is the large *Catholic University of America* (160 students). We may now return via *Glenwood Cemetery* (Pl. F, 1).

Georgetown, or *West Washington* (tramway), beyond *Rock Creek*, lies at the head of the Potomac navigation and is the port of entry for the District of Columbia. It contains large flour-mills, the handsome buildings of *Georgetown University*, an old Jesuit institution founded in 1789 (700 students; fine library), and the *Convent of the Visitation*. In *Oak Hill Cemetery* (Pl. B, 2) is the grave of J. Howard Payne (1792-1852), author of 'Home, Sweet Home'. The *Waggaman Gallery*, 3300 O St. (adm., see p. 276), contains chiefly Dutch water-colours and Japanese porcelain, bronzes, weapons, articles of jade, and ivory carvings.

To the N. of Georgetown, on Rock Creek, lies the **National Zoological Park* (comp. Pl. B, 1), reached from Washington in 1/2 hr. by two lines of tramway. — This large park (170 acres; open free) is still in a somewhat wild state, and a visit to it entails a good deal of walking. It does not contain a very large number of animals, but it is interesting to see such native animals as the bison and moose in the comparative freedom of their extensive enclosures. The beavers and prairie dogs should not be overlooked. — One line of cars goes on past the Zoological Park to *Chevy Chase*, with its country club and golf-links. — *Rock Creek Park*, to the N. of the Zoological Park, extends to the District line.

**To ARLINGTON AND NATIONAL CEMETERY.* This interesting trip should not be omitted. Those who do not drive all the way (carr. \$5) may go by tramway to the *Union Station* (Pl. A, 2) at the *Georgetown Aqueduct* (Pl. A, 3),

cross the bridge (omn. across and back 5 c.), and take the electric car to (1/4 hr.) the gate near (1 M.) *Fort Myer* (return-fare 15 c.). Or they may take the electric car from the cor. of Pennsylvania Ave. and 13 1/2 St. to the Sherman Gate of the cemetery (hourly), crossing the Long Bridge (p. 284). The *National Cemetery* (Pl. A, 4, 5) contains the graves of about 16,000 soldiers. **Arlington House*, in the middle of the grounds, 200 ft. above the river, was once the residence of *George Washington Parke Custis* (step-grandson of Washington) and afterwards of *Gen. Robert Lee*, the famous Confederate commander, who married Miss Custis. It affords a fine view of Washington, but now contains little of interest. Near the house are the graves of *Gen. Sheridan*, *Gen. Sherman*, and other distinguished officers. To the S. is a tomb containing the remains of 211 unknown soldiers.

*FROM WASHINGTON TO MOUNT VERNON, 15 M., steamer daily from 7th St. S.W. Wharf (Pl. E, 5) at 10 a.m., allowing 2 hrs. at Mt. Vernon, and regaining Washington about 2 30 p.m. (return-fare \$1, including admission to Mt. Vernon); in summer (June Oct.) there is another trip at 2 30 p.m. [Mt. Vernon may also be reached by electric tramway via Alexandria; fare 70 c., incl. adm.] This interesting trip to the old home of George Washington should on no account be omitted. — The steamer descends the *Potomac*. 6 1/2 M. *Alexandria* (*Braddock Ho.*, \$2; Brit. Vice-consul, *Mr. J. J. Jameson*), a quaint old Virginian city of 14,339 inhab., with the church (Christchurch) which Washington used to attend (pew still pointed out). The old *Carey House* was the headquarters of Gen. Braddock in 1755. Adjoining the city is another *National Cemetery*, with 4000 graves. — 8 1/2 M. *Fort Foote*, Maryland, an abandoned earthwork of the Civil War; 12 M. *Fort Washington*, an old stone fort.

15 M. *Mt. Vernon*, an old-fashioned wooden mansion, 96 ft. long, stands on a bluff, 200 ft. above the river, and commands a splendid view. The estate, originally named *Hunting Creek* and comprising 8000 acres, was inherited by George Washington in 1752 from his brother Lawrence, who had changed the name in honour of his former commander, Adm. Vernon of the British navy. The central part of the house was built by Lawrence, and the wings were added by George Washington. The house and 200 acres of land around it were bought by the *Mt. Vernon Ladies Association* in 1859 for \$200,000 (raised in great part through the exertions of Mr. Edward Everett) and have been restored as nearly as possible to their condition in George Washington's lifetime. — In ascending from the wharf to the house we pass the plain brick *Tomb of George Washington*, containing, behind an iron grating, two sarcophagi with the remains of the General (1732-99) and his wife Martha (1730-1802). The house contains an abundance of interesting relics, of which, perhaps, the key of the Bastille is the most notable. The room in which Washington died is at the S end of the first floor, and Mrs. Washington died in the one immediately above it. The room marked *Mrs. Washington's Sitting Room* was more probably *George Washington's Business Room*. The tiles in the piazza were brought from the Isle of Wight. The brick *Barn*, dating from 1733, is probably the oldest part of the buildings. The *Coach House* contains Washington's carriage. The *Negro Quarters* are to the W. of the house. The **Garden* contains trees planted by Washington.

From the Union Station at *Georgetown* (p. 288) the WASHINGTON AND GREAT FALLS ELECTRIC RAILWAY runs along the *Palisades of the Potomac* to (7 M.) *Cabin John Bridge*, the largest stone arch in the world (220 ft.), built by Gen. Meigs for the Washington Aqueduct (fare 10 c.). About 1 M. short of the bridge is *Glen Echo Park*, the headquarters of the *Red Cross Society*. The *Conduit Road*, skirting the railway, is a resort of cyclists. About 5 M. beyond the bridge are the **Great Falls of the Potomac*. — On *Wesley Heights*, to the N. of this line, is the new *American University* (Methodist).

FROM WASHINGTON TO NORFOLK, 196 M., steamer daily (from 7th St. Wharf) at 7 p.m., arriving at 8 a.m. (fare \$3, stateroom \$1-3; second class \$2, berths free). — From Washington to *Mt. Vernon*, see above. Farther on are *Indian Head* (with Government proving ground for heavy ordnance); *Mudias Point* (55 M.; right), heavily fortified by the Confederates in the

Civil War; and *Wakefield* (74 M.; right), the birthplace of George Washington (1732-99), with a monument erected in 1897. At (105 M.) *Point Lookout* (left) we enter *Chesapeake Bay*. 184 M. *Fort Monroe*, see p. 372; 192 M. *Newport News*, see p. 371. — 196 M. *Norfolk*, see p. 371.

RAILWAY EXCURSIONS may be easily made from Washington to *Annapolis* (p. 274), *Harper's Ferry* (p. 292), the *Shenandoah Valley* (p. 379), etc. — From Washington to *Chicago*, see R. 45; to *Baltimore*, see R. 42; to *New York*, see R. 42; to *Richmond*, see R. 67; to *New Orleans*, see R. 70.

44. From Pittsburg to Chicago.

a. Viâ Crestline and Fort Wayne.

468 M. PENNSYLVANIA CO.'S LINES in 12½-14 hrs. (fare \$12, sleeper \$2½). — From New York to *Chicago* by this route, see R. 47a.

Pittsburg, see R. 39. The train crosses the *Allegheny River* (p. 266), runs through *Allegheny City* (p. 266), and follows the right bank of the *Ohio* for some distance. 25 M. *Rochester* (710 ft.), at the confluence of the *Ohio* and the *Beaver River*, which we now follow towards the N. (right). 30 M. *Beaver Falls*. Farther on we turn again to the W. (left) and beyond (45 M.) *Enon* (995 ft.) we enter *Ohio* (comp. p. 294). — 83 M. *Alliance* (1100 ft.) is the junction of a branch-line to *Cleveland* (p. 294). — 101 M. *Canton* (The *Hurford*, *Barnett Ho.*, \$2-2½), a city of 26,189 inhab., in a fine wheat-growing district, is the home of President *McKinley*. — 175 M. *Mansfield* (13,473 inhab.). — 189 M. *Crestline* (1170 ft.) is the junction of lines to *Toledo*, *Cleveland*, *Cincinnati*, *Indianapolis*, etc. — 201 M. *Bucyrus* (5974 inhab.), on the *Sandusky River*. Beyond (288 M.) *Van Wert* we enter *Indiana* (p. 297).

320 M. *Fort Wayne*, an important railway-centre (comp. p. 298). From this point the route is substantially the same as that described at p. 298. — 360 M. *Warsaw*, on the *Tippecanoe River*; 384 M. *Plsmouth*; 415 M. *Wanatah*; 424 M. *Valparaiso* (p. 298). We now approach *Lake Michigan* (right). Various suburban stations.

468 M. *Chicago* (*Canal St. Station*), see R. 48.

b. Viâ Columbus and Logansport.

507 M. PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY (Pennsylvania Co.'s 'Pan Handle Line') in 17-19 hrs. (fares as above).

Pittsburg, see R. 39. This line runs at first almost due W., crossing the narrow arm of *West Virginia* (p. 292), interposed between Pennsylvania and Ohio. Beyond (42 M.) *Wheeling Junction* we cross the *Ohio River* and enter *Ohio* (see above). 43 M. *Steubenville* (730 ft.; U. S. Hotel, *Imperial*, \$2-2½), an industrial city of 13,394 inhab. on the W. bank of the *Ohio*. 93 M. *Dennison*; 124 M. *Coshocton*; 138 M. *Trinway*, the junction of a line to *Cincinnati*.

193 M. *Columbus*. — Hotels. CHITTENDEN, \$3-5; GRAND SOUTHERN, \$2½-5; NEIL HO., \$2-3; PARK HOTEL, \$2-2½; SMITH'S EUROPEAN HOTEL; AMERICAN, \$1½-2. — Tramways traverse the principal streets. — Post Office, *Capitol Sq.*, cor. of *State St.* and *Third St.*