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INDEX

PAGE

Agriculture, Department of..... 51
Air Map.....203
Almas Committee Chairmen..... 13
Almas Divan..... 12
Almas Potentate..... 12
Almas Temple Headquarters.....220
Alexandria, Christ Church.....163
American League Base Ball Park.....133
American Red Cross.....73
American University.....193
Amphitheater, Arlington.....169
Appreciation 232
Army Air Station.....147
Army Medical Museum..... 87
Army War College..... 95
Art Gallery, Corcoran..... 91
Auditorium, Washington.....119
Avenue, The.....135

Base Ball Park.....133
Bathing Beach.....143
Bolling Field.....147
Boy Scouts.....105
Bureau of Engraving and Printing 71, 229
Bureau of Standards.....231
Burnsiana, Supreme Council.....109

Capitol at night..... 27
Capitol, East Front..... 29
Capitol, West Front..... 25
Cathedral SS. Peter and Paul..... 93
Center Market.....115
Central High School.....195
Chamber of Commerce, U. S.....113
Chastleton Hotel.....217
Children's Hospital..... 99
Chimes, Epithany Church.....121
Christ Church, Alexandria.....163
Church, Epiphany.....121
Church, Mt. Vernon Place M. E. South 127
City Club.....207
City Hall..... 85
Club, City.....207
Club, Columbia Country.....213
Club, Congressional.....209
Club, Racquet.....205
Club, University.....199
Club, Washington Golf and Country 201-202
Columbia Country Club.....213
Commerce, Department of.....159
Commercial National Bank 225
Confederate Dead.....177
Congressional Country Club.....209
Congressional Library..... 41

PAGE

Congress, Joint Session..... 33
Congress Office Buildings.....191
Connecticut Avenue Bridge.....211
Continental Memorial Hall..... 75
Corcoran Art Gallery..... 91
Court House..... 85

Daughters of the American Revolution. 75
Department of Agriculture..... 51
Department of Commerce.....159
Department of the Interior..... 83
Department of Post Office..... 59
Department of State, War and Navy.. 53
Department of Treasury..... 45
District Building..... 81
District Court House..... 85

Eastern High School.....197
East Room, White House..... 21
Ellipse 137
Engraving and Printing.....71, 229
Epiphany Church Chimes.....121

Flag 17
Foreword 9
Freer Gallery..... 67
From the Air.....149

Gateway 79
George Washington..... 15
Gettysburg Address..... 39
Golf, Public.....145
Government Hospital for the Insane..123
Government Printing Office..... 63
Great Falls.....157

Hahnemann Memorial.....131
Hamilton Hotel.....219
Hospital, Children's..... 99
Hospital, St. Elizabeth's.....123
Hospital, Walter Reed.....189
Hotels and Theaters.....215
House Office Building.....191
House of the Temple.....107

Imperial Potentate..... 10
Imperial Divan..... 11
Income Tax Bureau..... 47
Insane, Government Hospital for....123
Interior Department..... 83
International Historical Museum.....125

Joint Session of Congress..... 33

Key Bridge.....161

Lee House (hotel).....218
Lee Mansion.....179

PAGE

Library of Congress..... 41
Library of Congress, Reading Room.. 43
Lincoln Memorial..... 37
Lincoln's Gettysburg Address..... 39
Lincoln Statue..... 38

Maine Memorial.....175
Marine Band.....139
Market, Washington.....115
Masonic Temple.....101
Masonic and Eastern Star Home.....103
Medical Museum..... 87
Memorial Amphitheater.....169
Memorial Hall, Continental..... 75
Memorial Hahnemann.....131
Memorial, Lincoln..... 37
Memorial, Maine.....175
Memorial, Washington Masonic.....181
Million Dollar Bridge.....211
Monument, Washington..... 35
Monument to the Confederate Dead..177
Mosaic Map..... 89
Masonic Memorial, Washington.....181
Mount St. Albans, Cathedral..... 93
Mount Vernon.....165
Mount Vernon Estate.....183
Mt. Vernon Place M. E. Church South 127
Museum, Army Medical..... 87
Museum, International Historical....125
Museum, New Natural History..... 57

National Academy of Science.....111
National Savings & Trust Company, 224
Natural History Museum, New..... 57
Naval Academy.....187
Naval Observatory..... 97

Octagon House.....117
Old Glory..... 17
Overseas Dead.....173

Palace Theater.....221
Pan American Union..... 77
Patent Office..... 49
Peace Monument.....129
Pennsylvania Avenue.....135
Pension Office..... 65
Post Office Department..... 59
Potomac, Along the.....157
Potomac Park.....141
Presidential Park..... 23

Racquet Club.....205
Reading Room, Library of Congress.. 43
Red Cross 73
Red Room, White House..... 20
"Remember the Maine".....175
"Representative" Church.....127

PAGE

Riggs National Bank.....222
Rock Creek Park.....155
Roosevelt Hotel.....216

School, Central High.....195
School, Eastern High.....197
Scott Circle.....227
Scottish Rite Temple.....107
Senate Office Building.....191
Smithsonian Institute..... 55
Sheridan Circle.....185
Soldiers and Sailors Monument.....129
Soldiers' Home.....151
Speedway 141
State, War and Navy Department... 53
Statuary Hall 31
St. Albans Cathedral..... 93
St. Elizabeth's Hospital.....123
Supreme Council Burnsiana.....109

Theaters and Hotels.....215
Tomb of Washington.....167
Tomb of Unknown Soldier.....171
Treasury 45
Treasury Annex..... 47

Union Station..... 79
United States Chamber of Commerce.113
United States Naval Academy.....187
University, American.....193
University Club.....199
Unknown Soldier.....171

Veterans Bureau..... 69

Walter Reed Hospital.....189
Wardman Park Hotel.....214
War College, Army..... 95
Washington, Aerial Photographic Map of 89
Washington Auditorium.....119
Washington Banks.....223
Washington City Post Office..... 61
Washington from the Monument.....149
Washington Golf and Country Club 201, 202
Washington Market.....115
Washington Masonic Memorial.....181
Washington Monument..... 35
Washington, the Mason..... 15
Washington's Church.....163
Washington's Great Light..... 27
Washington's Tomb.....167
White House..... 19
White House, East Room..... 22
White House, Red Room..... 21
White Lot.....137

Your Money.....229

Zoological Park.....153

FOREWORD

TO ILLUSTRIOUS IMPERIAL POTENTATE McCANDLESS, the officers of his Divan, the representatives to the Imperial Council Session, and the Nobility in general, **Greetings.**

Almas Temple bids you welcome to the Capital City. We who are native to Washington give you its key and its freedom; because this is the city of all the nation, it is the nation which welcomes you to its Capital.

It is not with civic, but with national pride that we who live here say to you, "This, our city, is beautiful; beautiful with the beauty of great architecture, beautiful with the beauty of splendid avenues and grand vistas; beautiful with the beauty of open space and magnificent distance; beautiful with the beauty which is the heritage of all of North America."

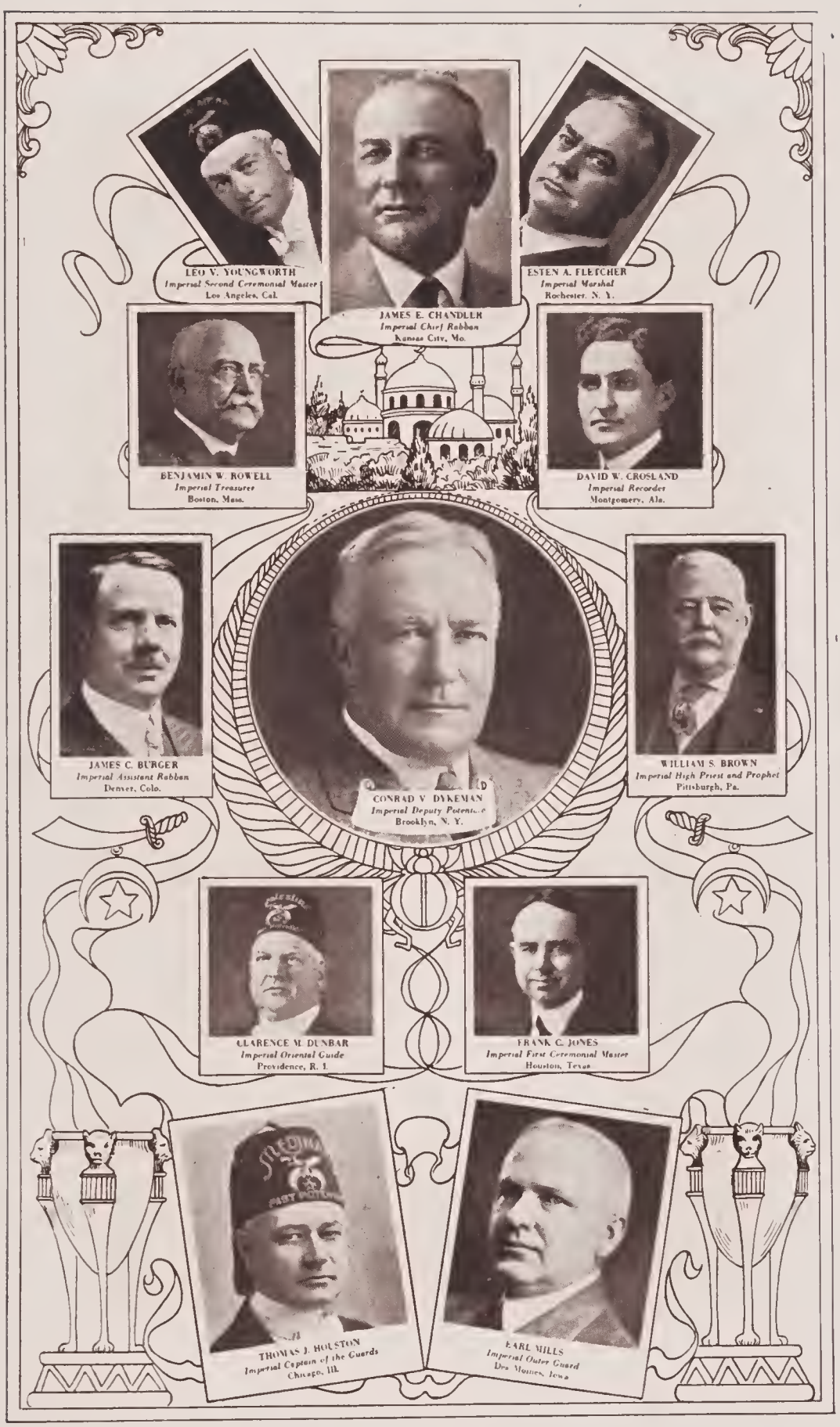
A little of this beauty we have striven to capture and pin to a page within this book, that you may take from Washington a concrete reminder not only of what you saw here, but a visible token of the affectionate and fraternal regard in which you, our guests, are held in the hearts of all of **Almas Temple.**

Almas Temple welcomes you, with what feeling of pride and joy that you decided to "park your camel with Uncle Sam'l," no words adequately can express.

Let these pages, then, express to you not only the physical loveliness which is Washington, but the inner loveliness which must ever surround hearts which beat with fraternal love. And when you return to your homes, let it be with the glory of this country engraved upon the tablets of your mind, and the name of **Almas** written on your hearts.



JAMES S. McCANDLESS
IMPERIAL POTENTATE



IMPERIAL DIVAN



ALMAS TEMPLE POTENTATE AND DIVAN



ALMAS TEMPLE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



WASHINGTON, THE MASON

ON SHOOTERS HILL, located between the Capital City and Alexandria, Va., is now in course of erection a great Temple to Washington, the Mason. It is being erected by the George Washington Masonic Memorial Association, with the aid and co-operation of all the Grand Lodges of the United States. All, save one, have co-operated; doubtless the one will come into the fold and make of this an All-Masonic movement.

In Alexandria, in the keeping of Washington-Alexandria Lodge, are the priceless relics of George Washington, Master Mason and Past Master. When the great Temple is finished, these will be deposited within it in perpetuity that they be forever guarded from fire, from the ravages of time, and saved, for so long as their material shall last, an heritage for all Masonry.

The great Temple is to stand, a beacon light to Masonry, as Washington was beacon light to all the world. It will be to those who see it a more personal memorial than the great shaft erected to the First President by his country, for it will commemorate those services which Masons especially venerate.

For Washington was an earnest Mason; he held membership in at least two lodges, he was a Past Master, and he talked, lived and acted the principles of Free Masonry. Books have been written of his Masonic life. This is to be a book of stone, which Mason and profane alike may read at a glance; a tribute to their distinguished brother by the Masons of the United States, who thus stand, vicariously at least, in loving respect beside his memory, and cast, in the form of their lasting Temple of stone, the acacia sprig of grateful brotherly remembrance to that member of their order who made possible the America all Free Masons love.



OLD GLORY

IT WAS **our** country of which Henry Van Dyke wrote when he sang of

" * * * the blessed Land of Room Enough, beyond the ocean bars
Where the air is full of sunlight and the flag is full of stars!"

Under no other flag can a man worship God as he pleases, as fearlessly as under the Stars and Stripes.

Under no other flag can a child grow to maturity with his success bounded only by his ambition, as easily as under the Stars and Stripes.

Under no other flag is "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" guaranteed as thoroughly as under the Stars and Stripes.

Under no other flag does Masonry flourish as wholesomely, as freely, as safely and as honored, as under the Stars and Stripes.

In the Blue Lodge, there is a flag.

In the Chapter, stands a flag.

In the Commandery, Sir Knights march beneath the flag.

In the four bodies of the Scottish Rite, the flag is in the East.

In the Shrine, the flag is everywhere.

Masonry stands for the flag, stands by the flag, stands beneath the flag in honor and reverence, and wraps the flag about her as a mantle of protection from enemies, a guerdon of defiance of tyranny and oppression, at once a cloak, a weapon for righteousness and a glorious jewel.

From the beginnings of our country, flag and Masonry have written the story of American history together. As long as the United States endures, as long as Masonry remains enshrined in the hearts of men, so long shall Old Glory be to the world the symbol of liberty, equality, fraternity, justice and faith in God.



THE WHITE HOUSE

OFFICIALLY "THE EXECUTIVE MANSION," unofficially and by common consent "The White House," this noble building is so interwoven with American history and American sentiment that it is difficult to know where to begin when speaking of it.

The first building erected for the new Government, its site was chosen by Brother George Washington, who himself laid the cornerstone, with Masonic ceremonies, on October 13, 1792. (It is evident that Washington was not superstitious.) Tradition has it that the First President and his wife visited and approved the completed building shortly before his death.

In 1814 British troops demolished the building, leaving only four walls. To obliterate the marks of smoke, fire and shell, when the Mansion was rebuilt the building was painted white, and "The White House" it has been ever since.

Practically untouched until Roosevelt's day, it was materially added to under the administration of our Strenuous Brother, when it was provided with offices and cloak rooms.

Visitors are welcomed to the more historic parts of the White House on week days from 10 A.M. until 2 P.M. If not in use, the curious may see the East Room, or State Parlor, where receptions are held, the Blue Room, or President's Reception Room, and the State Dining Room, where the three principal diplomatic events of the year occur: the President's dinners to the Diplomatic Corps, to the Cabinet and to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Beautiful and spacious grounds surround the White House, and provide the President with at least the outward semblance of privacy.



RED ROOM, WHITE HOUSE



EAST ROOM, WHITE HOUSE



PRESIDENTIAL PARK

THE beautiful grounds which surround the White House, and which provide a private playground for the Chief Magistrate and his family are as carefully cared for as those of any man of wealth in all the world.

Here the President may play tennis, if he will; indeed, the tennis court upon the lawn behind the White House has been the scene of many notable events, not only when Roosevelt played and formed his famous "tennis cabinet" but upon occasions when world champion players have come to the city, there to exhibit their skill for the benefit of the President.

Here, too, are held Marine Band concerts during the summer evenings, particularly for the benefit of the White House but always open to the people of the city, who are then made welcome to these private grounds.

Here, also, occurs that odd little event on Easter Monday, when Washington's small children are invited to come roll their Easter eggs on the lawn. The President always lends the cheer of his presence to the small merrymakers.

Here, also, Mrs. Harding entertains in those informal garden parties for which she has become famous, and where so much of social and political significance occurs.

Noble Harding will entertain his personal friends among the nobility here and doubtless many who read this will carry away with them an intimate and personal knowledge of the President's pleasing hospitality.

Visitors to the city should not confuse the private ground here shown with the Ellipse, the big public play ground immediately to the South of it, an error likely to occur because the Ellipse is often called the "White Lot."



THE CAPITOL

NO BUILDING in America so typifies the government of the people, for the people, by the people, as this, the home of the national legislature and the Supreme Court of the United States.

There is so much to see in this building, that pages are devoted to it in the most condensed guide books; to attempt even to catalog the sights here to be seen would be to take more space than many pages would supply. But the visitor will want to stand in the Senate Chamber, and visualize the Senate in session if he can, to stand in the House of Representatives and wonder what it is like when the House is in session, will bare his head in respect as he looks into the Supreme Court room, where sits the most august legal body which has more power than that possessed by any other tribunal in the world.

He will want to visit Statuary Hall (elsewhere described in these pages), will descend into the crypt, wander through its great Rotunda and admire (perhaps) the paintings there displayed and by all means take a trip to the top of the dome, wearisome though it be, to test for himself the marvelous whispering gallery, and stand for a moment higher than he can get above Washington than in any other place except the Monument and an aeroplane.

Independence Hall in Philadelphia is often called the cradle of American liberty; this building then, is the fort for the defense of American liberty, her honor and her fair name; here are made not only the laws which govern us all, but the policy by which we, as a nation, live; here war is declared, when war must come, and here peace made, when war is done.

Truly, if it can be said of any one spot, this is the heart of America.



WASHINGTON'S GREAT LIGHT

ELECTRIC illumination of the exterior of public buildings in the Nation's Capital has become a specialty with lighting engineers, and strange and beautiful are the effects sometimes produced. The photograph shows the dome of the United States Capitol, as it appears when the target for a huge battery of Army searchlights, spreading fanwise through the clouds their streamers of colored light.

A veritable man-made aurora borealis, this wonderful picture was seen during the Peace Conference, making of the illumination a symbol for all the world to see. As Masonry is a beaconlight to all mankind, pointing the way to tolerance, brotherhood, charity and education, so the illuminated dome of the Capitol then blazed forth a beacon light of political enlightenment, moderation and common sense, that all the war-torn world might see the better way.

Always when Congress is in session the dome of the Capitol is lit from without, although not always with searchlights. A searchlight beam plays constantly on the great shaft of the Washington Monument, and the Lincoln Memorial has been the subject of many lighting experiments to determine the most beautiful way in which it can be silhouetted against the curtain of night. The House of the Temple, home of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite for the Southern Jurisdiction, makes a wonderful engraving of light and shade when its exterior illumination throws its thirty-three pillars into sharp relief against its lighted masonry.

These are, perhaps, the Lesser Lights of Washington. The Great Light of the Capitol of the United States is pictured for you, here.



CAPITOL, EAST FRONT

THE original city fathers placed the Capitol building on Capitol hill with the idea that the city would grow to the east, away from the river; just why, no one knows. The city grew the other way faster than the way it was supposed to move, so it is the rear of the Capitol, really, which faces up Pennsylvania Avenue.

The real "front" of the Capitol is that which faces the Capitol Plaza, shown in the picture

Here is the scene of a President's inauguration; stands are built out from the main Capitol steps, where, in the presence of Congress and high officials of the government, the incoming president takes the oath of office and makes his inaugural address.

At such times there are massed spectators to the number of a hundred thousand in the Plaza, and always the President is guarded by the West Point Cadets and the Midshipmen from Annapolis as he goes through this simple ceremony.

On this Plaza are held other ceremonies; when Washington has a Community Christmas Tree, it is erected here, and when, as not infrequently happens, some organization or society desires to give a "demonstration" to Congress, it is here that they mass in parade that members and Senators may see their numbers and their earnestness.

The Plaza has also been the scene of some spectacular demonstrations of another kind; wild westerners have ridden horses up the Capitol steps, an enthusiastic autoist once demonstrated the ability of his car by rushing over the Plaza and up the steps and aeroplanes have landed on the Plaza to show Congress that the air is really conquered.

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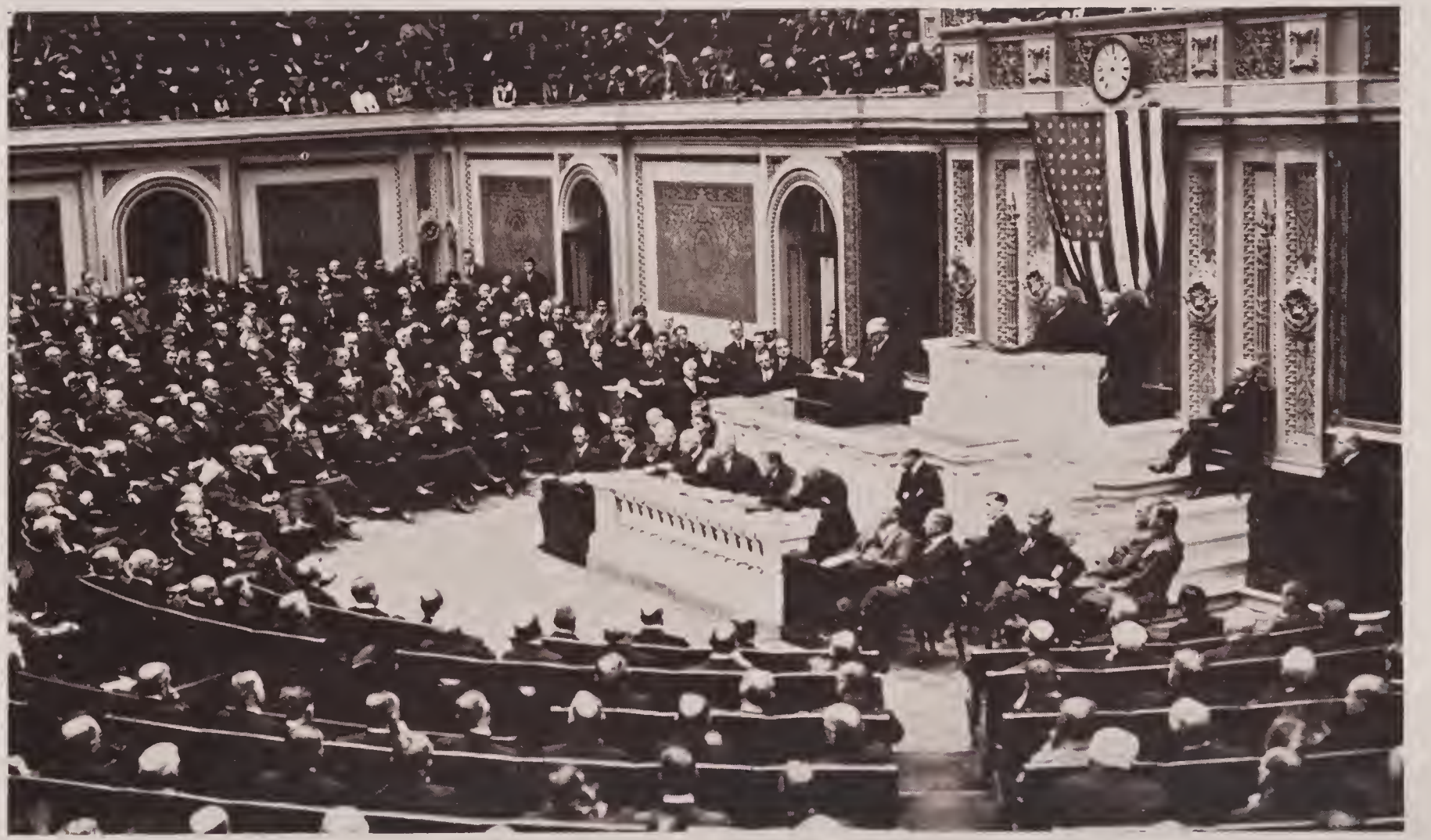
STATUARY HALL

ONE of many interesting sights to be seen in the Capitol Building is the collection of statues in Statuary Hall. The room in which this collection stands is the old House of Representatives. An Act of Congress of 1864 authorized its present use, which is to exhibit statues sent and contributed by each State in the Union to a number not greater than two, each, of such citizens of the State as are "illustrious for their historic renown or from distinguished civil or military service."

There are now fifty statues in place, only about half the States having taken advantage of this opportunity to immortalize their great citizens. Two statues which always excite unusual interest are those of Frances Willard, founder of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, gift of Illinois, and the bronze replica of Sequoyah, inventor of the Cherokee alphabet, an achievement recognized by Congress with a grant of $500 (this was in 1828). This statue is the gift of Oklahoma.

As a rule the statues do, indeed, represent men (and a woman!) whose services justly entitle them to their place in this hall of fame, but as much cannot be said in all cases for the art displayed in the sculpture. Not all States, to which were given great men, had great sculptors to commemorate them, with the result that some of the displays are more well intentioned than beautiful. However, a statue in a hall of fame is a statue in a hall of fame, whether it is of the highest art or no, and perhaps the variety in art displayed adds, rather than takes from, the variety of greatness thus commemorated!



A JOINT SESSION

AN IMPRESSIVE sight which the Noble visitor to Washington may at this time see only in the picture, is a joint session of the Congress, being addressed by the President of the United States.

Such joint sessions are held in the House of Representatives Hall in the Capitol building, the Senate Chamber not being designed for so large a multitude, either of legislators or spectators.

The Senate convenes and marches over to the House, where the Representatives find room for their Senatorial colleagues. The galleries surrounding the Chamber on three sides are always packed; admission is usually by card and all diplomatic Washington assembles to hear the message which the President, thus laying it before the government, is also putting before the country.

The House of Representatives Hall, where such exercises are held, is a huge chamber one hundred and thirty-nine feet long, ninety-three feet wide and thirty-six feet high. It possesses a cast iron ceiling, its central portion of glass, forming a skylight, which is decorated with the coats of arms of the different States and territories.

At the right of the Speaker's desk is the Mace, emblem of authority of the Sergeant-at-Arms, which he must carry when exercising his function of carrying the commands of the Speaker. The most turbulent scenes between members on the floor are instantly quelled when the Mace is borne to the front with the Speaker's command to desist.

The picture shows a joint session with the President reading an address; it should speak to all Americans of the simple democracy and the unity of thought which makes the United States the "land of the free."



WASHINGTON MONUMENT

THE Noble visitor to the Capital City cannot better begin his sightseeing tour than with a trip to the top of the Washington Monument.

This great shaft, five hundred and fifty-five feet, five inches in height, has been called the most perfect piece of masonry in the world. From its top the visitor stands five hundred feet above its base, where through eight windows he can see all of Washington. and for many miles beyond, up and down the Potomac River and out over the hills of both Virginia and Maryland.

The ascent is made either by climbing nine hundred steps, with plenty of landings on which to stop and rest, or by taking the electric elevator, which makes a round trip every fifteen minutes. Few people walk up, but many walk down, in order to inspect the numerous tablets, carvings and memorials set in the interior of the shaft by States, societies and nations. Many stones from Grand Lodges throughout the country may be seen.

The Monument is open for visitors all day long. The elevator makes its first trip at nine and its last trip at four in the afternoon. Thirty people are carried at a trip.

The great shaft in honor of Brother George Washington is erected upon a site which he himself chose as one on which he would like a memorial to stand. Its cornerstone was laid July 4, 1848, with Masonic ceremonies. Due to the Civil War, the giving out of funds and partisan politics, the building ceased at 154 feet. It was resumed in 1878 and the capstone was put in place December 6, 1884. The total cost was $1,187,710.31. It could not now be duplicated for three times the sum.

Timid visitors are assured that no elevator in the world has more safety devices, or is more absolutely safe than this one.



LINCOLN MEMORIAL

BY UNIVERSAL AGREEMENT, America's two greatest men are Washington and Lincoln. As different in character as two men could be, their memories intertwine in the hearts of all.

The memorials erected to their memories are as different as edifices of stone could be, and yet, adjacent as they are, in the same park, forever connected in the minds of all beholders.

The Washington Monument stands straight, simple, undecorated, majestic, towering, unique. The Lincoln Memorial has already taken its place as one of the most gloriously beautiful pieces of architecture in all the world—classic in its simplicity, awe-inspiring in the austerity of its interior.

For there is literally nothing within, beyond the heroic size statue of Lincoln, the paintings upon the walls, and the Gettysburg and Second Inaugural Addresses, in bronze letters against the stones.

Here, in the poetic words of some unidentified visitor, the nation "can be alone with Lincoln." And none who visit this tribute to his memory, erected by a grateful republic to the man who kept the nation whole, but feel, in the simple majesty of the temple, its peaceful outlook, its beautiful reflecting pool, its grave and thoughtful statue of the First Martyr of the Republic, something of that grandeur which was his life.

There is no authentic record of Lincoln having been a Mason. That he was one in his heart, no Mason doubts. He made frequent use of Masonic speech in his talk and writing, and no Mason ever better lived the life of brotherhood. So it is fitting that the most beautiful pile of masonry in the Nation's Capital should commemorate him, and keep forever young the recollections in Mason and profane alike, of the tenderness, the sweetness, the justice and the strength, which was Lincoln.


IN THIS TEMPLE
AS IN THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE
FOR WHOM HE SAVED THE UNION
THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
IS ENSHRINED FOREVER

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS



OUR SCORE AND SEVEN YEARS AGO OUR FATHERS BROUGHT FORTH ON THIS CONTINENT A NEW NATION CONCEIVED IN LIBERTY AND DEDICATED TO THE PROPOSITION THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL.

NOW WE ARE ENGAGED IN A GREAT CIVIL WAR TESTING WHETHER THAT NATION OR ANY NATION SO CONCEIVED AND SO DEDICATED CAN LONG ENDURE. WE ARE MET ON A GREAT BATTLEFIELD OF THAT WAR. WE HAVE COME TO DEDICATE A PORTION OF THAT FIELD AS A FINAL RESTING PLACE FOR THOSE WHO HERE GAVE THEIR LIVES THAT THAT NATION MIGHT LIVE. IT IS ALTOGETHER FITTING AND PROPER THAT WE SHOULD DO THIS. BUT IN A LARGER SENSE WE CAN NOT DEDICATE—WE CAN NOT CONSECRATE—WE CAN NOT HALLOW THIS GROUND. THE BRAVE MEN LIVING AND DEAD WHO STRUGGLED HERE HAVE CONSECRATED IT FAR ABOVE OUR POOR POWER TO ADD OR DETRACT. THE WORLD WILL LITTLE NOTE NOR LONG REMEMBER WHAT WE SAY HERE BUT IT CAN NEVER FORGET WHAT THEY DID HERE. IT IS FOR US THE LIVING RATHER TO BE DEDICATED HERE TO THE UNFINISHED WORK WHICH THEY WHO FOUGHT HERE HAVE THUS FAR SO NOBLY ADVANCED. IT IS RATHER FOR US TO BE HERE DEDICATED TO THE GREAT TASK REMAINING BEFORE US—THAT FROM THESE HONORED DEAD WE TAKE INCREASED DEVOTION TO THAT CAUSE FOR WHICH THEY GAVE THE LAST FULL MEASURE OF DEVOTION—THAT WE HERE HIGHLY RESOLVE THAT THESE DEAD SHALL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN—THAT THIS NATION UNDER GOD SHALL HAVE A NEW BIRTH OF FREEDOM—AND THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE BY THE PEOPLE FOR THE PEOPLE SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH.



CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY

UNQUESTIONABLY the most beautiful public building in the entire world, at least as far as interior goes, the Library of Congress, almost directly east of the Capitol building in Washington, is alone worth a trip to the Capital City. The student finds its principal attraction in the fifty-four miles of bookshelves which hold the thousands of volumes of the Library and which can hold a total of 9,500,000 books. The engineer looks upon the unique book railway which carries books from the furthest stacks to the central reading room, or through a tunnel to the Capitol building, with interest. The art student and the curio lover find in its wonderful painting and curiosity collections attraction sufficient to hold attention for weeks.

The sight-seeing visitor is sufficiently rewarded for a visit by the beauty of the superb lobby with its huge marble staircases, its wonderful frescoes, its marvelous decorations in mosaics, in brass, in gold and in color. Two thousand windows make it the best lighted library in the world, and its solid gold dome makes it unique even in a city of unique structures.

No picture can do justice to the riot of perfectly blending colors, no description can adequately portray the beauty of its illumination at night. Visiting Nobles may not imitate that South American visitor who loudly bragged of the glories of Buenos Aires to his conductor previous to arriving in the building, and who took one look, snatched off his hat and sank on his knees, exclaiming: "Est ees not America—eet ees paradise," but it is certain that they, like all other visitors to this remarkable building, will find nothing more impressive in the Capital City than the palace which houses its treasures of learning, of art, of valuable books, prints, folios and manuscripts.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS READING ROOM

THE reading room of the National Library at Washington could much better be called by a more pretentious name. Its lofty proportions, its perfect symmetry and its almost overpowering beauty set it apart from any inclosure in any other building. Yet the public is not only invited but urged to use this reading room and every possible facility is given the reader to get what he wants quickly.

An enormous card catalogue supplies names and book numbers. Numbered desks surround the central office. The visitor chooses his book or books by number, name and author from the catalogue, writes the facts and his desk number on a card and hands it to an attendant. Through pneumatic tubes and book railway, which taps the most distant book stack, the volume he wants is speedily laid before him, to use as long as he may desire to read or study it.

In addition to this privilege, alcoves are set apart for research work, writing from reference books, etc., and assigned on request. Authors come here with typewriters and secretaries, scientists with note books, women with pencils and a serious air to get up club papers, school children for references to lessons, business men for information.

Nor do the Library's activities end here. Special services are rendered those who want copies made of either pictures or text, and, of course, a periodical room, a newspaper room, the copyright office and a dozen other activities are included.

The building, surmounted by its gold dome, is generally conceded to have the most beautiful decorations of any building in the world. Visitors are informed that a trip to the top gallery of the dome is something never to be forgotten, once seen.



THE TREASURY

A "TREASURY" is a place where treasure is kept. Uncle Sam's Treasury is the building where he keeps his money. But the great Treasury Building in the Nation's Capital houses a much more valuable treasure than the mere gold, silver, notes, bonds and coin it contains.

That treasure is the credit of the United States. A silver certificate is worth the dollar it calls for in the belief of everyone, only because in the Treasury in Washington is a silver dollar waiting for the holder of the certificate to come and get! And visitors to the Treasury, welcome any day from nine until two, can see the vaults where the silver and gold are kept! One may not go in and count the silver dollars, because it would take too long, but if anyone has any doubts, he may offer a greenback and get his silver dollar, and so learn at first hand that Uncle Sam's credit is good!

The Treasury was built a long time ago; the main building was completed in 1841 and the wings and porticos at either end finished in 1869. It is a huge pile of solid masonry, 466 feet long and 264 feet wide.

Visitors may see the money being counted, the bond room, where millions are represented in paper; may even be handed a million dollars in bills to hold; may see the money washing and laundering and the macerating process which disposes of worn out bills.

No successful effort has ever been made to rob the Treasury; the only successful frauds perpetrated are those connected with counterfeiting and redeeming mutilated bills, and these are few in number and seldom in occurrence.

The Treasury is located at the western end of the mile and a quarter sweep of Pennsylvania Avenue, the eastern end of which is the United States Capitol.

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TREASURY ANNEX

IF YOU are worried about your income tax, here is the place to get first-hand information! The Treasury Annex, standing directly across upper Pennsylvania Avenue from the Treasury Building, and facing on Lafayette Square, is a handsome grey Indiana limestone building with eight Ionic columns on the Lafayette Square side. The building is connected with the Treasury by an understreet tunnel. It adjoins the Riggs Bank on the east and the Belasco Theater on the north.

By no means all the income tax work is done in this building; so heavy is the income tax work that temporary war buildings to the south still house many income tax workers. It is not generally recognized what a vast amount of government machinery is necessary to check up income tax returns, a machinery no less necessary that the greater number of tax payers and all good American citizens, try their best to make both honest and intelligent returns.

This part of Uncle Sam's work is done in a spirit of fair play and open-mindedness; collecting the income tax is not accomplished by treating every man as if he were a rascal, but, even when a mistake is patent, as if he were honestly mistaken. It is only when attempted fraud is evident that the Income Tax Unit comes down heavily on the delinquent.

The Treasury Annex occupies a commanding position in official Washington. The structure occupies the site of the historic home of Thomas S. Gunnell, a dentist, whom President Van Buren appointed City Postmaster of Washington. At one time during the Civil War the Gunnell house was headquarters for The Department of Washington.



PATENT OFFICE

PERHAPS THE MOST important part of the Interior Department, the Patent Office, located in the classic building which occupies the city squares bounded by Seventh, Ninth, F and G Streets N.W., is the only branch of the Government which has paid back to the Federal Treasury a sum greater than its entire cost.

In it is housed that band of experts in all lines of science, invention, discovery and the arts, who are charged with the duties of issuing to inventors patents upon their ideas, providing always that those ideas are "new and useful." Upwards of one million patents have been granted by the Government, many of them the foundations of great industries and enormous wealth.

The Patent Office is now wholly inadequate, as far as its building goes, to house the activities which are crowded into it. In former times a large "model hall" was a show place in the building, but a few years ago the pressing demand for space required the room be devoted to desk space. The practice of demanding a model with each invention was discontinued and the collection of models was stored and dispersed. Many of the models of the more historic character, such as Abraham Lincoln's patent on a method of lifting boats over shoals, were placed in the National Museum, where they can still be seen.

It is no less strange than true that there is, perhaps, less to see, from the visitor's standpoint, in this public building than in many of the far less important ones. Those interested in patents and patent law, of course, will find in the great library and the patent files much of intense interest, but the process of granting a patent does not lend itself to the provision of a "show place" such as the Bureau of Engraving and Printing or the National Museum.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE Department of Agriculture at Washington uses more room than any other branch of the Government. It is housed in three large buildings and dozens of small ones. When first started in 1862, a relatively small red brick building, occupying a commanding position in the Mall (the parkway connecting the river with the Capitol) was amply large enough. To this have since been added two huge wings of a new Agricultural building which is yet to be erected. These white marble wings, with an empty space where the building is to be, are but an indication of the growth of Uncle Sam's most important internal department.

In addition to the old building and the two wings, various bureaus of the Department occupy rented property in the vicinity.

The activities of the Department of Agriculture are so numerous and varied that a catalogue would be wearisome, but hardly a man, woman or child in the country but has an interest in some part of its work. The Bureaus of Animal Industry, Chemistry, Plant Industry, Farm Management, Public Roads, Forestry, Entomology, Biological Survey, Soil Survey, Weather Bureau, all have a direct bearing on the pocketbooks and the lives of everyone. The laboratories, exhibition rooms, libraries, and, of course, the great Weather Bureau in a set of buildings of its own, are open to the public. The educational feature of a trip to Washington is nowhere more emphasized than in a thorough survey of this most important branch of Government activity. Until the visitor has a thorough comprehension of what the Agriculture Department does he cannot be said to know his Government. To gain that comprehension in the easiest and most delightful way is one of the pleasant prospects of Nobles who make the trip to Washington.



STATE, WAR AND NAVY

THE granite home of the State, War and Navy Departments in Washington is 567 feet long, and 342 feet wide, occupying an entire city square, four and one-half acres of ground, its five hundred rooms reached by two miles of corridors. It was completed in 1893 at a cost of $11,000,000.

The immense pile immediately adjoins the White House to the west. Both the War and Navy Departments have overflowed the main building and now occupy in addition several buildings in the vicinity.

Within the building are interesting exhibits, although as a whole the Departments are not show places for the visitor. There are a number of beautiful models of battleships, cruisers and other naval vessels in the corridors. There is an exhibit of army uniforms of various periods, and many mortars and cannon captured in war guard the doorways. Perhaps the most interesting part about the State Department is the fact that this, the smallest department in point of numbers of any in the Government, is the only one which has a fund the expenditure of which is not to be accounted for to the people. This is the contingent fund, used largely in necessary secret work, about which publication would be an impossibility.

The War and Navy Departments and their ramifications expend much money in paying for past wars and preparing for future ones. But not all the money so spent is unproductive of economic good. The medical profession owes a vast debt to the Army Medical Department and the United States Engineers are constantly at work in improving the country—as in the case of the Panama Canal, as well as the enormous river and harbor work conducted by the United States Government.



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE

THE Smithsonian Institute is unique among all Government institutions, in that it was originally founded by a private bequest. James Smithson, an Englishman, left his entire fortune of half a million dollars for the founding and support of an institution to be devoted to the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

Pages might be devoted to the scientific activities of the Institution and the triumphs it has scored. Meteorology and weather prediction were born here, fish culture started, and aeronautics begun. But for the visitor the main interest of the Smithsonian is its museums. The old National Museum, which shares with the Pension Office the distinction of being the ugliest public building ever constructed, at least as far as the exterior is concerned, holds the most varied collection. It is here that the patriot will find those relics which are so reverently held by all Americans—Washington's army coat and camp kit, Lincoln's personal belongings, a model of the invention he patented, Grant's sword and medals, Morse's first telegraph instrument, the original Bell 'phone, Joseph Henry's first magnets, the Cyrus Field submarine cable relics, and so on for hundreds of interesting glass cases. Here are paintings, rugs, rare fabrics, minerals, engines, clocks, jewels, idols, mummies, shells, boats, pictures, flying machines, the first typewriter, the original Selden automobile—a catalogue would take a whole page and then not be well begun.

The new Museum, or Museum of Natural History, contains much more than animals and birds, although these in general and the Roosevelt African collection in particular, attract much attention. Special mention must be made of the National Gallery of Art, where a magnificent collection of paintings owned by the Government are on view.



"NEW" MUSEUM

THE Natural History Building of the National Museum at Washington is as beautiful inside as from without. Visitors will probably be as much interested in the Roosevelt collection as in anything else. This exhibit is composed of a few of the thousands of specimens which Brother "Teddy" brought with him from Africa. Lions, rhinoceroses, giraffes and dozens of smaller animals, all exquisitely mounted, are here to be seen.

The room devoted to pre-historic monsters and the skeletons of animals who lived too many thousand years ago to count, is one of the startling surprises of this building of wonders.

The halls in which the ethnological exhibits are on view form one long curiosity shop. Here natural groups of many savage and semi-savage races live in wax and plaster, with the actual objects of their occupations and dress about them. There is nothing of the "wax works" joke about these. So life-like are the figures, so natural the poses, that more than one visitor has waited patiently for one of the supposed "models" to move.

Here also are birds—thousands of birds—from all over the world, and exhibitions of plumage and of nature in strange forms alone well worth a visit to the fascinating place, although hundreds of visits would hardly suffice for even a quick examination of the 180,000 birds the Museum possesses. Only a part of this army, of course, is mounted and on exhibition.

It should be understood that this wonder palace and its companion building, the old Museum, are not mere curiosity parlors for the visitor, but are used by scientists from all over the world for research work and study, made possible only by the magnificent collections housed under two great roofs.



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

NO GOVERNMENT activity touches lives more closely than the Post Office and the growth of no department more clearly indicates the growth of America. In 1837 every citizen of the country spent 32 cents a year for postage. Now every citizen spends nearly $3.00. The entire postal business at the time of the Civil War was not so great in a year as the postal business of the city of Chicago today.

In the Post Office Department, a huge building facing north on "The Avenue" in Washington, the business of the biggest postal service in the world is conducted. To the visitor it is a collection of offices and clerks, yet no Department at Washington has more interesting things to show. Among these is the postal museum where are curiosities of the mail in large numbers, as well as examples of how mail is carried in strange places, and methods of postal apparatus.

The Dead Letter Office is probably the most interesting part of the Department to the visitor. It is the morgue of letters of the ignorant, the careless or the foolish. Thousands of letters without addresses, without names, without any information upon the outside as to whom they are intended for, are mailed every year. Not only letters but packages, containing anything from the dried hind legs of a grey wolf to a set of false teeth, from the amputated hand of a doll addressed simply to "Grandma" to the package of dollar bills dropped in the mail with no address.

All undeliverable mail is examined, inside and out, in the Dead Letter Office. All that has a clue to the sender is returned. The rest is destroyed, or, in the case of packages, held for a time and then sold at auction.

The annual auction sale is always well attended and nets a considerable sum to the postal revenues.



CITY POST OFFICE

WHEN the tourist arrives in Washington, the first public building to be seen on leaving the station is, of course, the Capitol, which shows up sharply against the sky line a quarter of a mile distant. The nearest public building is the Washington City Post Office, immediately adjacent to the station and connected to it so that incoming and outgoing mail is handled to and from trains with the least expenditure of time.

Uncle Sam never erects a poor post office. In the many he has constructed all over the country he has spent money lavishly and put up buildings worthy of the postal system which makes this huge nation a possibility. In the Capital City he has outdone himself. No post office in the world can be compared to this one in exterior beauty or interior convenience. While Washington is a small city compared to New York, Chicago, Philadelphia or Boston, it handles a most phenomenal amount of mail because of the enormous Government correspondence and the immense amount of public documents which are "franked" all over the world. Endless belts and conveyors, the most modern weighing machinery and specially built apparatus makes this post office a model.

Much less than half the mail which goes through it has stamps upon it, Uncle Sam using a plain printed envelope with "Official Business" in one corner. From three to four hundred thousand pieces of mail bearing Government franks go out of Washington every day, and twenty-five thousand letters delivered to the House and Senate Office Buildings and the Capitol in a single twenty-four hours is not uncommon.

The beautiful building, the first passed by visitors to Washington, has an interest far greater than the usual post office, and well repays a visit to its corridors.



"G. P. O."

ANYTHING "biggest in the world" appeals to an American with special force. Every Mason believes America is the biggest and the best of the nations. That it possesses in Washington the biggest and the best printing and publishing house in the world is therefore no surprise.

The Government Printing Office, or the "G. P. O." as it is usually known, is larger than any other plant, either government or private. It is devoted strictly to making of printed matter and must not be confused with that other great institution, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which manufactures paper money, bonds, stamps, certificates and other fine plate work.

The printing of the "Congressional Record" appeals to the Congressman as the most important part of the "G. P. O.'s" work, but it is really but a by-product. Every department, every bureau of every department of the Government gets out a report. The G. P. O. prints it. Many departments get out a large number of bulletins or leaflets, to make immediately available the result of investigations or discovery. The G. P. O. prints them. Learned scientists in the Government are continually writing important books. The G. P. O. prints them. Literally thousands of different publications are made in vast quantities every year, many for free distribution, all available at the cost of printing.

Mechanically, the G. P. O. is perfection itself. Press rooms, composing rooms, bindery, are all of the most improved type, fireproof, beautifully lighted, scientifically arranged and capable of the maximum production at the minimum cost. Without spending a week or more in the one building it would be impossible to know it, but a trip through its more important rooms and activities will well repay any Noble interested in printing.



PENSION OFFICE

TRAVELERS say the Pension Office in Washington is the ugliest public building in the world. When told that it was fireproof, General Sheridan remarked "What a pity!" Its proportions are not to be compared with other Government buildings, although it is the largest brick structure extant, nor is its red brick so attractive as the white marble or granite of many other of Uncle Sam's piles of masonry.

But inside it is well worth seeing. The huge building is a hollow shell, with a great court rising through three galleries to the roof, supported by two rows of enormous columns. In this court have been held those beautiful inaugural balls which have been tendered most incoming Presidents by the citizens of Washington, often attended by 20,000 people.

A beautiful frieze in carved stone completely encircles the building, providing its only beauty from without. The carving commemorates the suffering and the bravery of the soldiers who fought in the Civil War.

Here hundreds of clerks work constantly on pension applications, and through their efforts frauds are prevented and justice done the old soldier.

About a million beneficiaries are carried on the rolls and the pension outlay is about $150,000,000 yearly. The visiting Noble should not confuse the Pension Office and its activities with the Veterans Bureau, which latter has exclusive jurisdiction in matters financial over veterans of the World War.



FREER GALLERY

FORTUNATELY for the Noble visitor, the great Freer gallery has just been opened to the public. As most art lovers know, this magnificent building, and the great collection arranged in it, are the gift of Charles L. Freer, of Detroit, who erected the building at a cost of $1,200,000 during his lifetime and left two millions more to form a permanent endowment fund for this home of his own art collection and the addition to the contents of the building of more works of art.

The offer to give this wonderful art collection to the nation, either as a gift direct or to the Smithsonian Institute, was in danger of being overlooked, and would have been, had not Mr. Roosevelt, learning of it, insisted upon the facts being made known. The gift has been accepted and the Freer gallery will in the future be a part of the Smithsonian Institute.

The donor wished his name forever associated with the collection, specifying, however, that it should be "in some modest and appropriate form" and was particular that his great collection be forever free to the public gaze; no admission fee is ever to be charged.

Among other remarkable exhibits, the famous Peacock Room, made by Whistler for the shipbuilder Leyland, is here re-erected complete for the delight of art lovers.

Little may here be said of the collection just put on public view; the enormous number of the art objects and their variety making a catalog here impossible.

But when the Freer gallery becomes well known to the public, it will, for all time to come, be a Mecca for art students and lovers of the beautiful and one more haven of loveliness in the Capital City.



VETERANS BUREAU



OMETIMES called the Arlington Building, the home of the Veterans Bureau is a huge structure of Indiana limestone, ten stories high and occupying most of the block bounded by "H", "I", Sixteenth Streets and Vermont Avenue.

The Veterans Bureau is that arm of the Government which assumed the duties of the War Risk Insurance Bureau and the Federal Board of Vocational Education, when the conflicting activities of these two organizations caused such hardship to the veterans of the World War.

Here all matters pertaining to insurance, compensation for injury, and vocational training, hospitalization, etc., are cared for. The building contains little of interest to the visitor, but the associations which cling to its site will recall many a pleasant memory to those acquainted with the Washington of older days.

The structure gets its name, Arlington, from the old Arlington Hotel, which once stood here. It was demolished in 1912 to make place for a newer and larger Arlington, a project later abandoned. The old Arlington Hotel was the heart of official Washington; in it every President stopped at one time or another from 1870 to McKinley's day, and its list of distinguished guests included such names as that of Henry Irving, Patti, Prince Fushimi of Japan, Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil, President Diaz of Mexico, and Li Hung Chang.

Nothing remains of the old Arlington but the name, but it is perhaps fitting that on the site where so many diplomatic tangles were unravelled and so many foreign policies shaped, now stands the home of the Government work which untangles the snarls and shapes to better ends the lives of soldiers who fought to make the world safe for Democracy.



BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

NO PUBLIC building in Washington, with the possible exceptions of the Museums, is more ideally arranged for the visitor than the home of this Bureau of the Treasury Department. When the present structure was built, housing the Government's machinery and workmen and women for the production of bank notes, bonds, revenue and postage stamps, arrangements were made to consider the comfort and convenience of visitors. In the old brick building many desired to watch for themselves the processes of making paper into money, but little could be seen, because of the difficulty of handling large numbers of visitors without interfering with the work. In the new building many of the work rooms have special visitors' galleries, from which the curious may watch the intricate processes without interfering in the least with the comfort of the workers.

For many years the printing of all bank notes, greenbacks and stamps was done entirely by hand. Now, however, much automatic machinery has been installed and stamps are printed much faster than was ever possible by hand work. Moreover, stamps can now be produced in almost endless strips, which makes for the increased use of stamp vending machinery and letter stamping engines.

Largely concerned with making currency and bonds, the Bureau handles all engraving work for the Government, such as Treasury drafts and certificates, disbursing officers' checks, licenses, commissions, patent and pension certificates, portraits of members of Congress authorized by law, etc.

The building cost nearly three million dollars and is generally conceded to be the model steel and copper plate printery of all the world.



AMERICAN RED CROSS BUILDING

IN A GROUP of three beautiful buildings (American Red Cross, Continental Hall and Pan American Union), this memorial to the women of the Civil War first greets the visitor who goes south on 17th Street from the Avenue to enter the Speedway or Monument grounds.

Immediately within the building, the visitor will read an inscription above the landing of the main stairway. It recites

A MEMORIAL
BUILT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES
AND PATRIOTIC CITIZENS
TO THE WOMEN OF THE NORTH
AND THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH
HELD IN LOVING MEMORY BY A NOW UNITED COUNTRY
THAT THEIR LABORS TO MITIGATE THE SUFFERING OF
THE SICK AND WOUNDERD IN WAR MAY BE FOREVER PERPETUATED
THIS BUILDING IS DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF
THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

There is much here of interest, but the three-panel memorial of favrile glass, and the Mora painting "Thine is the Glory" based on a composite photograph of several hundred Red Cross workers in the world war, must not be overlooked.

There is no need to tell what the Red Cross is, or stands for or does; none who have watched "the greatest Mother" at work, or felt the touch of her beneficent and loving hand, but will want to see for themselves the home in which she lives in the Capital of the Nation in which she was born, and where she has grown to be the greatest power for the relief of suffering the world has ever known.



CONTINENTAL MEMORIAL HALL

A MAGNIFICENT GROUP of three beautiful white marble buildings lie between the Corcoran Gallery of Art, at 17th Street and New York Avenue, and the beginning of the Speedway; these are the Red Cross Building, on the north, the Pan American Building, on the south, and Continental Memorial Hall, in the center.

This beautiful white marble structure has the distinction of being the only building in the world planned, designed and financed entirely by women. It is the national home of the Daughters of the American Revolution, that body of patriotic women who can trace their lineage back to ancestors of Revolutionary times.

Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution must be "directly descended from an ancestor who, with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of independence as a recognized patriot, as soldier or sailor, or as civil officer, in one of the several colonies or states." The society was organized in the Capital City in 1890, but has now a membership of many more than a hundred thousand. It has Chapters in practically every city, in all States, and in China, Cuba, Mexico and the Philippines.

The organization is an incorporated body, required by law to make an annual report to the Smithsonian Institute, and thus recognized by the Government. Every year the society holds a convention, to which delegates come from all over the country. The President of the United States invariably welcomes them and opens their convention.

The building cost $350,000, but could not be duplicated today for three times that sum. It is considered a beautiful example of the art of building.


PAN AMERICAN UNION

PAN AMERICAN UNION

FOR ITS size and cost, this building has been characterized by eminent architects as the most beautiful building in the world. Blending both the classical and the Spanish Renaissance type of architecture, it is a monument to that love of beauty which distinguishes the Latin races. It is the home of an organization of twenty-one American Republics, devoted to the development and maintenance of friendly intercourse, commerce and peace among them all.

Among its many functions are those of publishing a monthly bulletin describing the progress of the several republics, special reports, handbooks, maps, etc. It possesses a large library of over thirty thousand volumes relating to the South American countries.

The main features of the building, besides its architectural beauty, are the typical Spanish Patio or courtyard, and the imposing Salon, known as the Hall of the Americas. In the rear is a sunken garden, known as the Aztec Garden, with a triple arched loggia finished in tiling brought from ancient cities of Mexico and Peru.

Externally, the building commands attention not only from its marble whiteness and its beauty, but for the landscape gardening which has made of a comparatively small area surrounding it a picture in marble, trees and grass.

This building was used during the Peace Conference, and is immediately adjacent to the spot where Washington's jeweled Archway of Peace was erected.

The building stands at the very entrance to the Speedway and Monument grounds. It is open daily to visitors from nine-thirty A.M. until four P.M., Saturdays excepted.

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THE GATEWAY

THE visitor arriving in the Capital City by way of the Union Station has nothing to complain of in the character of edifice which welcomes him to the Capital of this nation, or the vista unfolded before his eyes when he steps from its portico and sees the Capital in the immediate foreground.

For the Union Station is a wonderful example of station building, and its surrounding plaza and the grounds between it and the seat of the national legislature (when they are cleared of their last "war buildings") lend the perspective of an open setting to a monument worthy the attention of all.

The great Concourse in the station is large enough to house the standing army of the Union. Ordinarily, the station is larger than is needed, even to care for the thousands of visitors who come and go in Washington daily. But every four years, when Inauguration time rolls around, the huge railroad portal is taxed to its capacity, and the session of the Imperial Council will keep it filled to overflowing for a week prior to and after our deliberations are over.

This great building is provided with a southern outlet, not to be shown in any picture, since it is by way of a tunnel under the city—indeed, almost under the Capitol building itself—which leads tracks to the bridge across the Potomac, which makes that structure the portal to all the South.

In the airplane view (this is an Army Air Service picture) the building immediately to the left of the station is the Post Office (elsewhere shown in this book) which is connected to the station by underground ways, so that the minimum of time is lost in the shipping out or taking in of mail.



DISTRICT BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C., is governed by three Commissioners appointed by the President with the approval of Congress. It has neither Mayor nor Alderman, wards nor elections, politics, city treasury nor corruption. Below the Commissioners, however, its city government is like that of any other city in organization, and the various bureaus —Health Department, Fire, Police, School, Buildings, Streets, Refuse, Taxes, etc., must have a home.

For many years the District Building was an inartistic eye-sore in an inaccessible part of the city. Now, however, Washington, D. C., has a $2,000,000 "District Building" of Vermont white marble, corresponding to the "City Hall" of self-governed municipalities, which is surpassed in beauty by none.

It faces north on Pennsylvania Avenue at Fourteenth Street, with the Washington Monument, Treasury, and White House for near neighbors. In front of it stands a life-like statue of that Governor Shepard, whose activities have led the people to call him the Father of the City.

The white marble building is one of the most prominent on "the Avenue," itself the widest and most prominent street in Washington, and to those interested in civics and civic development, city planning and city government, it is a revelation in convenience.

It has ample grounds and eventually will be surrounded by beautiful government buildings. For the plan of Washington includes the erection, upon the south side of the Avenue, of a notable group of public buildings. Many of the present structures are owned by the Government, which rents them to their occupants until such time as it may be ready to wreck them and build noble piles of Masonry, which will some day make this the handsomest street in all the world.



INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

ONE OF Washington's newest governmental structures is the huge six-story, E-shaped building occupying the entire block bounded by 18th, 19th, E and F Streets N.W. which is the home of the Interior Department.

This arm of the government includes the General Land Office, Reclamation Service, Geological Survey, Bureau of Mines, Office of Indian Affairs, Patent Office, Bureau of Pensions, Bureau of Education, National Park Service, and has also jurisdiction over certain quasi-governmental institutions.

By no means all of these activities are in the Interior building; thus, Patents and Pensions both have their own homes.

Few people realize the magnitude of the work of the Interior Department; the wonderful results of the Reclamation Service, turning deserts into flower gardens, and providing homes and happiness for thousands, without a cent of ultimate expense to the government; the preservation and extension of the National Parks, playgrounds for us all; the magnitude of the services of the Geological Survey, with its immense surveying and charting projects, resulting in maps which have no superior in all the world; the Bureau of Mines, which makes safe mines safer and unsafe ones better; which investigates and aids in mining methods and helps in the making available of our mineral resources; the Office of Indian Affairs which watches over the Indian tribes, the Land Office which has jurisdiction over our public land, not to mention Pension and Patents.

Suffice it to say that the Secretary of the Interior holds a very important post in the Government, and his department, touching every state, is one of the greatest, if not the greatest of the United States Government.



THE "CITY HALL"

THE NAME above is quoted because it does not mean what it says. The "city hall" in your town is the home of the local government. In Washington that home is the "District Building." The "city hall" is the home of the District Courts, the U. S. District Attorney, the U. S. Marshal, the Recorder of Deeds and the Registrar of Wills.

The building, which was completely remodelled from a condition of neglect and ramshackle disrepair to the present up-to-date structure in 1917, is the third oldest government building in Washington, parts of it dating back to 1826.

Among the many famous trials which have been held here was that of Guiteau for the assassination of President Garfield, in the old Pennsylvania railroad station at sixth and B Streets, where a silver star in the floor marked the spot where Garfield fell.

The "city hall" or District Court House as it is more formally called, was the work of a young British architect, George Hadfield. It is generally considered to have much architectural beauty, in spite of its severe simplicity, and its central section with its Ionic portico is held in especial esteem by artists.

Immediately northwest of the "city hall" is the District Court of Appeals building, erected in 1910, and conforming closely with the architectural style of the old building, so that the two form a harmonious whole.

Nearby is a beautiful statue, not often given the appreciation it deserves. This is the monument to Albert Pike, poet, historian, soldier, statesman, and last, but by no means least, Mason; Mason famous for his work for the fraternity, and held in veneration by every member of a Scottish Rite Body in the world.



THE U. S. ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM

THE MEDICAL MUSEUM building is located at the east end of the Smithsonian Grounds. It covers 24,000 square feet of ground.

The East wing contains collections of thousands of anatomical and pathological specimens placed on exhibition for the benefit of physicians, surgeons, students, nurses and the general public.

The main museum hall has a floor space of 7,600 square feet, surrounded by a balcony. All this space is filled with cases stocked with exhibits, many of which show the effects of gun-shot wounds on the bones of amputated limbs of soldiers wounded in battle.

Pathological speciments preserved in glass show effects on organs of the body by tuberculosis, typhoid fever and other diseases.

One floor has exhibits of wax models showing in exact form and colors the appearance of wounds and different skin diseases. A department of ophthalmology contains an exhibit of charts and enlarged colored photographs showing stages of every kind of eye disease.

A department of microscopy contains a collection of 265 microscopes showing the development from the earliest date of its invention to the high powered instruments used today. There are also many mathematical measuring and recording instruments of a highly technical nature for use in aiding diagnosis of diseases.

The West wing contains the medical library, 300,000 rare old medical works which are priceless.

Maj. Gen. R. E. Noble is the Librarian. Majors George R. Callender, J. F. Coupal and Capt. Theo. Bitterman are the Curators of the Museum and under the wise administration and fruitful efforts of these officers the institution has become the foremost of its kind in the world.



AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC MO
(SEE

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JOHN H. SMALL, III



MAP OF WASHINGTON, D. C.
203)



CORCORAN ART GALLERY

LUCKY the city which has so patriotic a son as was William Wilson Corcoran, who gave to the public of Washington the gallery of art which bears his name. By the terms of his deed of gift the gallery is "to be used solely for the purpose of encouraging American genius in the production and preservation of works pertaining to the fine arts and kindred objects." The deed of gift makes no condition, other than that the gallery must be open at least two days a week without charge to the public.

The present building, at the corner of New York Avenue and 17th Street is the second home of the great collection, which was originally housed in a building at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 17th Street.

All lovers of art here find much of interest and pleasure. The various catalogues, which may be purchased at the gallery, list paintings, casts, marbles, bronzes and other sculptures.

Passing the guarding bronze lions, the visitor enters the Central Atrium, a beautiful hall one hundred and seventy feet long by fifty feet wide, the ceiling supported by forty fluted pillars. It is surrounded by eight smaller galleries. Upstairs is another atrium, also surrounded by galleries, and all are well filled with remarkable and beautiful examples of all the fine arts.

In connection with the gallery is the Corcoran School of Art, which gives free instruction to art students who pay the ten-dollar entrance fee for the season. Many take advantage of this opportunity, and many distinguished artists have called the Corcoran Art School their Alma Mater.

In a semi-circular exhibition gallery are held, from time to time, special art exhibits for the benefit and pleasure of the public.



CATHEDRAL OF SS. PETER AND PAUL

THIS great expression of the ideals of Christianity in stone, will occupy, when completed, one of the most, if not the most, commanding sites for such a monument in all the world. Mount St. Albans is nearly four hundred feet above the level of the Potomac, and overlooks the entire city of Washington.

To cost ten millions of dollars when completed, the Cathedral is naturally not a project for a short space of time. So far, about one fourteenth of the whole edifice is finished; the Apse is completed, and Bethlehem Chapel in the Crypt is finished. The building will be equal in size to York Minster or Canterbury Cathedral, but is not modeled after or in any way a copy of, any existing Cathedral in the old world.

Its architecture is pure Gothic. Its architect, Mr. Henry Vaughan (who was laid to rest in the Crypt in 1917) combined French and English *motifs* in its creation.

The total length of the great building will be 500 feet. Its width is 135 feet, with the Transept spreading 215 feet. Its central tower will rise aloft 262 feet from grade, 644 feet above sea level.

The Cathedral stands within a beautiful Close, with ample room for all the additional buildings, schools, chapels and other structures which may be necessary.

The pictures illustrate the Apse, as completed, and the great Cathedral as a whole, as it will appear when finished. Masons everywhere will be glad that so wonderful a testimony to those things for which the Masonic Order stands—Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man—is to grace the Capital of the Nation, and that Washington, the beautiful, is still more to deserve its name from the erection of this, to be the most magnificent Cathedral between the oceans.



THE ARMY WAR COLLEGE

THIS institution is on Greenleaf's Point between the Potomac River and Anacostia River. The reservation was the site of a penitentiary erected in 1836, of which a portion still remains and is used as officers' quarters. In this building were confined and tried by court martial the suspected conspirators in the assassination of President Lincoln, and nearby the guilty were executed.

The cornerstone of the college building was laid in 1903, and the structure has been occupied since 1907. The college prepares officers for the performance of important general staff duties of responsibility and for the exercise of command of large units. The General Staff is concerned with the gathering of economic, political, sociological, geographical and military information regarding all world states, its evaluation and interpretation, and with the enunciation and development of policies and plans for organization and training, for obtaining and caring for personnel, for equipment, supply and transportation. It also has to keep up-to-date plans for the successful prosecution of any wars possible to be thrust upon us. Its duty is to co-ordinate the efforts of other bureaus and departments and to supervise the execution of plans. The Commander, with the counsel of his staff, organizes his unit, makes plans and directs their execution in carrying out special missions.

The college is a gathering of mature minds where opportunity is afforded under the guidance of specially qualified men to familiarize themselves with the best methods of performing such functions. Its students are highly selected men, averaging about 46 years of age, from the Regular Army, the National Guard, the Organized Reserve, the Navy and the Marine Corps.

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NAVAL OBSERVATORY

THIS institution, north of Georgetown, is perhaps more intimately connected with the lives of every American than any other Government bureau. For it is here that America gets its time, direct from the stars. As the name implies, the Observatory is a part of the Navy, for which it publishes the nautical almanac, by means of which navigation is made easier for those who go down to the sea in ships. But the work of the institution goes far beyond its service to the Navy. In addition to determining and transmitting, both by wire and wireless, the time, the Observatory checks up on and rates all the clocks, chronometers and watches used as navigation instruments in the Navy and conducts a great deal of important astronomical work besides.

Here is located the great 26-inch refracting telescope with which the Moons of Mars were first seen of man by Professor Asaph Hall, the elder, in 1877. It is pleasant to find that Professor Asaph Hall, the younger, now presides over the destinies and work of the largest and finest telescope owned by the United States.

There are a great many other astronomical instruments at the Observatory besides the great equatorial, housed each in its own building (there are fifty-three buildings on the reservation), all manned by a highly competent and learned corps of astronomers and naval officers.

The institution is well worth a visit, if only to see "where the time comes from" and with what regularity and ship-shape care the Navy keeps the park in which its most important shore adjunct is located.

Visitors must not be disappointed if they are unable to take a peep through the great equatorial. To use the telescope for the pleasure of visitors would keep the great instrument from serving science.



CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

THIRTEEN PENNIES, the cherished treasures of little hands that can no longer play with them" formed the first donation to Washington's Children's Hospital, now a great institution with 125 beds, caring for 2,125 patients last year.

Designed originally for poor children up to 12 years of age, without distinction as to race, creed or color, recently private rooms have been added.

A station of the Child Welfare Association, situated here, advises mothers in regard to babies who are now well, so that they may stay so. The Dispensary, which has grown from 99 cases in its first year to 7,640 cases last year, cares for the ailing or chronically ill child. The Dental Clinic, new last year, takes care of the teeth of hospital and out patients. A Nutrition class helps under-nourished children. A social worker follows up the children to their homes to see that the work begun is continued.

The hospital is staffed by the leading physicians and surgeons of the District who give their services. It is a teaching center for the students of Washington's two medical colleges, maintains a growing training school for nurses, and provides special courses in children's work to five other hospitals of the city, and near-by districts. Its X-ray department has developed special skill in radiographs of children. It is equipped with the most modern laboratory for the study of diseased tissues. It has a special room for premature babies, the smallest cared for last year weighing 1½ pounds.

The Mystic Shrine builds hospitals for children. Here is one already built and working, where any Noble not thoroughly "sold" on the idea, need go but once, and see ill babies being made well, to become what the Shrine as a unit already is; an enthusiast for hospitals for children.



MASONIC TEMPLE

WASHINGTON possesses a number of Masonic Temples, several Lodges in outlying districts owning their own homes. It also has an "old" Masonic Temple, now no longer used by the Fraternity, the Scottish Rite bodies have their own Cathedral, and the A. A. S. R. for the Southern Jurisdiction possesses the magnificent "House of the Temple" elsewhere described.

When "the" Masonic Temple is mentioned, it is the structure at the intersection of New York Avenue, Thirteenth and "H" Streets which is meant.

Not yet fifteen years old, the "new" Masonic Temple is already too small and out of date. Its several Lodge rooms, Chapter rooms and Commandery rooms are too few in number and too small in size to accommodate the Masonic growth which the Capital City has experienced. It is for these, among other reasons, that the Grand Lodge has acquired the beautiful Temple Heights site for the as yet unbuilt new Temple.

No finer site for a Temple exists in any city than Temple Heights. For long an historic estate, it has become surrounded by the very flower of the city's residential section and today is the only vacant plot of ground of such size, within the limits of the city proper, which could be considered as fit for a Masonic Temple.

Visiting Nobles will find the present Temple of unusual interest because it is the home of the Grand Lodge with the smallest jurisdiction in the United States. The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia has jurisdiction over territory of but sixty square miles, although, of course, its membership, in lodges and rank and file, is greater than that of many of the less thickly settled States.

The Temple is "downtown" within easy reach of all car and bus lines and but a stone's throw from the heart of the city.



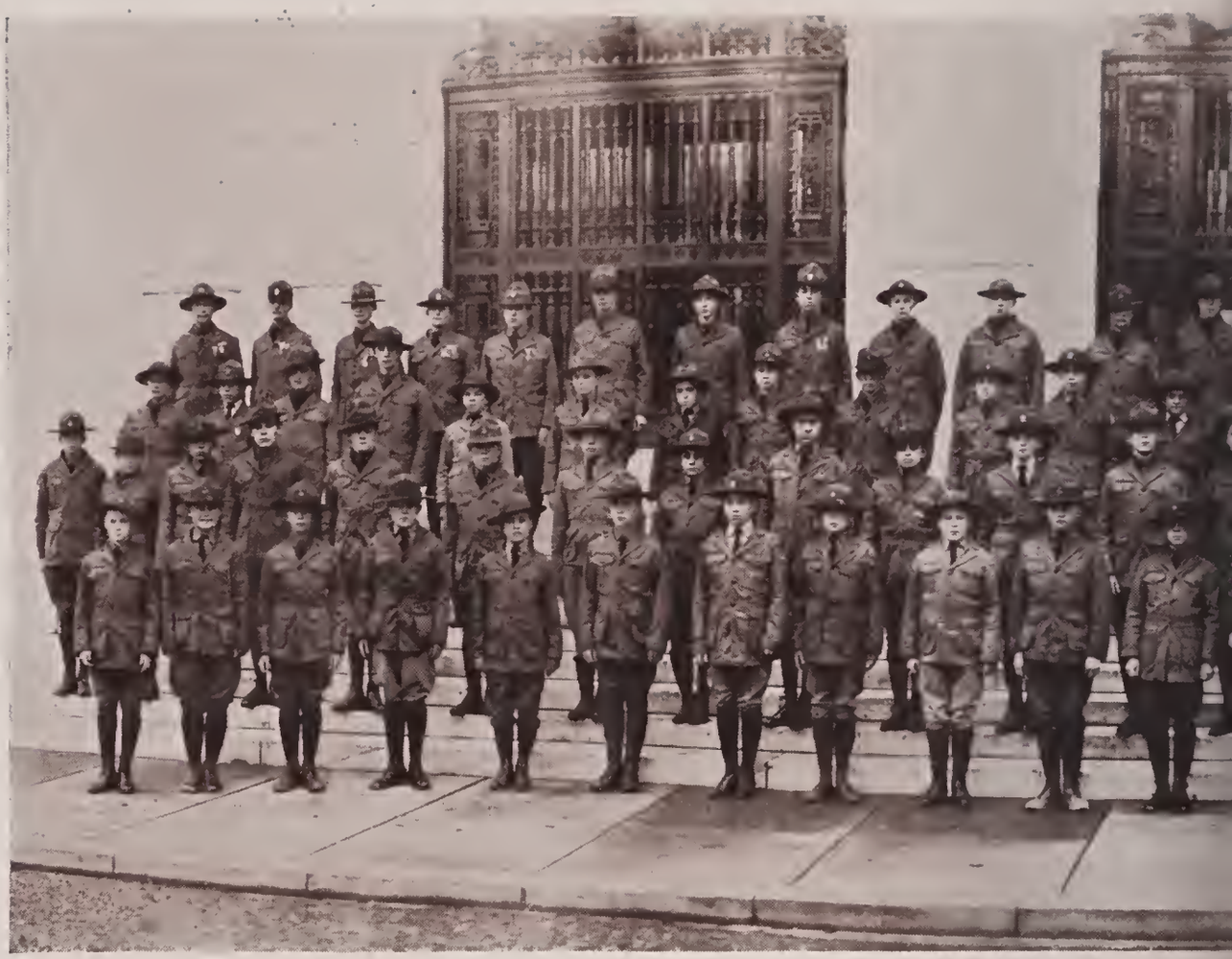
MASONIC AND EASTERN STAR HOME

NO NOBLE VISITOR will need explanation as to the purposes of this Masonic activity, for he will know all about the one in his own jurisdiction. The Home in the District of Columbia is the joint care and effort of the Masonic bodies and the Eastern Star chapters; to the latter all credit must be given for sponsoring and carrying through the project.

The Home is a beautiful building, well furnished and occupying ample grounds. Its guests are most carefully and lovingly cared for, not only in a material way, but with frequent religious services conducted by the several lodges, and with entertainment supplied through them.

Every year for ten years, the **Almas Temple** has put a baseball nine in the field, to compete for a mythical Masonic championship with a nine from Kallipolis Grotto, V. P. E. R. The proceeds of this game go to the permanent endowment fund of the Home, a sum which has grown from nothing to more than a hundred thousand dollars, because of the Masonic field day which this game serves to promote. Through the courtesy of Brother Clarke Griffith, President of the Washington Baseball Club, the fezzed teams are given free the use of the great stadium which is the Washington baseball park, and from twenty-five to thirty thousand Masons and their families come forth to cheer their favorites to victory, scarce caring who wins, so the fund of the Home grows for the comfort and care of our guests.

The Home is small, compared to those in many States, because it draws guests only from the restricted territory of the District of Columbia, but in every other way, Washington Masons are proud to believe it the equal of any in equipment and the inferior of none in its hospitality to the members and families of the Craft it entertains.



WASHINGTO

THE Scout movement has had a great growth in the Capital City. Four thousand scouts now wear the uniform and take the pledge.

As most people know, the purpose of scouting is to promote the ability of boys to do things for themselves and others, to train them in Scoutcraft, and to teach them patriotism, courage, and self-reliance by placing emphasis upon the Scout Oath and Law for character development, citizenship training, and physical fitness. Scouting gives practical training in First Aid, Woodcraft, Camping, Signaling, etc., through which the boy unconsciously learns discipline, self-control, resourcefulness, reliability, and thoughtfulness. He learns to think and act effectively, to keep his head in an emergency, and to look after himself and the other fellow.

A Scout learns team play, to be a "good sport." Ser-

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OY SCOUTS

vice is the foundation of Scouting. The Daily Good Turn is an integral part of the Scout program and develops from small things to great—from helping an old lady across an icy street to saving a comrade's life.

Washington Scouts have a wonderful summer camp, known as Camp Roosevelt, located on the shore of Chesapeake Bay, four miles south of Chesapeake Beach, Md., 45 miles from the Capitol. The Camp owns fifty-eight acres of land, extending along the Bay for about one-third of a mile. The location is ideal, situated upon a high bluff overlooking the Bay, in the heart of a typical scouting country; away from civilization, in a wild section, where woods, hills, flowers, and wild life abound; with a fine, safe, sandy beach, affording good boating, bathing and fishing; and yet within easy reach of Washington at small expense.



HOUSE OF THE TEMPLE

UNIVERSALLY conceded to be the most magnificent building devoted to fraternalism in all the world, this, the home of the Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, stands as a lasting monument to the glory and greatness of Masonry.

The approach is by way of three, five, seven and nine steps. Thirty-three columns surround the central Cathedral room. Bronze inscriptions contain philosophies which strike a responsive chord in the hearts of all Scottish Rite Masons. The magnificent entrance hall or atrium leads to a "winding stairway," which leads to the Cathedral, a lofty vaulted room seventy-five feet square and a hundred high, which, either by day or night, is so beautiful and so inspiring as fairly to take the beholder's breath.

In the building are the offices of the Grand Commander and the Secretary General, the magnificent library, with its hundred thousand of volumes, not only upon Masonic but upon all subjects, and its special collections (Burnsiana, Faust, Albert Pike manuscripts and mementoes of Albert Pike), an executive session council chamber which for pure beauty is unexcelled, a huge social hall, or central dining room, ample kitchen facilities for conducting a large banquet, many private dining rooms, and so on.

At the corner of Sixteenth and S Streets, the House of the Temple is more uptown than down, but faces on the widest and most beautiful of Washington's north-and-south streets. That it will be the Mecca for thousands of visiting Masons goes without saying. The building is open for the inspection of Mason and profane alike.

SUPREME COUNCIL BURNSIANA

IN THE magnificent House of the Temple, home of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, is a magnificent collection of Burnsiana; an honor to Burns, Bard of Freemasonry, and to Freemasonry, a collection which preserves knowledge and education.

Robert Burns was born near "Alloway's auld haunted hills," on the banks of the Doon, Scotland, in a two-roomed cottage which his father had built with his own hands out of rough stone and clay, in 1759. "Deep in the common hearts of men his power survives," for though he died in 1796, his work lives forever.

Burns' Masonic record shows that he was made an Entered Apprentice on the 4th of July, 1781. On the 1st of October following, he became a Fellow Craft member and the same night was raised to the Sublime Degree in St. David's Lodge, Tarbolton, Scotland. Kilwinning Lodge of Edinburgh made him an honorary member, and St. Abbs Chapter of Eyemouth, made him a Royal Arch Mason.

No greater honor was ever given to any Scotch Mason than the first toast given at a banquet, by the Grand Master of Scotland, in Edinburgh, on the 13th day of January, 1788, "Caledonia and Caledonia's Bard, Brother Burns! He ever met his mystic brothers on the **level** acted on the **plumb** and parted on the **square!**"

"Then let us pray that come it may
As come it will for a' that
That sense and worth, o'er a' the earth,
May bear the gree, an' a' that,
For a' that, an' a' that,
It's coming yet, for a' that
That man to man, the world o'er,
Shall brothers be for a' that."



NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

ALMOST opposite the Lincoln Memorial, a marble building is now in course of construction, which, when finished, will probably prove as great an attraction to visitors as any institution in the Capital City.

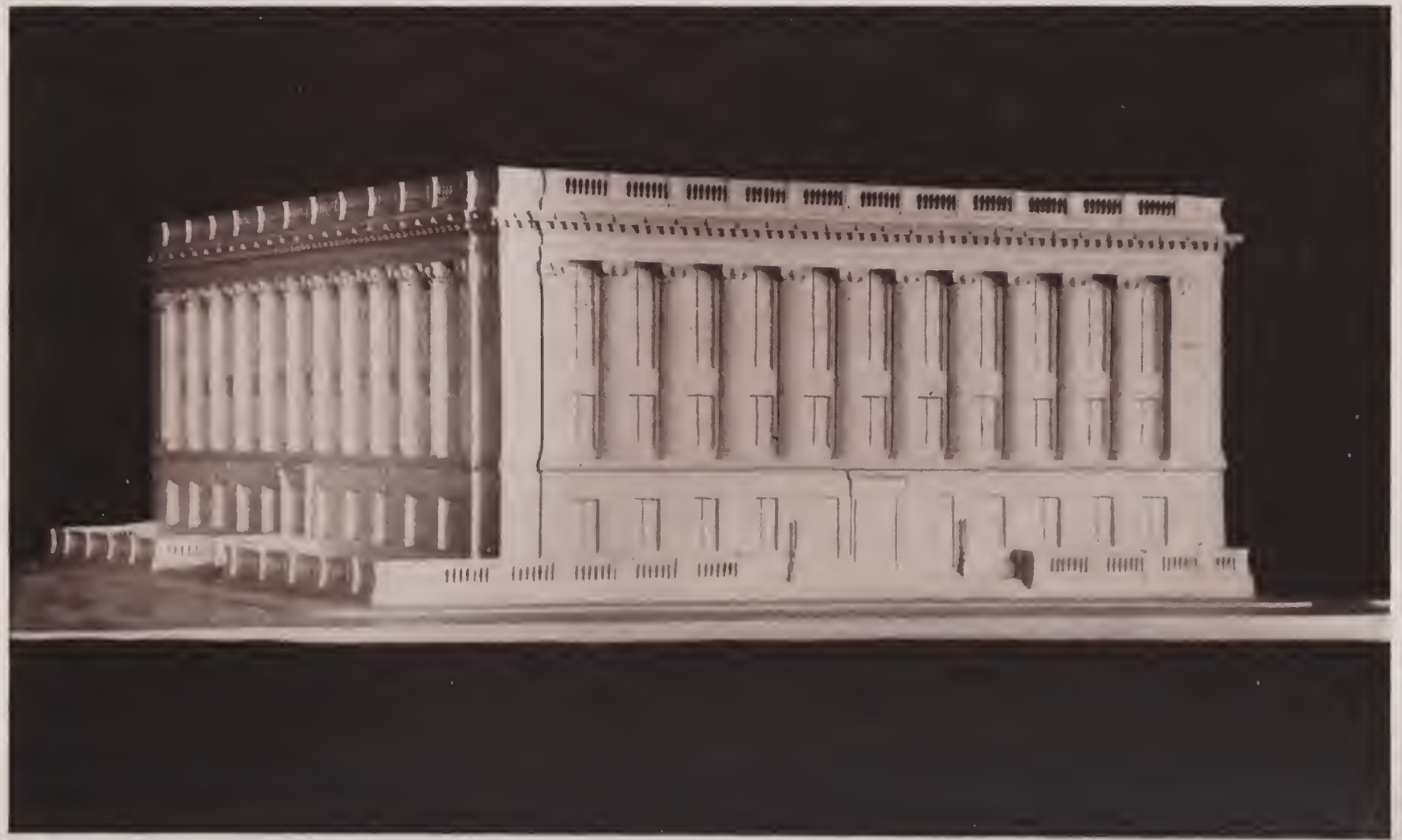
It is the National Academy of Science Building, being erected by the scientists of the nation as a permanent monument to science.

The building will be remarkable in many ways, but for none more than the wonderful plans made to exhibit continually those scientific experiments and demonstrations which most students have to take on faith, because they are almost never performed.

In the great central hall of the building will swing a Foucault pendulum, demonstrating day and night, to the curious, the revolution of the earth. First performed in the Pantheon, in Paris, it has been repeated a few times, but to most students of physics it is merely a picture and diagram in a text book.

Here, too, the visitor will be afforded an opportunity to see both the analysis and the synthesis of sunlight, and, what is even rarer and more difficult for the average person to witness, a large camera image of the sun, its illumination so controlled that the sun spots can be seen with the naked eye and watched in their slow movement across the face of the orb of day.

These and numerous other demonstrations, as well as a library, auditorium and museum, will, it is believed, make this national home of science a drawing magnet which will pull hard on the curiosity and desire for knowledge of all visitors, and serve as an education to all who visit it, as to the importance and the necessity of science in the lives of us all.



U. S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

THIS, the most influential of American business organizations, composed of about thirteen hundred separate business associations, is now erecting for itself a new home, to which, as soon as it is finished, it will move from its present quarters in the Mills Building, opposite the State, War and Navy Building.

The new structure is being erected upon H Street just west of 16th. The design is by Cass Gilbert, and the estimated cost is $2,700,000.

To make room for it, two famous old landmarks of Washington were torn down; the Stockton House and Corcoran House.

The first of these, erected and first occupied by Commodore Richard Stockton, was occupied successively by Thomas Ritchie, President Polk's anti-Blair editor; Senator John Slidell, of the Mason-Slidell episode; Gideon Welles, Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy; Daniel Lamont, Secretary of War for Cleveland; Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War for Harrison and the American Association of University Women.

Corcoran House was the residence of Daniel Webster, who was here said to have planned and given a series of dinners to Lord Ashburton, in the process of negotiating the Ashburton Treaty between the United States and Canada, which were so delicious and were "served in such fashion as made the noble peer's mouth water and his claims on the shores of Lake Champlain to relax!"

Sic transit gloria mundi, and old buildings, no matter how historic cannot long withstand the pressure of modern business. These structures were long past their usefulness, and the great pile being erected by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce will serve not only that organization but the entire nation.



WASHINGTON MARKET

THE GREAT brick structure which houses Washington's largest market serves not only as a provision house, but to give the name "Market Space" to the adjacent open space formed by the intersection of C Street and Louisiana and Pennsylvania Avenues.

The Market building itself covers two city squares, and has a huge hall, known as the Coliseum, above, as well as an upper section devoted to pool, billiards and bowling. In the Coliseum are staged carnivals, skating, dances, wrestling matches, drills and other indoor events.

Washington Market, originally chartered by Congress, was opened in 1872. It covers two and a quarter acres, has 666 stalls inside and 1,000 market spaces. Its refrigerating plant uses ten miles of brine pipe.

Washington Market was originally Center Market, sometimes called Marsh or "Ma'sh" Market, because the site was originally a reed bird shooting marsh.

Visitors from the south will find no especial interest in the "outside" market, but those from the north and west will perhaps find, in the various country wagons, with their negro drivers and owners, a picturesque sight worth seeing. Washington is the center of a truck garden region, many of the small farms being negro owned; hence the character of "hucksters" to be found outside the market walls.

In "Market Space" may be found a drinking fountain, the gift of Dr. Henry D. Cogswell, of San Francisco. Another "Market Space" landmark is the Benjamin F. Stephenson Monument, commemorating the projector of the Grand Army of the Republic, which organization gave the bronze sculptures of the monument. Another is the equestrian statute of General Winfield Scott Hancock, a Congressional gift.

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OCTAGON HOUSE

THIS famous old mansion is one of the most historic in the city. It was originally built for Col. John Tayloe, who, on Washington's advice, erected here his home instead of in Philadelphia.

It was a famous home of hospitality; its guests numbered such distinguished visitors as Presidents Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and John Quincy Adams, and such famous men as Decatur, Porter, Clay, Calhoun, Randolph and Lafayette.

The old house is now the home and property of the American Institute of Architects, which also gives quarters to the Archoeological Institute of America, the American Academy in Rome and the American Federation of Arts.

The office of the Secretary of the American Institute of Architects, once the private study of President Madison, who with Mrs. Madison occupied the house after the destruction of the White House by the British in 1814, was the room in which was signed the Treaty of Ghent, ending the War of 1812, on February 18, 1815.

The house gets its name from its shape. It has a large central circular tower, flanked by two wings, which run backward, one along New York Avenue and one along 18th Street.

The American Institute of Architects has most carefully and lovingly restored the old house, retaining its architectural beauty and its charm of a by-gone age. First leasing, and finally buying the property, the Institute assures all interested in American history and its monuments that no ignoble use will ever be made of the building and that there exists no organization in the world more anxious to retain the loveliness of the building of the past than the present owners of the Octagon House.



WASHINGTON AUDITORIUM

WHEN the Mystic Shrine pays its next visit to the Capital City, it will doubtless hold its Imperial Session in the Washington Auditorium, now in process of construction; a building which will, after many years of unfilled need, give to the Nation's city a meeting place adequate in size and facilities, to care for any gathering which may come here.

Covering 30,260 square feet of ground, the new auditorium will comfortably seat more than 6,000 people, with every one having a clear view of the stage. The stage opening is to be forty-three feet wide, twenty-seven feet high with a depth of forty-five feet, ample for any performance which may be held, even including grand opera. Nine dressing rooms, and twenty-four offices or committee rooms, ranging from sixteen feet square to fifty-seven by sixty-two feet, add to the convenience of the hall.

A large exhibition hall, which can be used either for display or banquet purposes, will occupy the ground floor, providing more than 25,000 square feet of floor space for exhibition purposes. Large ramps make access possible to delivery trucks which can get on the floor by their own power.

The auditorium will cost approximately eight hundred thousand dollars, of which fifty thousand will be expended for furnishings.

The building is wholly a Washington enterprise, being built by subscriptions to the stock and bonds taken by Washington business men, who will control and manage it in every particular.



EPIPHANY CHURCH CHIMES

DURING the Imperial Council Session, thousands of visitors will have their attention arrested by the clear and beautiful bell tones of the Epiphany Church Chimes, fifteen bells erected to the honor and memory of the Rev. Randolph Harrison McKim, "beloved and honored rector of this church for thirty years, from 1888 to 1920" to quote the tablet in the vestibule of the memorial tower.

The bells are unusual in several respects. While the key of the chimes as a set is C, the inclusion of an F sharp, C sharp and B flat bell makes it possible to play the chimes in the major keys of C, D, G, and F and their relative minors, an unusual range for bells. The set is also noted for being, at normal temperatures, absolutely in tune, concert pitch.

The bells are bronze, seventy-eight per cent copper and twenty-two per cent tin. They are played, at present, from a lever-operated console beneath, with direct mechanical connection, but it is planned later to connect them electrically with the organ so that they may ring in unison with the same notes played on the organ console when desired.

The largest, or "Great Bell" weighs 4300 pounds; the smallest, G, in the second octave, weighs 225 pounds. The total weight of all the bells is 18,590 pounds. The largest bell has a diameter of five feet, the smallest stretches 21 inches across.

Not only the bells themselves, but the tower of Epiphany Church, is a memorial to Dr. McKim. The church itself is very old (1844) although of course, remodelled many times. It stands with relation to Washington, much as Trinity does in New York, a down-town church on valuable business property, too prosperous and much at home to move for any commercial blandishments which may be offered.



ST. ELIZABETH'S

A CURIOUS and interesting institution in Washington is the Government Hospital for the Insane, commonly called St. Elizabeth's. Few realize that an army of several thousand patients live here the year round. This great Government work endeavors to point the way back to sanity for those whose minds are unbalanced, or if it is impossible to restore reason, to confine the unfortunates so they may do no harm to others, at the same time making them as comfortable and happy as possible.

The criminally insane—that is, those with dangerous tendencies—are entirely separated from the harmless patients, whose minds are deranged. An expert staff is constantly in attendance, and a remarkable record of cures is made.

The hospital is a national institute, specifically charged with the treatment of the insane of the Army and Navy, Marine Corps, Revenue Cutter Service, and Marine Hospital service. It also takes care of the insane who have received honorable discharge from these services, and the indigent insane from the District of Columbia.

Visitors are admitted, and find this million-dollar institution full of interest.

The institution, which has many houses besides the main building, is beyond the Anacostia River overlooking the Potomac. It is but one of several institutions of a charitable, educational or mericiful character that the Government either supports or assists in supporting in the Capital City. Freedman's Hospital, Howard University, Columbia Hospital and many others receive aid from the Federal Government, which goes about its work for the betterment of the feeble and the ill as unostentatiously as it does any of its many humanely enterprising works for the benefit of all its people.



INTERNATIONAL HISTORICAL MUSEUM

THE proposed International Historical Museum will provide a non-political meeting ground for all civilized nations, where the historical background of all peoples of the world may be set forth by historical galleries of art, illustrating the development, culture and aspirations of each nation.

Mural paintings, sculpture, mementos, portraits, panoramas, memorials, trophies, relics and records of each nation will here exemplify its life history, achievements, great men and great accomplishments which have contributed to the advancement of civilization, the liberation and amelioration of mankind, and the promotion of his higher interests.

Galleries will be permanently allocated to the participating nations, thus making a permanent historical exhibit made beautiful by means of the fine arts, and possessing a historical and an educational value of the highest order.

The central building, or International Memorial Hall, for which a site near the new Memorial Bridge will be asked of Congress, will contain exhibits of international significance in the minds of mankind, as well as afford a meeting room for international gatherings.

As yet, this Museum is but a project, but a glance at the picture of the proposed plan will show the curious what a wonderful addition it will be to the Capital and how well in keeping its designers have managed to make its form with those public buildings which will be its background.

The International Historical Museum Association believes the day of international co-operation has come to stay, and that it is the privilege and duty of America to take a leading part. It believes the proposed museum will do much to make such co-operation possible.



THE "REPRESENTATIVE" CHURCH

THE Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is located at the corner of Massachusetts Avenue, K and Ninth Streets N.W. While this Church is better known locally as the Mount Vernon Place Church, it is known outside Washington as the Representative Church.

It is called the Representative Church because it represents Methodism, especially its own branch of Methodism, in the National Capital. It is not, therefore, a purely local institution. In the construction of this Church all Southern Methodism had a part. While the local congregation made its contribution, contributions also came from every Southern State. It is, therefore, an enterprise in which the whole Church is vitally interested.

The decision to build the Representative Church in Washington was reached by the General Conference that met in Birmingham, Alabama, in 1906.

The Church was opened for use in September, 1918. Since that time its growth has been little short of marvelous. More than twenty-two hundred have been received into its membership. Overflowing congregations have thronged it at both morning and evening services.

For the past three years an overflow service has been held in the Sunday School room every Sunday morning. There is hardly a service when almost every State in the Union is not represented, and during the year people from almost all nations of the earth are among its worshippers.

Visiting Nobles are assured a hearty, fraternal and Christian welcome.



PEACE MONUMENT

WASHINGTON is noted among other things for its many statues. Many of these are beautiful, but some leave something to be desired, as in the case of the Peace Monument, which stands at the beginning of the stretch of Pennsylvania Avenue which separates the Capitol and the Treasury.

This monument is found wanting by art critics, not that both pedestal and the statue surmounting it are in themselves unbeautiful, but because they do not fit. The group, which is erected to the "Officers, Seamen and Marines of the U. S. Navy who fell in defense of the Union and Liberty of their country, 1861-65," was intended for a simple pedestal at Annapolis. They cost $16,000. Later it was decided to bring them to Washington, and Congress gave an additional $25,000. But the figures were finished, so the money was spent for the disproportionately large pedestal which makes the figures somewhat less impressive than they otherwise would be.

The statues show America sadly counting up her losses, while History expresses the thought "they died that their country might live." On the western front is Victory, flanked by infants, representing Neptune and Mars, and facing the Capitol is Peace extending an olive branch.

The group is generally referred to as commemorating the peace and the historic review of the Union forces, but it was not finished and put in place until 1877.

Whatever may be the failure of the Peace Monument from an artistic standpoint, it is beloved of Washingtonians, who are prone to associate it with every civic celebration which begins or ends with a parade or procession, since it is here that the head of the parade first swings into view as it comes into the Avenue.



HAHNEMANN MEMORIAL

FACING beautiful Scott Circle, standing at the junction of Rhode Island and Massachusetts Avenues, is the Hahnemann Memorial, erected by the American Institute of Homeopathy in 1900.

This lovely tribute stands in the front rank of those examples of the art of sculpture and architecture which give the Capital City its pseudonym of "City of Statues." The Memorial has a semi-circular exedra, in a central recess of which is a bronze statue of the father of homeopathy. The statue is seated; below it is the Latin phrase **"Similia similibus curentur"** (Likes are cured by likes).

Right and left of the statue are four bronze reliefs showing the great scientist as student, chemist, teacher and practicing physician.

In addition to its own undoubted beauty, this monument has as exquisite a setting as any in the city. Scott Circle, around which traffic flows from Massachusetts and Rhode Island Avenues, Sixteenth and N Streets, which here cross, contains in its acre area a statue of General Winfield Scott, cast from metal taken in the form of cannon in the Mexican campaign. Beyond the circle and occupying a position similar to that of the Hahnemann Memorial is a statue of Daniel Webster.

Both the Memorial and the Webster statue stand in little parks; the Circle itself is green and tinted with many flowers; Massachusetts Avenue from Fourteenth to Fifteenth Street on the north is a terrace, all a garden and three of the four streets which converge at Scott Circle are unusually wide and lined with handsome structures, so that the Hahnemann Memorial keeps statued watch over Washington in its most beautiful aspect, and with its own dignity and loveliness adds to that beauty.

IN MEMORY OF
SAMUEL HAHNEMANN





"SENATORS" BALL PARK

NO LOVER of the great American game will need to be told that it is not the United States Senate which has a ball park, but a collection of athletes who are always going to win the pennant in the American league!

But if Washington doesn't have the glory of a pennant team, it has a fine park, a well beloved president of its ball club, and has, from time to time, had great players upon its rolls, notably Win Mercer of a by-gone age, and Walter Johnson, pitcher extraordinary.

Many visitors will see the huge stadium, not only in use for the purpose for which it was built, but as the setting for the massed band concert, when Nobles Sousa and White will alternately lead the hundred bands of all Shrinedom, playing as a unit.

As the picture of this year's opening game shows, the plant can accommodate a lot of people; a careful count, which any reader may verify for himself shows that 26,743 people are present in this picture!

The interested beholder may recognize that well known ball fan, Warren G. Harding, and Mrs. Harding, President of the Ball Club Clark Griffith, "Donnie" Bush, erstwhile pepper-pot at shortstop for the Detroit Tigers and now manager for Washington, Secretary of Labor Davis, Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, and Chairman of the Shipping Board Albert D. Lasker.

It is pleasant here to say that President Clarke Griffith has demonstrated many times the possession of something not necessary to the game, i. e., a heart. And so the great stadium is often the scene of benefit games for various charities, and has always been the arena in which Masonic teams fought each other with bat and ball for the benefit of the endowment fund of the Masonic and Eastern Star home.



"THE AVENUE"

WASHINGTON has many avenues, wide streets which run at angles to its north and south and east and west streets, making travel from point to point easier and shorter for those who know the city. But there is only one which is "The" Avenue—and that is Pennsylvania Avenue, the widest street in the world.

One hundred and sixty feet from curb to curb, in its stretch between the Capitol and the Treasury (a mile and a quarter) this is the historic playground for processions, pageants and celebrations of all kinds. It was this street up which marched the Union Army prior to disbanding after the peace of '65. It was this street which saw the historic procession of the victorious forces of the Spanish War. Up this stretch marched the boys of the A. E. F. when they came home, and here, too, was the scene of the last journey of the Unknown Soldier. Here is held the Inaugural procession, every four years, when a President is honored as he travels from the Capitol, where he takes the oath of office, to the White House, from in front of which he reviews the parade which expresses the feeling of America for her Chief Executive.

And, of course, it is this street up which the several parades which are a part of the Imperial Council Session will be held, and this street, also, will be the great Ball Room on which a quarter of a million people will dance, to the music of a massed band, the strains of which will be heard its entire length by means of electrical amplifiers.

There is much in Washington of historic interest; nothing more so than this stretch of pavement, so intimately associated with all that is vital in American history.



THE ELLIPSE

THE "White Lot" or Ellipse, lying immediately south of the White House is the scene of many activities peculiar to Washington. Here, for instance, is the overflow from Easter Monday Egg Rolling, a ceremony dear to the hearts of Washington children, when the President throws open his grounds that little tots may roll their Easter eggs up and down his carefully kept lawns.

On the Ellipse amateur teams play baseball (it is big enough for four games at once). Here the Marine Band plays late afternoon concerts during the warm weather, and all Washington spreads newspapers on the grass and sits down to listen.

Here, too, are held those exhibitions of fireworks, which spread to the night the glory of a new administration when Inauguration Day comes to an end; here the Washington High School Cadets hold their annual regimental review, and here, by the thousand, congregate department clerks at noon to eat their luncheon.

Hidden away among the trees bordering the Ellipse is a simple little monument dear to the hearts of Masons. It commemorates the memory of two men lost on the ill-fated "Titanic," Archibald Butt, aide to Presidents Taft and Roosevelt, and Francis David Millet.

Brother Archibald Butt was an earnest and sincere Mason, and the accounts brought of his behavior on the "Titanic," the way in which he helped the women and the children into the boats, his calm courage and his smiling greeting to a noble death have left his memory vivid and dear to the Masons of the Capital City.

Just beyond the Ellipse on 17th Street are stone pillars, upon which are dates when the Potomac went upon a rampage and flooded the city; the dates are inscribed at the height the flood reached.



MARINE BAND

THE United States Marine Corps, organized 1798, included 16 drummers and 16 fifers known as the Marine "Musics."

About 1800 the Commandant, Major William Ward Burrows proposed to the Secretary of the Navy, B. Stoddert, that the Marines organize a band, which could be placed under the instruction of the Drum or Fife Major. When the Secretary approved, recruiting officers were ordered to send to Headquarters all recruits who could play a musical instrument.

The band had no official status until President Lincoln affixed his signature to an Act of Congress providing for the United States Marine Band, to consist of one principal musician and thirty classified musicians, the first official band in the military service of the country.

Col. Charles Heywood, Commandant of the Marine Corps, in 1899, recommended that the membership of the Marine Band be increased. In 1899, President McKinley, signed an Act of Congress providing a leader, a second leader and sixty classified musicians. This was augmented on August 29, 1916, to a leader, a second leader, 10 principal musicians and 55 classified musicians which is now the official strength of the Marine Band.

The Marine Band has played at the White House for every President since Washington, and is known as the "President's Band." It has been the nation's representative band at many national and international affairs; has toured the country and played concerts in every State of the union. Its concerts, given for generations during the summer months on the White House lawn, the Capitol plaza and the Marine Barracks, are great attractions of the Capital, and visitors to this beautiful city deem a sight-seeing tour incomplete without seeing or hearing the famous United States Marine Band under the leadership of Noble William H. Santelmann.

SPONSORED BY
WILLIAM H. SANTELMANN

THE SPEEDWAY

WASHINGTON'S river-front drive vies with that of any other city in the world, more than six miles of roads running along the waters of the Georgetown Channel of the Potomac, the Washington Channel and the Tidal Basin.

Here is unfolded picture after picture. Glimpses of the great Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where the currency is made, the Monument, silhouetted against the sky line, the Lincoln Memorial, the War College, the Naval Air Station, Arlington, the Navy Wireless towers, all combine to make the drive of great interest. The roads are lined with the wonderful Japanese cherry trees, eighteen hundred of them, which in spring make this drive more glorious in color than any in the land.

Here are held band concerts, polo and lacross games, sometimes special flying stunts are staged here, and all Washington parks its automobile along the sea wall in hot summer evenings to catch what cooling breeze may blow off the water.

In winter the Basin, when frozen, gives a wonderful stretch of ice for skating; bridges are laid from the wall to the ice, because the ice is always broken at the wall by the tidal rise and fall. Skating is never permitted except the ice reaches sufficient thickness with the result that skating accidents from breaking ice are few and far between.

Between the roads leading down to and returning from Haines Point, is a camping ground where the "tin can tourist" as the automobile camper is most disrespectfully called, may park his car, erect his tent, and visit the Capital without paying hotel bills. And many of them do take advantage of these fairly accessible and central camping grounds, as any visitor may see for himself.



BATHING BEACH

WASHINGTON goes swimming in the Tidal Basin, the tidal overflow of the Washington channel of the Potomac River.

Here, on a made beach of sand, thousands disport themselves in the cool water on hot days. Life guards, life lines and floats make the procedure safe, and comfortable dressing rooms for both men and women make the sport a pleasure.

A small fee is charged for bath house and for suit and towel, but bathers may bring their own togs if they prefer.

Noble L. Gordon Leech, in charge of the beach, makes a feature of aquatic events every year. There are diving and swimming contests for all classes of contestants. In addition to these events, it is possible for Washington's youth here to learn to swim, without following the historic advice of the mother who told her daughter to "hang her clothes on a hickory limb, but don't go near the water!"

So efficient has the life guard force become, and so prompt are they both to render aid to those in distress and to use artificial respiration methods on those who become unconscious before rescue, that fatalities have been reduced practically to zero. Especial care is taken of children, who throng the beach in large numbers.

Special hours are reserved for ladies and escorts alone, in the early morning, although many women swim during the open hours.

The beech is open all summer, from the first day when Potomac water temperature rises high enough to intrigue the swimmer to the end of the season when cold drives away the last enthusiast.

Rest rooms, a pavillion and refreshment stands are a part of the service at this popular resort.



PUBLIC GOLF

NOBLE devotees of the game will find three public links in Potomac Park. They were laid out by William J. Travers, former Golf Champion of the United States.

The links are 9 holes each and have unique and pleasant surroundings but are deficient in natural hazards of any great variety, Potomac Park being almost entirely made up of land reclaimed from swamp area by river dredging and therefore as flat as the proverbial flounder.

Two club houses, maintained by the park authorities, provide dressing rooms and showers, for both men and women, for which a nominal charge is made.

In spite of their flatness, the golf courses—which have a thousand acres of land for their location—are extremely popular and men, women and children who would otherwise have no opportunity to play, because of distance from country club links and transportation difficulties, here congregate in large numbers, 155,000 playing there in 1922. It is a rule of play of these courses that any ball hooked into the Potomac River is lost!

No other golf course in the world is surrounded by Japanese cherry trees, of which these courses have eighteen hundred, given to the nation by the Mayor of Tokio, and planted about the park along the road in 1912. When they bloom, which they do early in the spring, the sight is beautiful beyond description, and attracts thousands of visitors; so much so that on the first few days of their flowering, special traffic rules must be made to care for the continuous stream of automobiles which carry the beauty lovers to this transplantation of the Orient to the Occident.

SPONSORED BY
S. G. LOEFFLER, JR.



BOLLING FIELD

THIS great Army air station is the "hop off" for many of those Army aerial manoeuvers, endurance trials, tests and contests which keep Army fliers upon their toes and make the air service the progressive and up-to-date service it is.

Which is fitting, for Washington was the scene of the very first experiments which any Army ever tried out in the air. The United States Army was the first ever officially to test an air plane, or buy one, or to make official use of the dirigible balloon.

From the early days of the first Wright flights, conducted by the Army at Ft. Myer, Va., in 1908, to the World War, the Army has been intensely interested in aviation. Small appropriations and lack of public and Congressional faith in the importance of Army air work made the service of small extent up to the time the Allies asked of America a tremendous air program. But the Army showed it knew the air, even though it had little, and the record of the Air Service in the great war is one of which every American can be, and is, proud.

So Bolling Field, which, while only one of many Army flying fields, is that one closest to Army headquarters, and more perhaps in the public eye than many others on account of being so close to the government in general and the Congress in particular, should be a magnet towards which many a Noble visitor will gravitate.

Those interested in aviation from the war and historic standpoint will find Wright's first plane in the National Museum, and a complete exhibit of both Army and Navy planes, as used in war, in the special air craft exhibit building which is immediately in the rear of the Smithsonian Institute.


MASONIC TEMPLE
TREASURY ANNEX
TREASURY
WASHINGTON HOTEL
WILLARD HOTEL
DISTRICT BUILDING
WHITE HOUSE
SHERMAN STATUE
ELLIPSE

FROM THE AIR

THE visitor to the top of the Washington Monument gets a view of Washington not dissimilar from that here shown (which was taken from an Army airplane near the monument). In the immediate left foreground is the great pile which is the State, War and Navy Building, and to its right the "White House." Next beyond that is the huge United States Treasury. Various other buildings, by which the reader may orient himself are indicated by the marginal notes. He will find the Treasury Annex, the Masonic Temple, the Washington, Willard and Raleigh Hotels, the District Building, Pennsylvania Avenue, several parks, indeed, the whole down-town section of the city can easily be identified from this remarkable view; ask some Washingtonian to go over it and see what can be found!

Attention is called to the baseball diamonds in the circle at the right foreground. This circle—which isn't called by that name, but is known as the White Lot or the Ellipse—is dedicated to public play of all sorts. Big enough for four baseball games at the same time, it is also large enough for a regimental review, and sees at least one such every year when the President reviews the Washington High School Cadets.

Here, too, the Marine Band gives public concerts all summer long, a special band stand being erected then for the purpose and the audience collecting around the Ellipse in automobiles and upon the grass.

Visitors to the Nation's Capital are usually impressed by the shade trees of Washington; this picture gives a good idea of their disposition even "down town." Washington summer heat is much ameliorated by the grateful shade cast by the thousands of trees which line its residence streets from end to end.

SPONSORED BY
JOHN H. WALLER



SOLDIERS' HOME

TWELVE and a half cents a month is a very small sum of money, yet that amount taken from the pay of every soldier in the Army, forms the greater part of the income of the National Soldiers' Home in Washington. Here, in a beautiful 512-acre park of many fine roads, lakes, hills, vistas and gardens are dormitories, executive buildings, chapel, theater, library, amusement places, dining halls, hospital, stables, farm houses, etc., of a most elaborately designed community of old soldiers. Any honorably discharged soldier of twenty-year service or any disabled soldier is eligible to the home. It can accommodate 1,000 guests.

One of the curiosities of the spot is the Capital Vista, which, accidentally discovered, is most carefully kept open. Through a wilderness of trees, the dome, only, of the United States Capitol, five miles away, may be seen, apparently at the farther end of a small round green tunnel, and only through this particular little vista is the dome visible from anywhere within the grounds.

The soldier guests are well cared for, not only in a material way, but in concerts, plays, amusements, books, etc. Many visitors to the Capital City take the opportunity to drive through this national homestead to see one of the most beautiful examples of landscape gardening and artistic country home making in the nation.

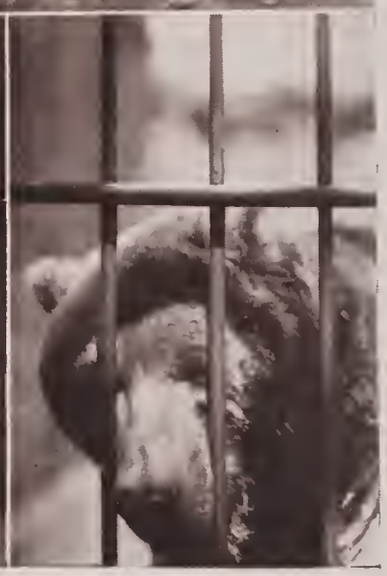
The annual income of the Home is about a quarter of a million dollars; it gets its funds not only from the pittance subtracted from enlisted men's pay, but from money which would otherwise be due deserters, from fines, from the sale of the unclaimed effects of soldiers who die, and interest on a surplus fund of four million dollars which draw three per cent interest from the Government.











ZOOLOGICAL PARK

IT IS fitting that the Capital of the Nation should possess the largest zoological park of any national capital. The one hundred and seventy-five acre tract of land which affords a home to the Nation's collection of wild animals, birds and reptiles is the largest of any in the world, excepting only that in New York City.

About 1700 animals are now on exhibition. Many species rarely seen in captivity thrive in the ideal conditions here provided.

Of special interest are many rare and unusual animals, some of which have never been otherwise shown in the zoological gardens of America. Such rare animals include the Glacier Bear, or Blue Bear, of the Mount Saint Elias Alps, the only living specimen of this bear ever captured; the Aard-wolf and Great eared Fox of Africa; the Snow Leopard and Panda of the Himalayas; the Cheetah, or Hunting Leopard, of Africa and India; the Red Ouakari and other rare monkeys from the interior forests of Brazil; the Mountain sheep and White Goats from the Rockies; Musk-oxen from Greenland; and many rare and little-known birds from South America, Africa, Asia, and the islands of the Pacific.

Many animals are kept in something approaching their natural habitats. Thus, wolves have dens, and antelopes have hillside runs, the bison and the llama can roam outdoors, the bears have rocky caves and the beavers and otters a stream to swim in and dam if they will. A huge outdoor bird cage gives flying room to many birds, and the elephant has his outdoor bathing pool and heavy iron-barred fence.

The Zoo is easly reached by several entrances and car lines, but can best be seen **via** automobile. The park is immediately adjacent to, and connects with, the National Park (Rock Creek Park).



ROCK CREEK PARK

VISCOUNT JAMES BRYCE said of this wonderful stretch of country, "To Rock Creek Park there is nothing comparable in any capital city in Europe. What city in the world is there where a man can, within a quarter of an hour on his own feet, get in a beautiful rocky glen, such as you would find in the woods of Maine or Scotland—a winding rocky glen with a broad stream foaming over its stony bed, and wild leafy woods looking down on each side, where you not only have a carriage road at the bottom, but an inexhaustible variety of foot paths where you can force your way through thickets and test your physical ability in scaling the faces of bold cliffs?"

Sixteen hundred and six acres of forest and stream, through which wind miles and miles of fine automobile roads, make a pleasure drive unequalled in any city in the land. Those in authority have shown great wisdom in leaving virgin timber stand as it grew, in doing little or no "landscape gardening" but letting nature herself lay out the vistas and the beauty spots.

Of course, the hand of man has had to work some changes; thus, the old Joaquin Miller Cabin, erected by the Poet of the Sierras, has been moved from its original site and set up in the park; bridges have had to be made at times across the creek, but they are inoffensive, quaint and curious stone structures; old landmarks such as Pierce's mill have been carefully preserved.

The great playground where all Washington drives and picnics and its juvenile contingent goes swimming and skating, is wild; wild as it was before America was discovered, and consequently, beautiful as no formal man-made garden spot can ever be beautiful.



ALONG THE POTOMAC

ONE of the historic rivers of America, the Potomac has much of wild beauty to show the nature lover. Below Washington a broad and placid body of water on which many steam vessel ply, above Washington the river narrows, to flow through the Palisades, rocky bluffs, through woods, and over two sets of falls.

Little Falls, not far above Washington, may be seen from the Conduit Road, so called because it follows the line of the water tunnels which bring water to the city from the dam above Great Falls.

The Great Falls of the Potomac are beautiful in the extreme. They are reached by electric cars going up through the country on the Virginia side, or by automobile and a short walk, going through Maryland. Around Great Falls, George Washington surveyed a canal, and the remains of this old ditch, and the cuttings and some of the stones for the locks of his ambitious project still remain, used now only as subjects for amateur photographers.

Along the Potomac, and the C. and O. Canal which parallels it, are hundreds of summer camps, where Washington's nature, canoe and outdoor lovers spend spare time, some in tents and many in permanent camps with well constructed summer homes overlooking the water. Several canoe clubs also have their homes along the old waterway.

The Potomac above Washington is an unquiet body of water, which sometimes goes upon the rampage and produces a flood of very respectable proportions; a rise of thirty feet at Harper's Ferry, sixty miles from the city, has been seen, which makes the River at Georgetown decidedly uncomfortable for waterside interests.

SPONSORED BY
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE



N ELEVEN-STORY brick building at the corner of 19th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, houses the Department of Commerce, which must not be confused with the Interstate Commerce Commission, quite a different organization.

The Department of Commerce functions through several Bureaus, of which one of the most important is the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; among other activities it publishes a most important paper, which gives to commercial interests in this country the latest information of foreign trade and markets.

Another Bureau of great interest to us all is that of Lighthouses. For the United States, with its ten thousand miles of coast line, has the largest, best equipped and most efficient lighthouse service of any nation of the world, and never a "light-due" is charged a vessel using any of it, be that vessel domestic or foreign.

The Bureaus of Navigation and of Steamboat Inspection here have their homes, and work out their purposes of making the lives of those who go down to the sea in ships safer and easier.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, located a block to east, is the home of that government organization empowered by Congress to examine into the management and business of all common carriers. All interstate commerce is under its jurisdiction. It shares nothing with the Department of Commerce except the name. Here rate regulation is accomplished, and here, too, a little known work of examination into the cause of railroad accidents, with their resulting recommendations, making railroad travel safer and therefore less expensive.



KEY BRIDGE

SO NAMED, not because it is a "key" to the city of Washington, but because its Washington terminus is at the site of an old brick house which was the home of Francis Scott Key, author of the Star Spangled Banner.

This new bridge, which was opened for traffic this year, connects Georgetown, D. C., and the Virginia shore. It is the main line for vehicular traffic bound for Arlington National Cemetery and Ft. Myer, the Naval Radio Station and outlying Virginia suburbs. It is one of three highway bridges which connect the Capital City with Virginia, the others being the "Chain Bridge" to the north, and the "Highway Bridge" to the south.

The airplane picture, made by the Army, shows to the left the old or Aquaduct Bridge.

In the middle distance are the buildings of Georgetown College, and to the right a portion of old Georgetown. Georgetown, now a part of the city of Washington, and divided from the city by Rock Creek, was for many years an independent municipality, but has long since merged with the larger civic unit, only retaining the name as a matter of convenience.

The Key Bridge passes over the terminus of the old Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, built in the eighteen-thirties to bring coal from the Cumberland district to the city and still used occasionally for that purpose.

The visitor will find that a trip across the bridge will provide two beautiful views, one up and one down the river. Below Georgetown, the Potomac is wide, and the bosom on which float many ships; above, it narrows to a pleasure stream, where only small craft venture. Georgetown is the head of navigation of the Potomac; there is no tide above Little Falls, and no ship of any size passes beneath the bridge.

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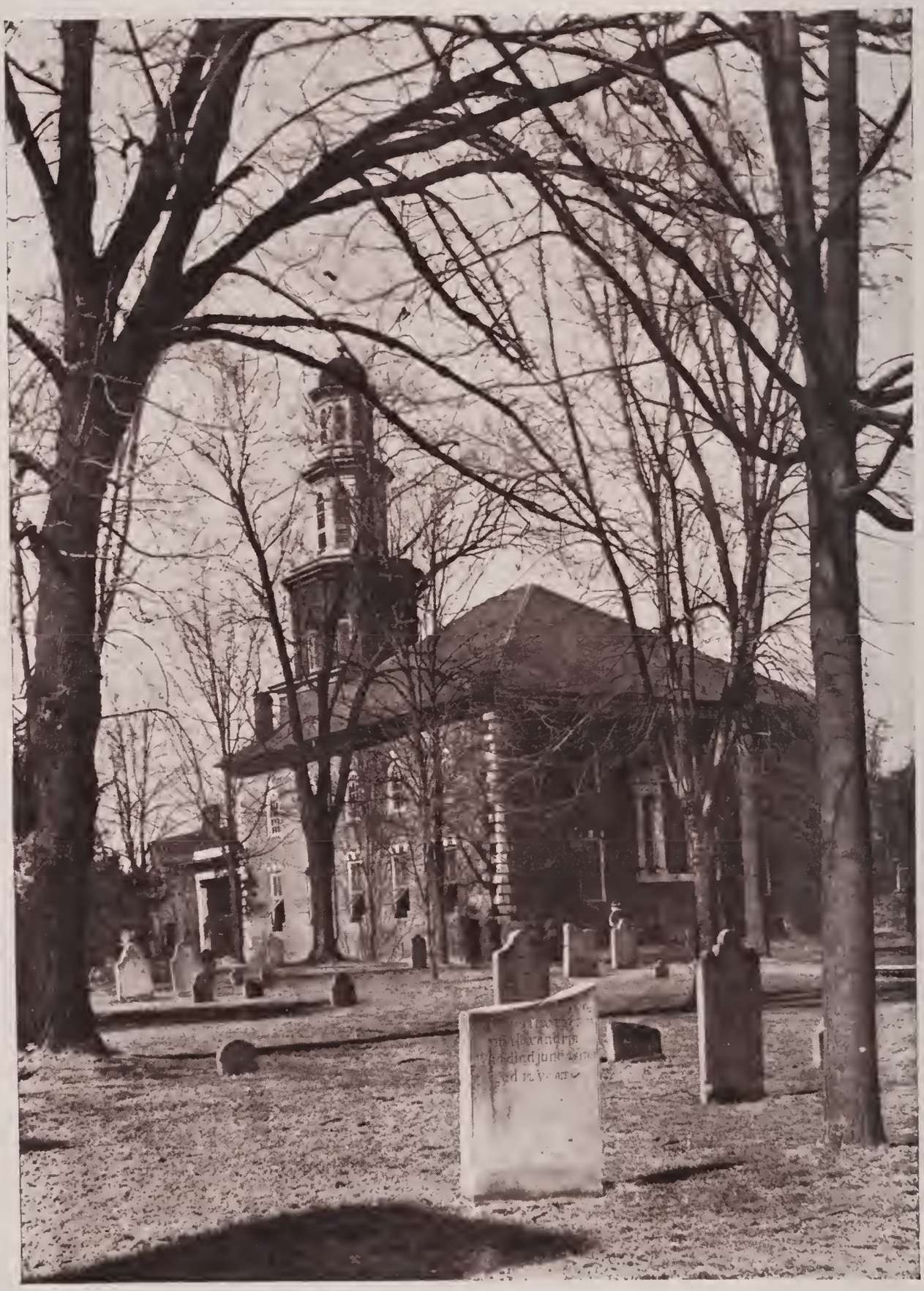

CHRIST CHURCH, ALEXANDRIA

"WASHINGTON'S CHURCH," it is often called, this historic old House of God in the Virginia City just across the Potomac from the Capital. It is so named because George Washington was one of the first twelve Vestrymen, who built the church, and also because he purchased a pew in it—a double pew, which still may be seen—for thirty pounds, ten shillings, and worshipped there for many years.

The church dates from 1765. While it has been often restored and added to, it retains its original architecture and its severe simplicity of interior and much of its original furniture.

It is a point of pilgrimage for all patriots. Americans stand reverently beside the pew occupied by General Robert E. Lee, also a Vestryman in the church as well as before that used by Washington.

The church is from designs of one James Wren, supposed to be a descendant of the famous Sir Christopher Wren, the great English architect; some see in the lines of Christ Church reminisences of Wren's style, and find suggestions, in the simplicity of this edifice, of the noble St. Paul's Cathedral of London. However that may be, it is certain that Christ Church is beautiful with a beauty not easy to imitate.

While the church was finished and put to use in 1773 the steeple was not added until 1818. It was lighted with gas in 1853, and the Parish Hall was extensively enlarged in 1901.

In the old graveyard surrounding the church is little of interest to the visitor, interments having ceased in 1808.



MT. VERNON

MT. VERNON, Washington's home, sixteen miles down the historic Potomac River from the Capital City, has a wealth of loveliness to show the visitor. The beautiful grounds and mansion, the outbuildings, the estate and the tomb of Washington form a spot which must always be a Mecca to the patriotic American.

It will come as a surprise to many to learn that this most sacred of American shrines is private property and not owned by the nation, yet it is true; Mt. Vernon belongs to the Ladies Mt. Vernon Association, which patriotic order rescued it from decay, has preserved and restored it, and furnished it anew, where possible, with the very articles which were in place there in Washington's time.

The spacious grounds, the formal gardens, the old-fashioned kitchen with its curious implements of cookery, the slave quarters, the greenhouses, are all restored exactly as they were when Washington lived.

Among the many interesting sights is the old coach house, and, behind bars of iron, the identical coach in which President Washington was wont to travel the roads to Alexandria or Pohick, to attend Sunday worship.

To pay for the upkeep, a charge of twenty-five cents is made by the Ladies Mt. Vernon Association for admission to the grounds and buildings. Many visitors, not understanding the reason, resent the payment of a fee to admit them to a privilege which all Americans feel should be without price to all Americans. But the small fee is not used for profit, but for the care of the buildings and grounds, cutting the lawns and paying the salary of watchmen. As long as this spot remains in charge of the patriotic women who saved it from profane hands for the benefit of the nation, such a charge will be necessary.



WHERE WASHINGTON RESTS

THE TOMB OF George Washington, First President, Past Master and Master Mason, is situated in the Mt. Vernon grounds, fifteen miles south of Washington, overlooking the Potomac River from the Virginia shore. Its plain brick form, its simple lack of ostentation were prescribed by the Father of His Country.

Until 1831 the bodies of George and Martha Washington rested in what is now known as "the old tomb," a few steps from the present mausoleum. They were then removed to the present structure, where the two plain sealed sarcophagi, carved each from a single block of marble by John Struthers, of Philadelphia, in 1837, can be seen by the reverent visitor through the iron grating which closes the opening.

Behind these simple resting places is an iron door, and back of it, in vaults within the earth itself, are buried more than forty members of the immediate family.

Here is the spot to which visiting princes, potentates, ambassadors and dignitaries come to lay wreaths before the memory of the Father of the United States. It must be strange indeed to those who are familiar with the elaborate resting places of great men of the old world, to see this simple burial place, by no means so elaborate or so expensive as that provided for himself by many a man of modest means. But Washington was a man of simple tastes; his beautiful home and the grounds which surround it show that he valued comfort above formality and beauty of nature more than the beauty of display. He lies as he wished to lie, and the veneration in which his memory is held by a hundred million of his countrymen lends a dignity to his simple tomb greater than that which could surround the most beautiful structure of granite and marble which shelters a less potent memory.

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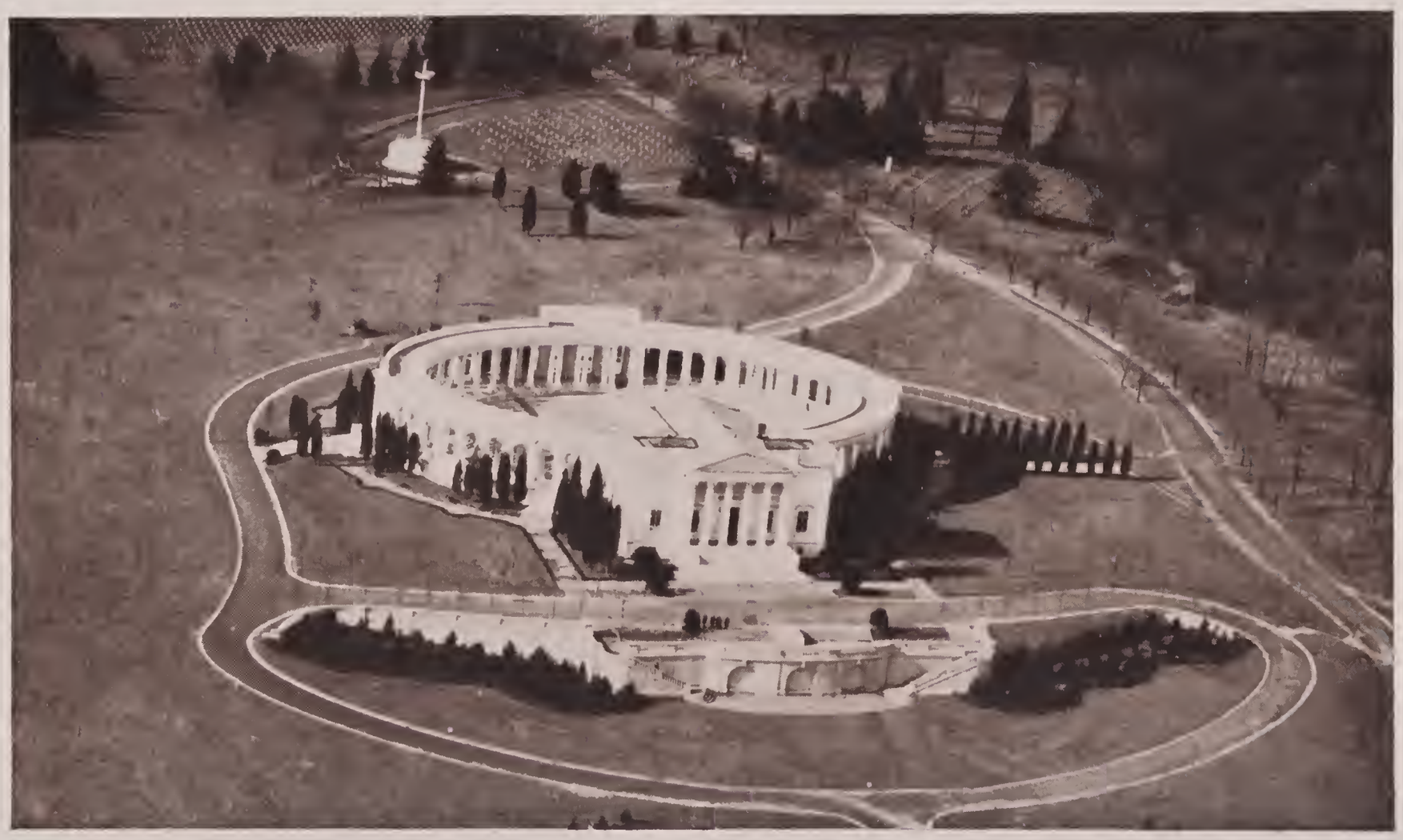


MEMORIAL AMPHITHEATER

THIS glorious structure, built throughout of pure white Vermont marble, is the very crown and diadem of that necklace of beautiful monuments which is strung over the hills and dales which form Arlington National Cemetery.

The Memorial, circular in shape, has a seating capacity of five thousand, with standing room for four thousand in addition. The structure is roofless, save for the colonades and the stage, and a building on the east front, which contains a chapel, crypt, a museum room, offices, etc.

Spaces have been left for busts and commemorative tablets for especially distinguished men, and a few places are available for burial of the nation's most distinguished dead in the crypt beneath. To prevent hasty and ill considered action, it is provided by law that no memorial may here be placed to any man until he has been dead ten years and then only upon act of Congress.

It was in this Memorial Amphitheater that the final services were held over the Unknown Soldier, whose remains lie at rest in a white marble tomb immediately to the east of the Amphitheater, the most beautiful site in all Arlington.

Ground for this memorial, which cost $750,000, was broken in 1915, and it was dedicated in 1920.

It is pleasant to record that a Noble of Almas Temple, now gone with the Black Camel, worked unceasingly for the project which has borne such beautiful fruition; to Washington Masons, the name of Judge Ivory G. Kimball will always be associated with the great monument in which he, as a veteran of the Civil War and active G. A. R. member and representative on the Building Commission, was so interested, and for which he labored so long that it became his life work.



THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

IMMEDIATELY BEHIND the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater in the Nation's Cemetery, is the marble tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

He lies "on the brow of a hill," overlooking the broad reaches of the Potomac and the City of Washington. His tomb is of Spartan simplicity, undecorated, but of the finest of marble, and on the most beautiful site the Government had to give.

Here come visitors from all over the United States, who lay a wreath or a bouquet of flowers on the insensate stone, with the comforting thought that, if no one knows that he who lies beneath is the one they mourn, equally there is none to say he is not.

And there will be many Nobles of many Temples who will visit the tomb and stand in silent respect before it, for if there is none who may say "he who lies here was a Free Mason," none can say to the contrary.

The Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, shares with all other organizations the right to consider that the body that rests here for all time to come is, perhaps, of a member of their order.

But in the larger sense, he who lies here at rest was a member of all orders, all faiths, all lodges. For all the unknown dead are here honored; all those who died, whose bodies could not be found, or, if found, remain unidentified, here stretch their silent length in peace. There is room on the broad top of this, his marble tomb, for wreaths for all, as there is room in the air above for prayers from those of all faiths.

That he did not die in vain; that they, unknown, who are here sepulchured in memory, did not die in vain, is at once the promise and the unwritten inscription of a grieved and grateful country for all those who gave their all for the nation, beneath whose flag they lie at peace.



THE OVERSEAS DEAD

THEY rest well, these sons of the Republic who gave their all for the country they loved.

In beautiful Arlington they lie, serried ranks of them; little stone marker after little stone marker making a solemn procession across the quiet green sward, attesting the fact that they who have come home to rest are not forgotten, but are assured of perpetual care at the hands of a nation which can do nothing for them, dead, but honor them with the most beautiful resting place it has to offer.

At best the sight is a sad one; there are so very, very many of these graves, and we all know there are many, many more in the quiet battle cemeteries "over there." But there is, too, a certain comfort in the thought that they who were good Americans then, are good Americans still; for the greatest good of the greatest number they laid down their lives, and now they join with the great majority.

Not far away the three tall towers of the Arlington wireless station, the great Naval Radio home, stand silent sentinels over those who once were living sentinels. And this is fitting, for the Arlington Naval Radio station is the Navy's greatest mouthpiece; it not only conducts naval business, but its broadcasting of time, of storm warnings, of news to ships, is an example of the American idea of democracy which these who lie beneath the shadows of that silently speaking station died to preserve.

There are many impressive monuments in Arlington; great structures of stone, noble sculptures, the pitiful mast of the Maine, but there are none, beautiful though they are, which are more impressive than these acres of little white stones, all alike, with the three high black iron towers behind, standing watch and ward over that still sleep.



"REMEMBER THE MAINE"

AMONG the many impressive sights to be seen in or near Washington, none strike a more responsive chord in the breasts of patriotic men and women than the monument to the sailors who went down with the ill-fated "Maine."

Standing in a central position in Arlington National Cemetery is a crypt containing all that is mortal of the one hundred and sixty-three unidentified sailors and marines who gave their lives when the "Maine" went down. This crypt is surmounted by the mast, conning tower and anchor of the "Maine," so that the men who made the supreme sacrifice for their country lie beneath the superstructure of the ship they loved and which was at once their home, their pride, and their tomb.

Masons who visit Arlington can stand before this simple but inspiring monument, unique among the marble shafts and carved statues of the City of the Dead, and bare their heads in the thought that of these who lie here, some were members of the Craft, some, perhaps, members of the Shrine. In the larger sense, all were brothers, since, in the line of duty, they met their death as American men should and always do; history records that in the wild moments following the blowing up of the "Maine," there was no panic, no fear, but that all who lived stood to their posts awaiting orders.

At the time it seemed that they who died, of whom this one hundred and sixty-three unidentified were but a part, had given up their lives uselessly and in vain. But with the quarter of a century which has passed, he would be a brave man who would say that free and rehabilitated Cuba, and civilized and enlightened Philippines, which grew from the war with Spain, would not be, to the men who died, should an allwise Providence permit them to see this earth, more than a reward for the sacrifice they made.


-To-
-Our-Dead-Heroes-
-By-
-The-United-Daughters-
-Of-The-Confederacy-
-Victrix-Causa-Diis-Placuit-
-Sed-Victa-Catoni-

TO THE CONFEDERATE DEAD



MOST touching tribute to the spirit of reunion which has made the North and South again one country, is the Monument to the Confederate Dead, standing in a commanding position in the Nation's Burying Ground, Arlington.

This beautiful tribute to the dead heroes of the Lost Cause was contributed by the women of the South, working through the Daughters of the Confederacy. It shows a bronze figure of a woman, symbol of the South in Peace, standing upon a lofty pedestal which is an octagonal base of marble, a circular frieze depicting the South in War, showing the sisters, daughters, wives, mothers and sweethearts sending out their men to battle and a circular upper section on which are the coats-of-arms of the States of the Confederacy.

The inscriptions read: *"To our Dead Heroes, by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.* **Victrix causa diis placuit, sed victa Catoni"** (The victorious cause was pleasing to the gods, but the lost cause to Cato).

"Not for fame or reward
Not for place or for rank
Not lured by ambition
Or goaded by necessity
But in simple
Obedience to duty
As they understood it.
These men suffered all,
Sacrificed all,
Dared all, and died."

Around the upper part of the base is the noble phrase: *"And they shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks."*

The entire work is the result of the labor of Moses Ezekiel, a sculptor who died in 1917, and who preserved his own face and form to posterity by modelling a portrait of himself into the decorations of the monument.



THE LEE MANSION

STANDING on a bluff overlooking the Potomac and the Capital City from Arlington, the Nation's Burying Ground, the Lee Mansion occupies a commanding position and gives a view of Washington as a whole which is unsurpassed. This noble piece of architecture was begun by George Washington Parke Custis in 1804, and completed subsequent to the War of 1812. Its stately eastern facade of six huge Doric columns is said to be modeled after the Temple of Paestum, near Naples.

The Mansion was the residence of General Robert E Lee up to 1861, when he resigned his commission in the army to enter the forces of the Confederacy and later to become their general in chief.

The Mansion is in an excellent state of preservation and visitors may enter and go through its lower floors. Nearby is the final resting place of L'Enfant, who designed the City of Washington.

The tablet upon this monument conveys the information that Pierre Charles L'Enfant was a soldier, an artist and an engineer, who planned the Federal City under the direction of George Washington. He was born in Paris in 1755, and died at Chillum Castle Manor in Maryland in 1825, but his remains were reinterred in Arlington in 1909.

Not far from the Mansion is the open-air amphitheater in which all Arlington Memorial Day observances were held for many years, until the erection of the New Memorial Amphitheater, elsewhere described in these pages, provided a larger and even more appropriate setting for such exercises.

Visitors can reach the Mansion easily from the electric cars which go to the Ft. Myer gate of Arlington Cemetery, or can drive directly to it in automobiles.

SPONSORED BY
I. S. D. SAULS



WASHINGTON MASONIC MEMORIAL

ON SHOOTERS HILL, just outside of Alexandria, Virginia, is now being erected the great Masonic Memorial Temple, to George Washington, the Mason.

This magnificent edifice is being financed by all the Masons of the United States, through their Grand Lodges, and through individual and lodge subscriptions. Memberships of certain classes carry with them the assurance that the name of the member will be emblazoned in gold in the interior of the Temple to perpetuate forever the patriotism and the Masonic loyalty of those who subscribe.

The George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association is fortunate in having obtained title to an ample amount of ground, which includes not only the hill on which the great Temple is to stand, but sufficient surrounding acreage to insure for all time a proper setting and background.

This Temple is not now a mere hope and dream; the foundations are all laid (fourteen feet of solid concrete); much of the grading has been done, and the visitor, while he can as yet sense little of the size and magnificence of the building, can visualize something of its proportions from the massive base.

The Temple will house and keep forever inviolate from fire and theft, those priceless relics of Washington the Mason now in the possession of Washington-Alexandria Lodge, of which George Washington was Master, and provide another American shrine, dear to the hearts of all, but especially sacred to Masons. By it, members of the fraternity for all time to come will be reminded of the debt which our beloved order owes to him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," and who, while first President of the Republic, was Master of his lodge, and thought it an honor to be a Master Mason.



MT. VERNON ESTATE

THIS beautiful Army Air Service view of Mt. Vernon gives us who see it today an idea of Washington's home which even he could never have possessed.

There are few private homes in all the world with sites which are the equal of Mt. Vernon. The high bluff on the top of which the house, outbuildings and formal gardens stand, overlooks the Potomac at one of its loveliest spots, where its waters broaden out into a great placid sheet with almost the effect of a lake.

Winding into the picture to the left is Little Hunting Creek, and on the top of the picture in the right upper foreground is "Marsland" the country home of General James A. Drain. It stands upon the ground which formed the original "River Farm" of George Washington's day. General Drain's home is the last house on the Virginia shore before reaching Mt. Vernon approaching from Washington.

The beholder will already have noted the steam-boat in the foreground of the picture, and sensed that the little landing and the winding road which lead from it to the top of the hill indicate that visitors may approach this hallowed spot by water. Indeed, the water trip to Mt. Vernon is beautiful in the extreme, and gives a wonderful idea of what the scenes were upon which Washington gazed, for the river banks are still farming country as they were in the day of the First President. The trip down by cars is quicker and can be made at any time; the boat trip is slower, more leisurely, but more beautiful. Those who really wish to know Washington's home should take both trips; both are enjoyable, and the estate, whether approached by land or by water, well worth going a long distance to see for its beauty, as well as for its sacred associations.


SHERIDAN

SHERIDAN CIRCLE

ONE OF Washington's beautiful residence sections has as its heart Sheridan Circle, where stands the magnificent monument erected to General Philip Sheridan by Congress, at a cost of $60,000. The statue of bronze, showing Sheridan on horseback, differs from many of Washington's equestrian statues in that both horse and rider show the most intense action instead of the statuesque poses of many of the other public memorials of the city. Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, chose to immortalize the great soldier in bronze with as near an approach to life as cold metal can express.

The statue stands in a circle of green, surrounded by residences both historic and beautiful, among which are those of his widow, and of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and the widow of General U. S. Grant.

The Sheridan Monument here is not the only one to the great soldier; Arlington has a beautiful monument to his memory which may be found close to the Arlington Mansion and the L'Enfant tablet.

Sheridan Circle stands at the beginning of Massachusetts Avenue Extended, which winds up to the top of Mt. St. Albans, past the Naval Observatory, and close to the new Cathedral. Very near Sheridan Circle is the "Que St." Bridge, or as it is more formally called, Rock Creek Bridge, which has the peculiar distinction of being the only bridge in the city built on a curve. It is something like a Roman viaduct in plan, but is wholly American in execution, have Indian Heads modeled after the life mask of "Kicking Bear" and being flanked on either end with huge bronze American Bison.

SPONSORED BY
R. GOLDEN DONALDSON



UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

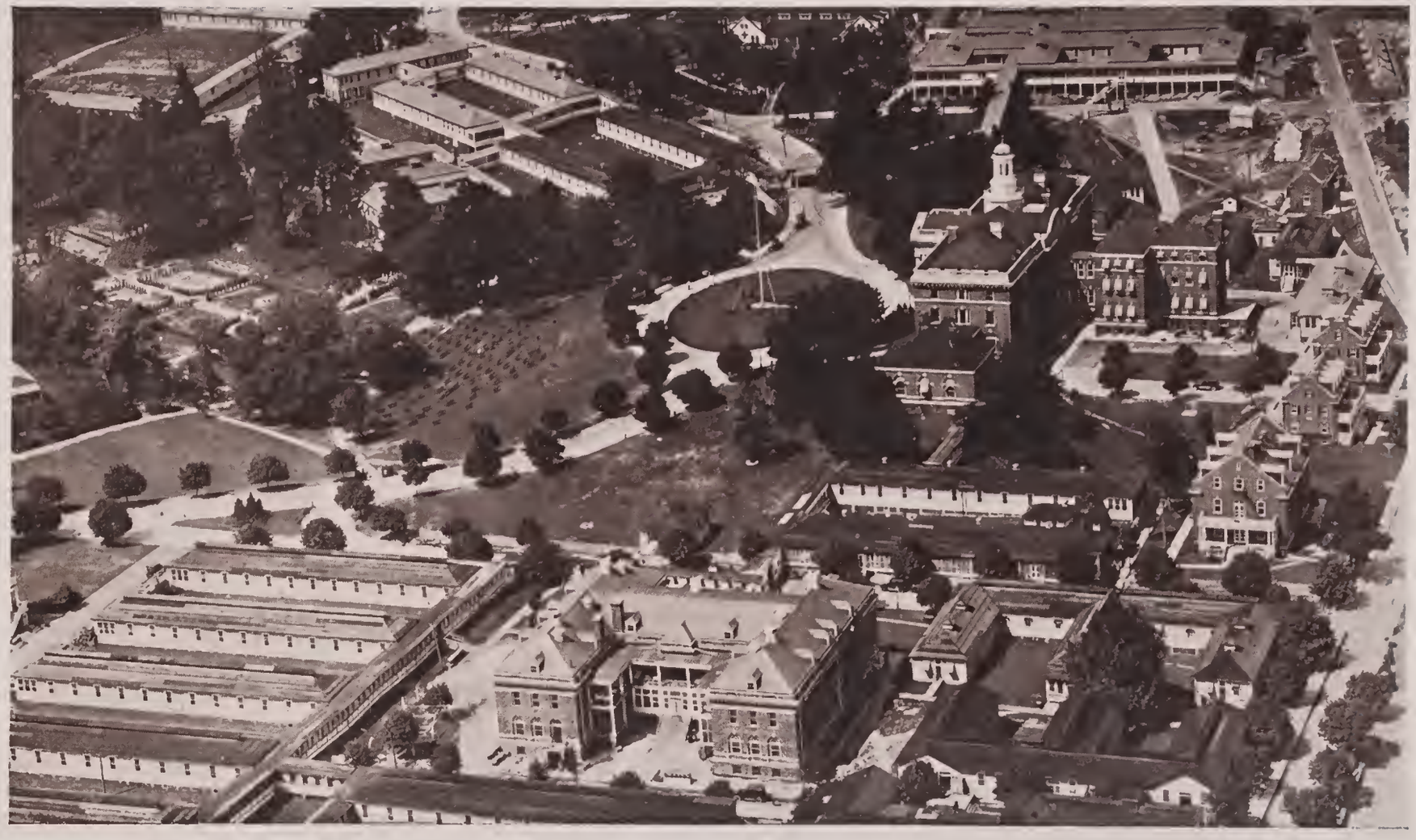
THE Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., is situated along the south bank of the Severn River. Two hundred acres of fine lawns and old trees, gives plenty of space for the buildings, athletic fields, and drill gronuds that form the training school and the home for four years of the future officers of the United States Navy. The Naval Academy, founded in 1845, represents in its great buildings today an outlay of fifteen millions of dollars.

All of its buildings are interesting, as all are beautiful, but it is to the chapel that visitors first turn, for here, in the crypt, is the resting place of John Paul Jones, sometimes called the Father of the American Navy. For more than a century after his death Jones slept in an old forgotten cemetery in Paris, where, after much effort and expense, his body was found, identified, and brought with great ceremony and pomp to its present magnificent sarcophagus in the Naval Academy Chapel. As restless in his death as he was in his life, this first officer in our Navy lives today as an inspiration to the youth of America.

But the great distinction which the Academy enjoys is not because of its truly wonderful equipment, but to the character of officers it turns out. The traditions of the United States have always been in safe-keeping at the hands of the Navy; it is because of the way in which the Naval Academy makes American young men into American Naval Officers that the high ideals and the supreme ability of the Navy have never been questioned.

Through the courtesy of Admiral Wilson, Commandant, the grounds and buildings will be open to the guests of the Nation's capital during their stay; in addition to the school itself, there will be several battleships in the harbor which visitors may visit.

SPONSORED BY
J. H. DE SIBOUR



WALTER REED HOSPITAL

THIS magnificent government institution is the pride of the Army and the home of many an overseas lad who gave of his health and strength for us all.

It is named, as all the world knows, for Dr. Walter Reed, Major in the Army, who risked his life to prove that yellow fever was communicable to man through mosquitoes and through whose sacrifice the Army conquered the dread scourge.

There will be many a Noble go to Walter Reed; Shrine bands will play there, and Shrine patrols "do their stuff" for the benefit of the Nobility among the patients who are too ill or crippled to get into the city to see the parades. And in this the Shrine will be but following the lead of all who come to Washington who have anything of pleasure to give for the patients here; actors, actresses, bands, orchestras, entertainers of all sorts, make it their pleasure to go to Walter Reed to give a happy hour to those who cannot come to the city to get it.

From Walter Reed, from time to time, come great Army trucks of soldiers able to ride, yet not yet well enough to leave the hospital; they come as the guests of various theaters or the ball club, to hear lectures, entertainments and music.

The beautiful grounds of Walter Reed on a summer's evening are dotted with the patients and their friends, and many is the Washingtonian who goes out to share with the boys their pleasure in concert or other amusement.

A historic tree, known as "Sharpshooters' Tree" stood for years near the entrance; it was used as an outpost by the Confederates in their attack on Fort Stevens. Its huge trunk, vine covered, was blown down four years ago, and now only its memory remains.





CONGRESS OFFICE BUILDINGS

TO THE right and left of the Capitol building at Washington are huge white marble structures which the guide will explain to the visitors as the House and Senate Office Buildings. They are the business homes of the members of the Senators and the House of Representatives. Here each member of the national legislature has one of 600 offices, in which he can transact his business, keep his papers, house his secretary, receive constituents and visitors and generally do the enormous amount of work which falls to his lot in addition to his labors in House or Senate.

Before these buildings were erected, a few fortunate Members and Senators could find somewhat crowded quarters in the Capitol building. But with the rapid increase in the number of Members of the House and the extension of their work from being merely legislators to representing hundreds of interests of the "folks back home" in Washington, grew the necessity for more elaborate working quarters. These the two huge office buildings supply, and with the Capitol, Library, Union Station and Post Office, form a group of magnificent structures which make Capitol Hill as beautifully embellished as any elevation in the world.

It is the policy of the Government, when it builds (except when war times demand haste), to construct only well-made, permanent buildings which will last many years and express in beauty and dignity the character of this Government.

Hence, it is no surprise to learn that the Senate Office Building is worth, with its ground, four and a half million dollars, with the House Office Building costing but little less.



AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

THIS institution is situated in a ninety-acre tract of land, northwest of the junction of Nebraska Avenue and Massachusetts Avenue Extended. It is a university for post-graduate studies founded under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

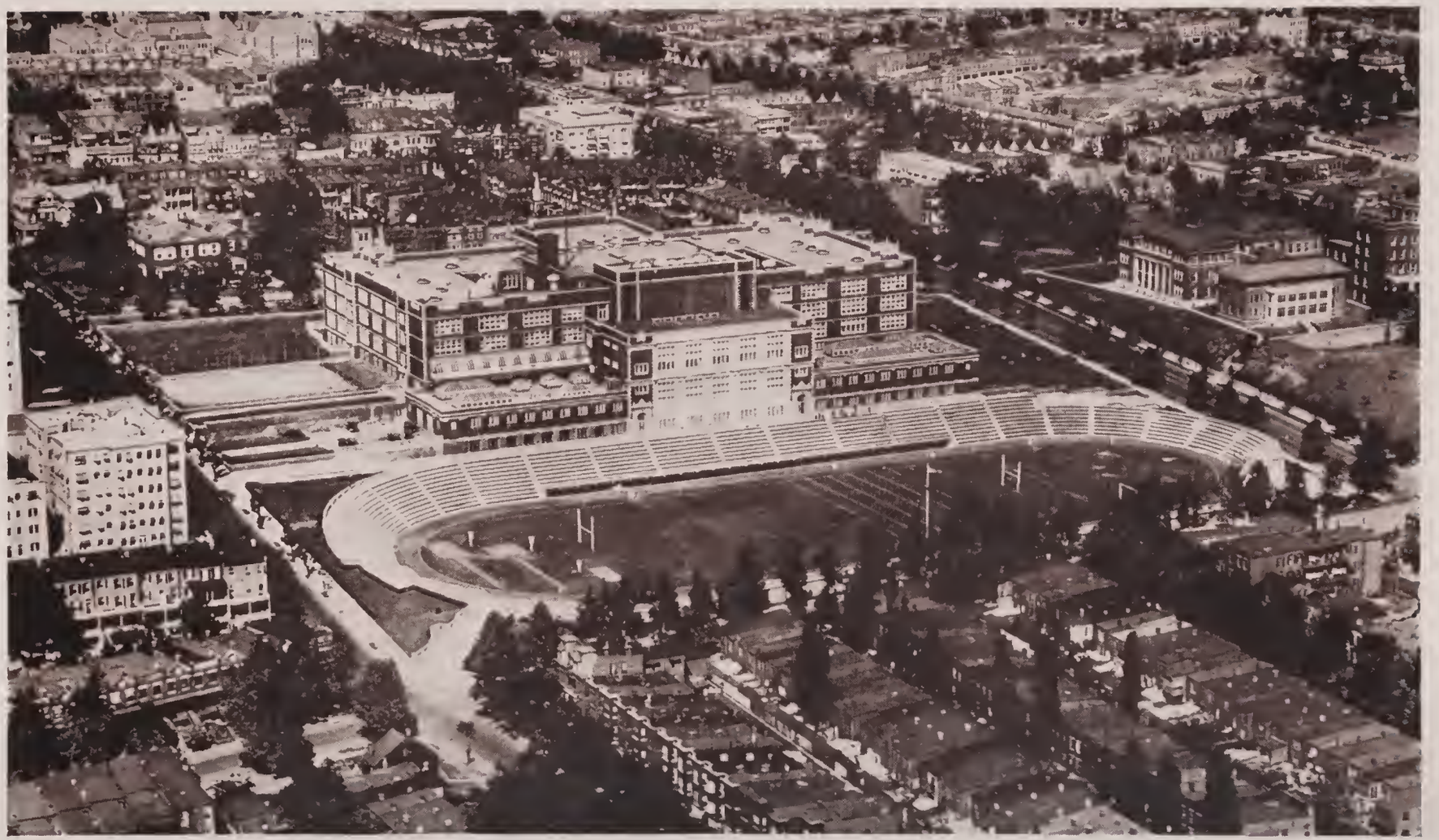
The late Frederick Law Olmstead laid out the plans, which include twenty-six buildings, of which, however, only two have been built.

During the War the grounds were turned over to the government, which here erected a camp and also conducted many experiments in the chemical warfare division.

It has been the intention to make American University a national institution and thus carry out, even if but indirectly, the wish of President George Washington that the capital city have an institution of higher learning which would be nationwide in scope. Prior to the erection of the Washington Monument, Congress considered the founding of such a university, as a memorial, a plan later abandoned. There is, in Washington, George Washington University, a flourishing institution of great educational value, but it is not a governmental school.

American University had its real beginning in 1888 when Bishop John F. Hurst acquired for $100,000 the property then known as "Friendship." It is now, of course, worth far more. Bishop Hurst died in 1896, and Bishop Cranston took up the work to such good effect that ground was broken for the College of History, the corner stone of which was laid by President Theodore Roosevelt, so that the building was entirely completed by 1898.

SPONSORED BY
L. E. BRUENINGER



CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

WHEN you haven't very much to be proud of, you are inordinately proud of what you have! Washington has little to be proud of in its public school system. Congress, sitting as a City Council for the Capital City, seems to have greater regard for votes "back home" by making a record for "economy" than for the welfare of the children of the city of the seat of the Government.

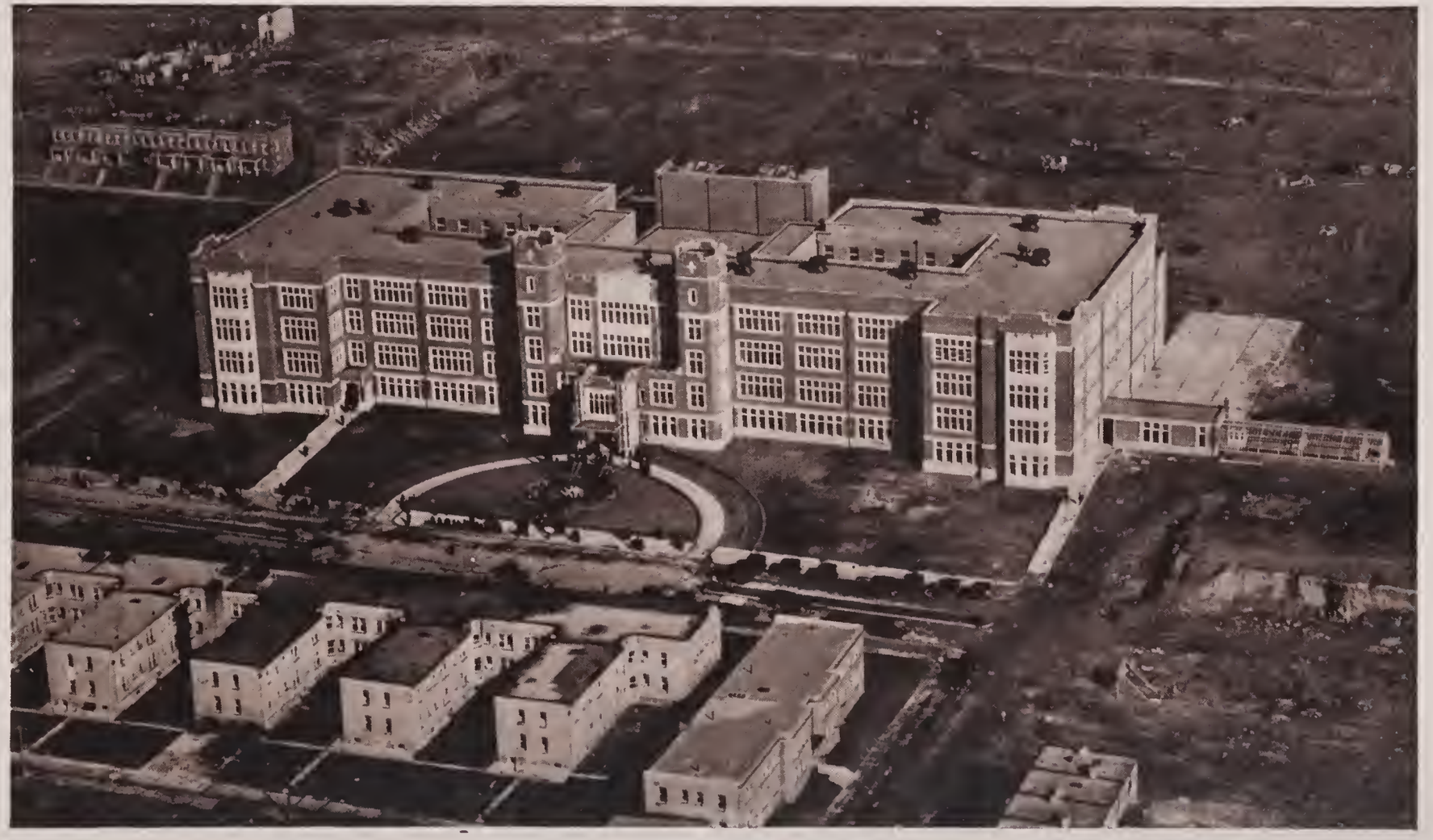
But when it does have a fit of nervous generosity and makes an appropriation for a new school building, it usually provides for a good one, as in this magnificent building, with its own stadium and tennis courts.

Far too small now, and crowded so that many of its classes are but half periods, Central High is yet a wonderful building, with a huge auditorium, a large and well-equipped stage, a complete equipment of laboratories and work shops, as well as the necessary school rooms, and with its own gymnasium and swimming pool.

It is located on the "brow of a hill" overlooking the city, on a plot of ground totalling four city squares, between Eleventh and Thirteenth Streets and Florida Avenue and Clifton Street. It annually graduates several hundred young men and women prepared for colleges, most of which admit Washington High School graduates on graduation credits and without examination.

Nobles who read this, necessarily interested in the cause of education because they are Masons, will find a visit to this and a few other Washington schools well worth while.

But don't visit the school system as a whole—unless you are prepared to be "all het up" and ready to go back home and talk to your Congressman and Senator about what their duty is in the matter of allowing voteless Washington to buy itself a decent school system!



NEW EASTERN HIGH SCHOOL

WASHINGTON'S very newest school is the great building just dedicated to the education of Washington youth in the east of the city.

This huge building which covers four city blocks, has long been advocated by the Southeast Citizens' Association, which organization was justly outraged by the cramped quarters and out of date equipment of the old Eastern High School. Congress was finally prevailed upon to grant the necessary funds, and the new Eastern High School was built and put in service. (It must be remembered that the United States Government, pays no taxes in the city, but contributes forty per cent to the District revenues to sixty per cent raised by taxation, and that Washington cannot spend its own money on its own schools without Congress says it may.)

It cost approximately two million dollars, and is a delight to lovers of good schools. Its equipment is of the best, and includes such modern additions as a fine gymnasium, a good cafe, playgrounds, laboratories, etc.

In justice to the Washington school system, it must be said that in spite of the niggardly policy of Congress, and the run-down and out-of-date condition of most of the buildings, the crowded and congested class rooms have nevertheless maintained a high scholarship average, and that high graduates are admitted to most colleges on their graduation certificates.

The **esprit du corps** in Washington High Schools is of a very high order; rivalry between the several high schools is keen, and teachers and pupils alike feel that the honor of their school is worth the hardest sort of work to keep spotless. Hence it is that in spite of physical handicaps of the past, the scholastic standing of the schools has been of the best; with the new equipment it will doubtless prove second to none in the country.

SPONSORED BY
A. G. HERRMANN



UNIVERSITY CLUB

THE UNIVERSITY CLUB of Washington, was founded in 1904. The attractive old residence at Sixteenth and K Streets, which was its temporary home was soon outgrown and the present club house, opened on New Year's Eve, 1913.

This dignified, well proportioned building faces McPherson Square, one of the small parks so characteristic of Washington, which is like a pleasant garden at the door of the club house. The large reading room, the spacious and beautiful lounge, the library, the large and small dining rooms, like the spacious entrance hall and the beautiful open stairway, which extends to the dining room floor, secure open spaces and airiness, an important matter in Washington, with its taste of the Tropics in summer. The Club also provides rooms for newspapers and periodicals and for cards and billiards.

Books are much in evidence in the Club and the library is constantly increasing in size and importance. There is also a steady growth in the Club's small but interesting collection of pictures and portraits, headed by the beautiful contemporary portrait of Washington, one of the Club's prized possessions.

Besides these provisions for general and special uses, the University Club also has two stories of suites and single rooms for members and guests, and so much in demand are they that the three additional stories for which the original club house plan calls are now very urgently needed.

Situated within a few squares of several other clubs, and equally near the White House, United States Treasury, the State, War and Navy, and other public buildings, and with Lafayette Square and three other of Washington's beautiful small parks almost as near, the Club is in the heart of the most interesting section of the city.





WASHINGTON GOLF AND
COUNTRY CLUB





WASHINGTON GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB

ORGANIZED and incorporated in 1908, with club house and grounds at Rixey, Arlington County, Virginia, five miles from Washington, this flourishing club has been a favorite with Washington golfers for many years.

The club is reached by the Washington & Old Dominion Railway line from 36th and M Streets, Georgetown, by a first-class concrete and bituminous road leaving Georgetown over the new Key Bridge, or by 20-minute bus service from the Georgetown end of Key Bridge.

The thoroughly modern 18-hole course has lately been remodeled. It is a "sporty course," 6,200 feet in length, and is rather difficult, par being 73.

The Club House and grounds are located in the Virginia hills at an elevation of about 500 feet and command a very fine view of Washington.

A thoroughly up-to-date cuisine and club-house service delights the club's 600 members.

This was the favorite course of ex-President Wilson, who played upon it almost every day, when in the city, during his term of office.

President Harding joined the Club before his election and has been a constant player on these grounds since.

The Club numbers among its membership many of the most prominent people in the city, including government and diplomatic officials, army and navy officers, members of Congress, and prominent business men.

SPONSORED BY
FRED D. PAXTON

THE AIR MAP

ANY guide book has a map of Washington, but not like the one shown on pages 88 and 89. It required Army airplanes to make this one! Remarkable though it may seem, this picture of the city is a composite of two hundred and fifteen separate exposures, all made in two hours and ten minutes, by one plane, flying at an altitude of ten thousand feet above the city.

The resulting pictures were mosaiced together, and a photograph made of the whole, which is what is there presented for inspection.

The picture gives a fine idea of the way in which the Potomac River splits into three channels at Washington, that running along the bottom of the picture being the main or Georgetown channel, the central, short one being the Washington channel, up which come the boats from Chesapeake Bay, and the one running almost vertically across the right end of the picture being the Anacostia River.

The pointed piece of land between the Georgetown and Washington channels is the "Speedway" or "Potomac Park," which is a public playground for golf, tennis, motoring, swimming and other sports.

An examination of the city will show the diagonal layout of the avenues crossing the north and south and east and west streets at angles. This feature, extremely confusing to the stranger, enables the sight-seer familiar with the city to save much time in going from place to place.

Comparison with a guide book map, in which details are lacking but names presented, will afford a good way of visualizing this picture as it looks to a native Washingtonian, except that the visitor will not gather from this picture the vision of Washington's many hills and valleys, which are the foundation for much of Washington's beauty.

SPONSORED BY
JOHN H. SMALL, III



RACQUET CLUB

OCATED in a beautiful club house on Sixteenth Street, between L and M Streets, three squares north of the White House, the Racquet Club (which gets its name from its squash and racquet courts), provides athletic facilities for a membership of more than nine hundred, which includes many of the most prominent men of America, and an out of town membership of even greater size.

The corner stone was laid by General John J. Pershing, February 12, 1921.

One of the features of the Racquet Club is its beautiful swimming pool, with continually flowing and electrically purified water, a place especially popular in very hot weather.

The Racquet Club is often referred to as the "younger men's club" because of a large number of the younger men of Washington who find here congenial friends and pleasant environment. The club is modelled along the same lines as the Racquet Clubs of Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

In addition to its Bowling Alleys, Turkish Baths, Swimming Pool, Billiard and Card rooms, the club has one hundred bed rooms, many of which are rented to members permanently, but a large number are for the convenience of its ever-increasing non-resident members who constitute its transient guests.

The cuisine of the club is especially noted in the City where "good food" is a matter of course.

The dining hall of the club is especially noted in a city where fine cuisines are accepted as a matter of course, the chefs making a specialty of those dishes popularly supposed to appeal most strongly to strictly masculine tastes.



CITY CLUB

WASHINGTON'S CITY CLUB, occupying a beautiful building on G Street between 13th and 14th, has a membership of two thousand of Washington's leading business men.

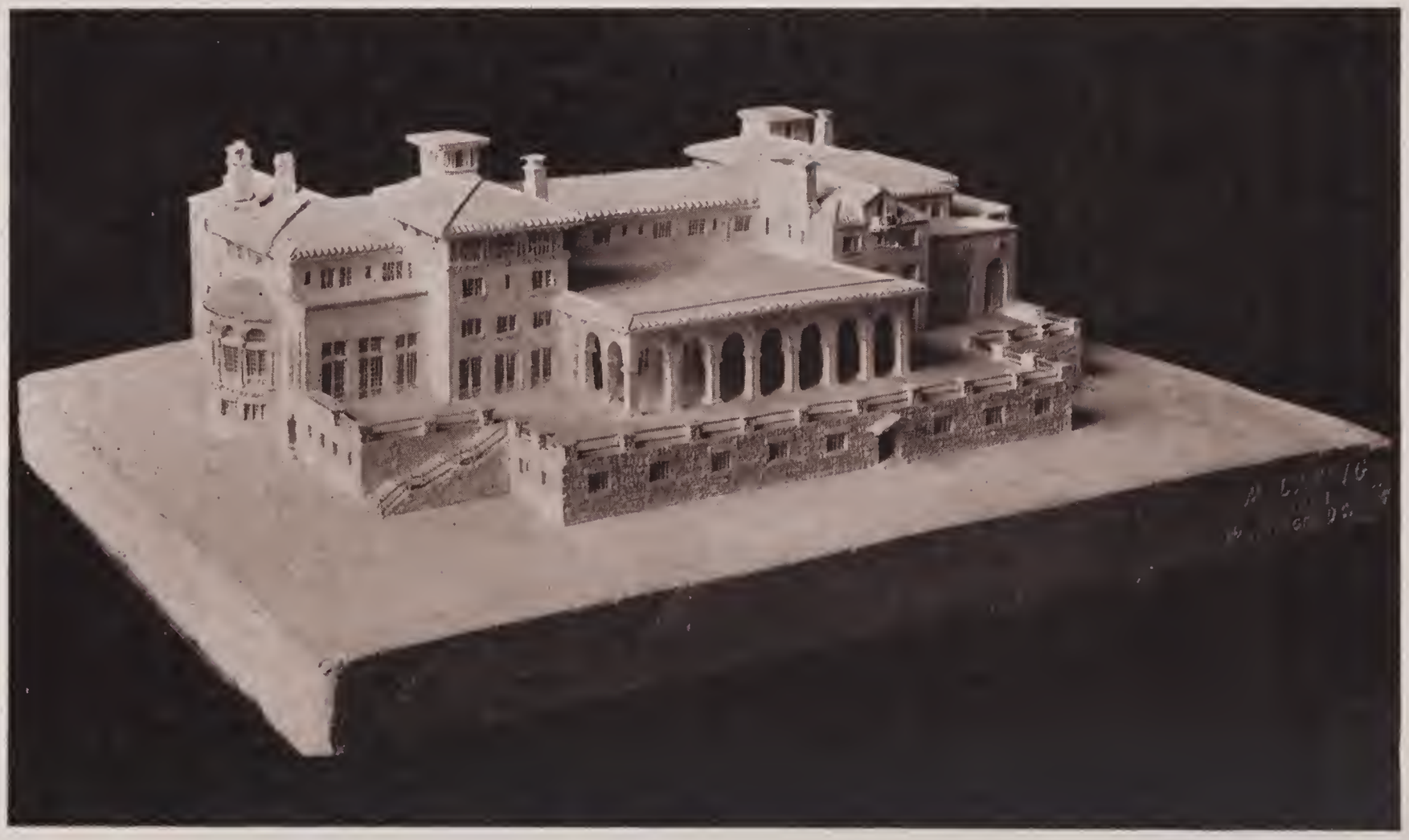
It provides the usual club facilities, of restaurant, ball room, reception room, card and billiard rooms, etc., but in addition has striven to become a center for public activities. To this end its huge ball room, which can comfortably seat a thousand, is in continuous use for lectures, concerts, entertainments, conventions, smokers, and other events of a civic interest.

One of the very attractive features of the Club is its central location. It is in the very heart of the down-town district, so that the many business men who form its membership spend the least possible time in getting to the building. The great interest taken in its activities by its membership has put it in the forefront of Washington business men's organizations.

Women of families of members have the privilege of the club rooms and restaurant; indeed have all the privileges of their male relatives except two; they may neither vote, nor smoke in the club.

One of the features of the club is the Forum, a weekly luncheon for all members who care to come, at which time a speaker addresses the meeting upon some topic of local or national importance. This may seem of less interest that it is to those who fail to reflect that Washington, during the season, has "on tap" a greater collection of notable speakers, and is visited by a larger number of national and international figures than any other municipality in the country.

The Forum is thus a liberal education as the speakers are almost invariably men of fame or prominence in their lines.



CONGRESSIONAL COUNTRY CLUB

LIKE AN enormous castle on the Rhine is the new Congressional Country Club house now being erected on a commanding site on the club property. The structure will be five stories high, solidly built of concrete, steel and stone, and will be 258 feet long. With 52 bedrooms, each with a bath, a main lounge of large dimensions, a spacious dining room, a gymnasium and an indoor swimming pool and with every equipment demanded by a modern club house, the building, not including decorations and furnishings, will cost $450,000.

The contract calls for completion on the 31st of August. In the meantime the first 9 holes of the 36 holes contemplated to be constructed on the property will be opened for play on Decoration day, at which time there will be also a cornerstone laying, at which President Harding is expected to officiate.

The Club includes guest rooms for members or friends, who can enjoy not only the Club privileges while spending a week end, but the beautiful view, and the coolness which comes from the situation on top of a high plateau.

A feature of the property will be an artificially created lake, which will be formed by damming an adjacent valley. The lake is to be stocked with fish, and boating, swimming, water polo and other aquatic sports will thus be a feature of Club life.

With the most distinguished possible list of officers and governors, ample funds, a wonderful property of 406 acres, and a building which will be second to none in the country, this institution promises to become, what its founders, proponents and members believe it should be, a National institution, where the men who are the government can play, as well as work, together.

CONNECTICUT AVENUE BRIDGE

THE "MILLION DOLLAR BRIDGE," as this structure is sometimes called, spans Rock Creek Valley, connecting Washington City proper with several outlying suburbs, particularly Cleveland Park, former home of President Cleveland, Chevy Chase, D. C., and Chevy Chase, Maryland. It is also a highway to one entrance of the Zoological Park, the nation's wild animal home.

The gorge, crossed by this huge bridge which is 1,341 feet long and ample enough for a driveway thirty-five feet in width and two sidewalks each eight feet wide, is Government land, set aside for an extension of the National Park, which in time will be connected with the Speedway, or Potomac River Park, at the southern boundary of the city.

When this connection is made, Washington's park system will surpass that of any two capitals in the world, combined. The Speedway Drive, the Rock Creek Drive connection, the Zoological Park and Rock Creek Park together, will provide an area and a road mileage which it will hardly be possible to cover in an entire day of driving, affording the maximum of variety and interest.

Visitors to fashionable Wardman Park Inn, the Chevy Chase Country Club and the Columbia Country Club find the bridge the most convenient highway. Its Washington City entrance is gained by passage north on Connecticut Avenue, passing through a region of large and beautiful apartment houses, and going by Temple Heights, the magnificent site just acquired by the Grand Lodge, F. A. A. M., of the District of Columbia, on which it is proposed to erect a Masonic Temple worthy of the city of Washington, or perhaps a group of Temples each housing a separate branch of Masonry.

COLUMBIA COUNTRY CLUB

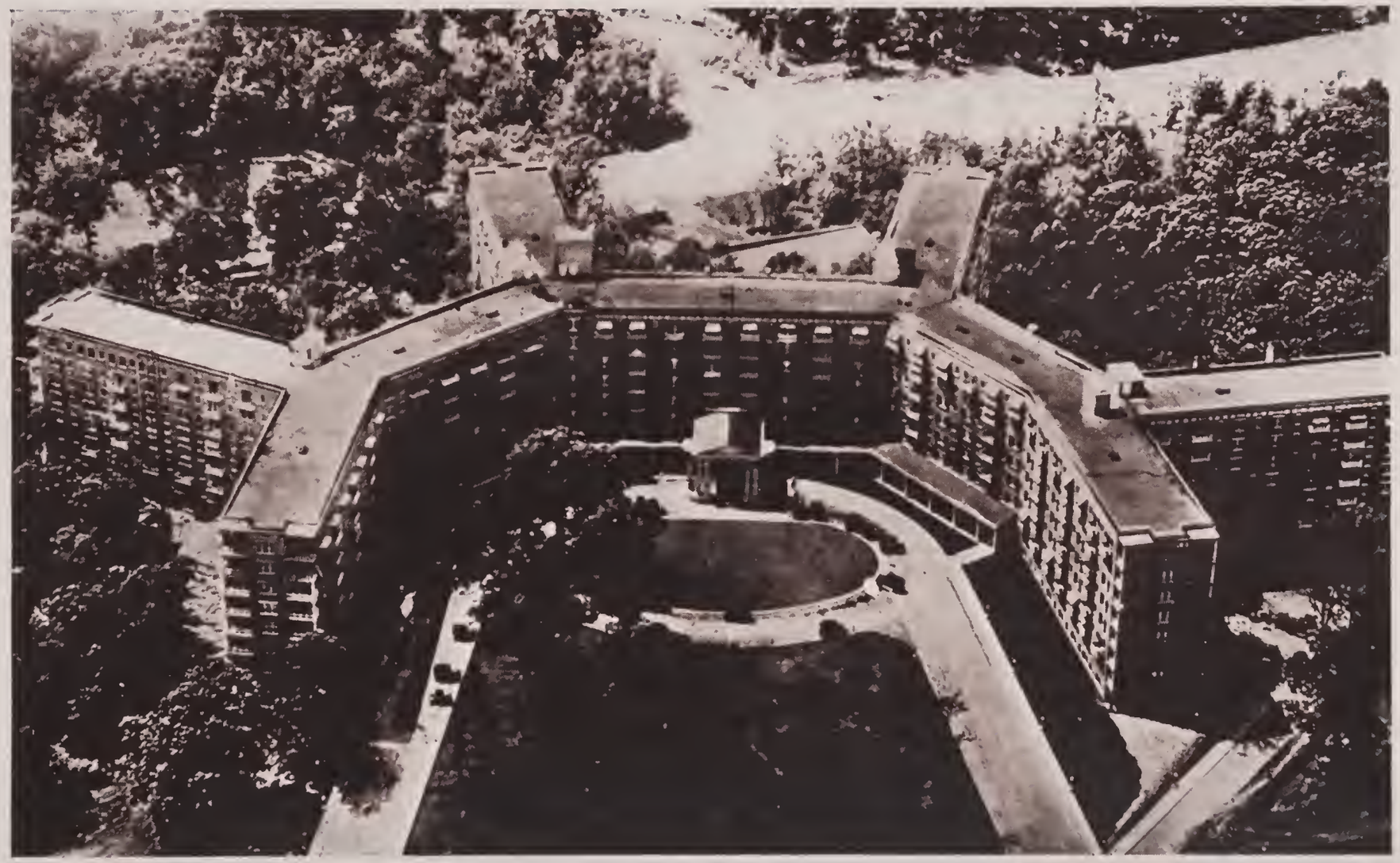
ON the west side of Connecticut Avenue extended, beyond Chevy Chase, the Columbia Country Club offers to a large membership the pleasure to be found in magnificent golf courses, and tennis courts which have no superior. The Club house is large and imposing, and the cafe something about which its members and guests are wont to brag.

As the airplane view shows, the Club House is situated in delightfully rolling country, which makes the Columbia course noted for its hazards, its difficulty and the pleasure of playing it.

It is within easy access of the city both by cars, which pass the door, and a straight line road which leads to the heart of the residential section and later, to business Washington.

Columbia Country Club is a favorite haunt of the families of its members. The Club extends its privileges to members' wives and has developed feminine golf and tennis among a large number of fair devotees who otherwise would miss the joys of these outdoor sports. Its broad porches and spacious rooms invite, and receive, many card parties and social functions.

The Club has reached that favorable position, the ideal of all such organizations, when its finances are upon a secure footing and its membership is full, with a fat and comfortable waiting list looking hopefully towards the resignation of someone already "in." Many of the Nobility will find their way to the Club during the week, as guests of Nobles of **Almas,** and although the property is in the State of Maryland, it is a District of Columbia welcome which will there be extended from a Club which is almost wholly of District of Columbia members.



WARDMAN PARK HOTEL
SPONSORED BY THOMAS P. BONES

HOTELS AND THEATERS

EVERY city in the land boasts of its hospitality; and probably all have the right to boast. Every city likes to think its hotels are the best, its hospitality the most open, its welcome the most hearty!

So it is perhaps only natural if Washington brags a little of its hotels; its houses of hospitality downtown, largely for the transient, and its apartment hotels uptown, where so much of Washington lives.

Washington in recent years has had many additions to its family of hotels, and each, as it is built, strives to outdo the one before, and to add some peculiar attraction of its own to individualize it in a city well filled with hotels, apartment dwellings and their various combinations.

Washington is blessed in lying between Maryland and Virginia, and so can truly lay claim to having wedded the two schools of cooking which these two great States have given to the world. There is no ham like Smithfield ham. And there is no chicken like chicken a la Maryland, at least, so say the epicures, most veracious (should that be voracious?) beings that be. And if you have yet to eat either dish in its home environment, try both at any Washington hotel, and then make your plans to come here to live!

Washington has its proportion of amusement homes, both "legitimate" theaters, and motion picture houses. And in both it has much to be proud of. Several of the play houses devoted to the spoken drama and vaudeville have been rebuilt, inside and out, giving to the city some very beautiful playhouses, and in its several monster motion picture houses, the city has nothing to learn from any sister municipality, as any visitor may prove for himself.



HOTEL ROOSEVELT
SPONSORED BY HENRY D. TUDOR



THE CHASTLETON HOTEL
SPONSORED BY THEODORE L. WEED



THE LEE HOUSE
SPONSORED BY R. P. WHITTY



HOTEL HAMILTON
SPONSORED BY WILLIAM A. MILLS



ALMAS TEMPLE, WASHINGTON, D. C., 1923 SHRINE COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS







LOEW'S PALACE THEATRE

SPONSORED BY WALTER BROWNLEY



RIGGS NATIONAL BANK
SPONSORED BY CHARLES C. GLOVER

WASHINGTON BANKS

BANKING INSTITUTIONS in Washington enjoy a privilege beyond those in other cities; no other financial institutions live so closely under the shadow of the greatest in the country, the United States Treasury. And it is Washington's proud boast that when the Treasury called upon the banks and the people of the nation for their resources; when war made the Liberty bond and the war savings stamp the measure of the patriotism of a pocket book, Washington banks and Washington bank accounts enabled Washington's various quotas to go "over the top" in record time, and often largely to exceed what was expected.

It is but fair to Washington to draw the attention of the visitor to the fact that Washington banking institutions do not have the opportunities enjoyed by banks in commercial cities, where great manufacturing interests, large shipping interests, and huge business interests, make for large banks.

Washington is a city of government. It is a city the "business" of which is to clothe, feed and make happy the thousands of men and women who conduct the affairs of the government. Uncle Sam is not a spectacular paymaster; his employees do not roll in wealth! But, led by Washington financial institutions, they are thrifty, and so both the people and the banks prosper, and if Washington has no huge procession of freight cars carrying away its manufactures and bringing in enormous banking business, neither has it much misery, poverty, failure or hopelessness.

Washington banks are alive, up-to-date, and vigorous, and from the largest to the smallest, stand now with doors open to welcome the Noble guest and serve him in any way they may!



NATIONAL SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY
SPONSORED BY WILLIAM D. HOOVER



COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK
SPONSORED BY R. GOLDEN DONALDSON



SCOTT CIRCLE

THIS remarkable Army Aeroplane view of the intersection of Massachusetts and Rhode Island Avenues and 16th Street gives the visitor an excellent idea of the ramifications of the traffic problem in Washington. The observer will note the automobile tracks, where the rubber tires leave dark markings upon the concrete. He will observe two paths about the circle, one within, the other outside the safety curbing, and can visualize the congestion which at rush hours is caused, rather than prevented, by the extra wide streets.

Scott Circle contains the bronze, heroic size, equestrian statue erected to Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott, by a grateful country. Its metal is that of Mexican cannon. The $45,000 it cost paid not only for the statue but the five huge blocks of Cape Ann granite which are the pedestal.

At the extreme right of the picture is the Hahnemann Memorial. To the left stands Daniel Webster.

Washington has many such interesting points, where the diagonal avenues and the north and south and east and west streets cross. They serve as oases in the wilderness of city houses, provide open spaces, green grass and colorful flowers, and make a pleasant break in the otherwise too long street vistas. It is true that these circles result in considerable confusion to visitors; some of them are more elaborately provided with "spokes" in the shape of crossing streets than Scott Circle, although here N Street also would cross, had it been continued through the two triangular parks.

However, Washington streets are plainly marked, and no visiting Noble should find any difficulty in getting either guide or counsel as to which way to go, in spite of the complicated system of avenues and streets which make Washington difficult while making it beautiful.



YOUR MONEY

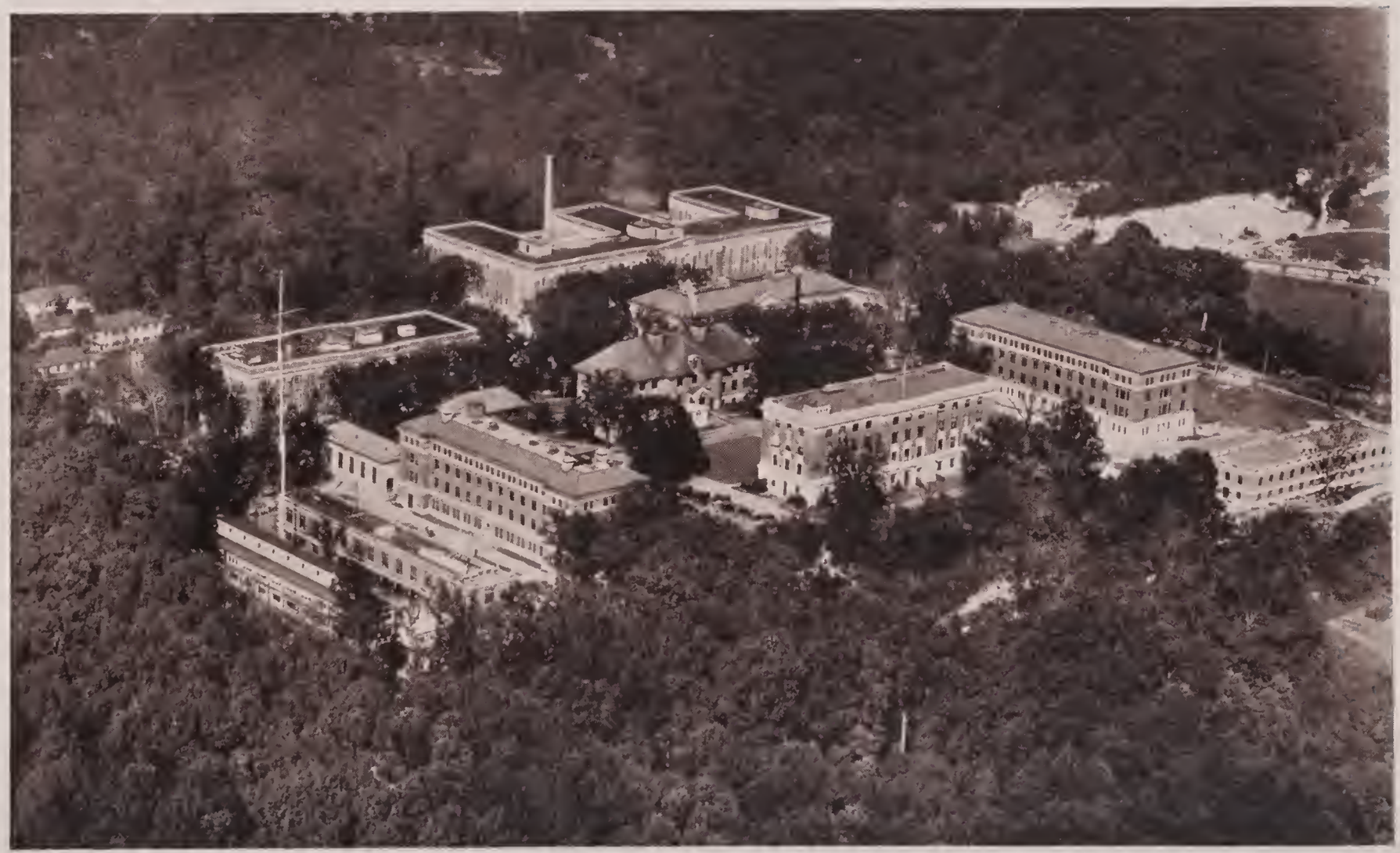
DO YOU know that it is the most beautiful money in the world? There is no other country which spends as much time, care and thought, which has so fine a plant, which takes so much pride, in its paper currency, as this.

In the great Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where all the paper money, bonds, certificates, postage stamps, and all other fine engraving and printing of the United States is done, is assembled the most expert corps of engravers, the most up-to-date and modern machinery, and the most costly material possible to obtain.

The result is not only the most artistic currency, the currency with the greatest long-wearing qualities, but a currency which is next to impossible successfully to counterfeit. Of course, counterfeit bills have been made; but never so well that they are not almost instantly detected by trained handlers of money.

It is not alone the special brand of paper used, with its silk threads enmeshed in its fibre, paper which no other print shop in the world can buy; it is not only the assembling of the product of many engraving machines and many engravers upon one master plate; it is not only the system of numbering, nor the ceaseless, never-ending count, count, count of every sheet of paper, every sheet of work, that goes on all the time; it is also a system of manufacture, a "straight line" process, and an organization which for efficiency has no superiors, which makes your money safe.

Every employee of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing knows that the credit of the United States is to some extent in his or her hands, and cooperates willingly and cheerfully in the checks and counterchecks which make a failure, a theft, a counterfeit, a practical impossibility.



BUREAU OF STANDARDS

NOBLES who are interested in science will find the Bureau of Standards a mine of interest.

This large governmental institution has custody of all the standards; standard meter, standard liter, standard yard and pound and so on. It fixes standards of measure and of quality; it creates standards when none exist. It tests measuring instruments; it calibrates thermometers; it determines physical constants; it investigates the strength of materials.

Its work is done for the United States government or State governments free of charge; for others for whom it works a reasonable fee is collected.

It is most intimately connected with the life of the nation, since its work is performed for manufacturers, educational institutions and commercial houses.

It is housed in many buildings, which are, in effect, one vast laboratory where almost anything may be done in physics or chemistry, from dragging apart a steel bar to see how strong it is, to testing an electric light to ascertain its candle power.

Its equipment is of the very best; it is modern in every particular even to its location, which is well beyond the city limits that no jar of passing truck or electrical disturbance from too close power line interfere with its delicate measurements.

It has a large and growing scientific library, which is open to the use of the public for consultation.

A visit to this wonderful storehouse of knowledge is full of fascination; so many different activities are carried on, in so many divers ways, that, as one visitor expressed it "you never know where they are going to break out next." Nowhere in Washington is the force of government for education and knowledge better exemplified than here.

APPRECIATION

THIS BOOK, the gift of **Almas Temple** to the official delegates to the Imperial Council Session, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Washington, D. C., 1923, has been made possible through the generosity, public spirit and hospitality of the various gentlemen who have sponsored the pages between its covers.

To them, individually and collectively, the Program Committee, under the auspices of which the work was done, tenders its heartfelt thanks.

It is a pleasure to express appreciation of the hard work put into the plans for this book by Mr. James W. Copeland, to whose energy and devotion the work owes much, to Noble J. Harry Cunningham, who made the plates, to Nobles W. F. and B. H. Roberts, whose skill in printing speaks for itself, to Noble George A. Simonds, who did the binding, and to Noble Carl H. Claudy, who is responsible for the text and make-up. The facts presented were gathered from so many sources that full credit in this space would be impossible, but the author desires to acknowledge his indebtedness to Rand McNally's "Guide to Washington," and especially to Rider's "Washington," works without which this book would have been neither complete nor interesting.

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ROE FULKERSON, *Chairman Program Committee.*

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