GUIDE TO
WASHINGTON
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
THE CAPITOL AT NIGHT
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ONE of the first questions considered by the Federal Congress at the close of the Revolution was the selection of a permanent site for the National Capital. During the war the seat of Government had been shifted between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton and New York.

After peace had been declared, no less than twenty-four cities sought to become the future home of the nation. Several cities had raised large sums of money to begin the erection of suitable public buildings, when Congress finally passed a bill July 16, 1790, locating the future Capital on the eastern bank of the Potomac River, near Mt. Vernon.

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

In October, 1800, the seat of Government was transferred from Philadelphia. The whole force of office clerks then employed was fifty-four and all of the books and papers of the Government were packed in seven small and five large boxes.

Washington, located at the confluence of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers, now embraces an area of about fourteen miles in circumference. There are about seven
hundred and twenty-five miles of streets and avenues. The streets range from forty to one hundred and sixty feet in width, and the avenues, from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and sixty feet. These magnificent avenues are lined with a wealth of ornate residences and stately Government buildings which in point of architectural design and impressive beauty are probably not exceeded by those contained in any other capital in the world. The city is divided into four sections, Northwest, Northeast, Southwest and Southeast, designated as N. W., N. E., S. W. and S. E., the sectional dividing lines bisecting the Capitol, east and west and north and south. Numbered streets run north and south, and lettered streets east and west. The avenues extend diagonally through the city, radiating principally from the Capitol and from the White House. House numbers are in progression of one hundred numbers to a block. Thus, 1422 U. Street, N. W. would be in the northwest section, on U Street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets.

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

The Capitol

Open daily, 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. Closed Sundays, Christmas, Thanksgiving, and New Year's Days. Guide fee for Building Tour

Standing upon Capitol Hill, almost the center of Washington, one and one-third miles from the White House and about four city blocks from Union Station, the city's portal and the Southern terminus of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the impressive architecture of the Capitol reveals itself to the visitor. Its entire length is seven hundred fifty-one feet and four inches. Its width is three hundred fifty feet, and it extends over three and one-half acres in area. Superbly kept grounds laid out in drives and terraces surround it, while to the west stretches the Mall, a park extending to the Potomac River, about a mile distant.
The central portion of the Capitol Building is constructed of Virginia sandstone, painted a glittering white. It is upon this section that the great dome is built. Surmounted by a statue typifying Freedom, it towers nearly three hundred feet above the esplanade. It may be ascended by a winding stairway, and the view from the top is well worth the exertion of the climb. The dome is closed to visitors after 4 P. M.

In Statuary Hall and the Rotunda will be found many beautiful paintings and notable examples of the sculptor's art. Two massive bronze doors, always greatly admired, weighing ten tons, and commemorating events in the life of Columbus, adorn the eastern side of the building. These doors alone cost the Government $28,000.
The wings of the main building, in which the Senate and House sit, are constructed of Massachusetts marble, and are of a later period than the central portion. The pillars supporting the portico roofs of these wings and of the central part are monoliths whose size invites the wonder of interested visitors, and justifies the claim of this building for architectural pre-eminence.

The corner stone of the main building was laid by President Washington September 18, 1793, and that of the extensions by President Fillmore July 4, 1851.

On the latter occasion Daniel Webster was the orator. Prior to the completion of the extensions the Senate held its sessions in the former Supreme Court room, while the House of Representatives met in Statuary Hall.

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

In addition to this work of art, numerous and costly paintings from the brushes of the world's most famous masters adorn the corridors and committee rooms. Two landscapes by Moran, representing the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, are noteworthy examples. There is also a most wonderful and beautiful clock, a masterpiece of workmanship, by Franzoni, representing Clio recording passing events.

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

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

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

A staff of licensed guides is stationed in the Rotunda, who charge a nominal fee for their services in showing visitors the principal features of this impressive build-
ing and pointing out the many objects of interest.

Immediately adjoining the Capitol Grounds on the northeast and southeast are the Office Buildings of the Senate and House of Representatives. Each member of Congress has an office in which he transacts all business that may not be transacted in the Capitol. These build-
ings are connected with the Capitol by subways.

**Library of Congress**

Open week days, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. and on Saturdays to 6 P. M.
Closes 1:00 P. M., July to October. Sundays and
holidays 2 to 10 P. M. Closed Christmas and
4th of July.

The Library of Congress is situated just east of the Capitol on B Street, between First and Second Streets, S. E. The building covers about three and one-half acres and was built at a cost of over six million dollars. It is probably the most elaborately adorned structure in the world. In architecture it is of the Italian Renaissance school, its exterior being severely plain. It is three stories
high and constructed of New Hampshire granite. But in the beauty of its frescoes and friezes, its bronzes and bas-reliefs, and the magnificent statuary and paintings which adorn its spacious rooms, it is unsurpassed even by the great palaces and galleries of Europe.

The main reading room or rotunda is topped with a large copper-covered dome. This has been covered with a thin plating of twenty-three-carat gold. The main staircase is an admirable example of marble work, and many of the rooms contain some of the best examples of fresco painting in existence. While the Library is interesting at all times, the beauty of its adornment and mural embellishments is best seen at night when lighted.

On the second floor, with a guard always in attendance, are displayed the original Declaration of Independence and a draft of the original Constitution of the United States.

This Library is the largest in the world, having 5,591,710 volumes of books, 3,000,000 manuscripts and transcripts, 402,658 maps, 1,194,697 volumes and pieces of music, 542,074 etchings and engravings, etc., 97,000 bound volumes of newspapers, 60,000 volumes of First Edition books and rarities, ranged upon 414 miles of shelving. Floor space covers 35 acres. The Library is for the use of the nation, but its books may only be taken from the building by the President, Members of Congress, Supreme Court and Government Officials.

In 1939 the Annex, which is completely air-conditioned was officially opened. It is directly east of and connected with the Main Building by a subway. The Annex covers two squares, except for space to the north occupied by the Folger Shakespeare Library. The building is five stories in height, covers over two acres of ground, and has twenty acres of floor space, with room to shelve 10,000,000 volumes.
MAIN STAIRCASE — LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
**Folger Shakespeare Memorial Library**

Open week days, 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.
Closed Sundays and holidays

Immediately to the rear of the Congressional Library at East Capitol and Second Streets, is the Folger Shakespeare Memorial Library. This is one of the most impressive of American shrines to the great English poet and is a gift to the Nation from the late Henry Clay Folger, to house his vast collection of Shakespeareana and of contemporary Elizabethan literature.

This library contains an extraordinary collection of works by and about Shakespeare, as well as manuscripts, paintings and other objects relating to the Poet. The exterior of the building is classic Greek, while the interior is Elizabethan throughout.
The White House, Executive Mansion

East Room and Lower Corridors open to the public, week days except Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Closed Sundays and holidays

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

The White House is constructed of Virginia freestone and is one hundred seventy feet long and eighty-six feet in depth, containing basement, two stories and attic. The grounds, comprising twenty-five acres of rolling ground and beautiful gardens, connect with the Monument grounds and the Mall.
The East Room, when the building is open to the public, is usually the only one shown to visitors. From the grand central corridor other rooms lead off, sumptuously furnished, taking their names from the predominant color of their decoration.

The Executive Office is in a separate building, situated on the grounds, between the White House and the State, War and Navy Building. All of the rooms contain many valuable paintings of former Presidents and noted personages.

At the White House centers all the numerous departmental activities of the Government and from the Executive Office the various Federal agencies are directed by the President. Here the Cabinet meets at regular intervals to discuss many subjects of national and international importance. Through their correspondents and reporters the newspapers obtain from the White House considerable "news of Washington" for daily publication throughout the country.
Pan-American Union

Open week days, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12.30 P. M.
Closed Sundays and holidays. Guide fee, 5 cents

The building of the Pan-American Union at Seventeenth Street and Constitution Avenue, N. W., is one of the most unique structures in the world. It is the headquarters of all the American Republics and was erected by these twenty-one governments on a pro rata basis, assisted by Andrew Carnegie.

Its architecture is Latin-American and it is famed for the beauty of its patio or inside courtyard, one of the most beautiful of its kind. It contains offices, reading rooms, and a great Assembly Hall intended for international conferences and meetings of diplomats. It is beautifully ornamented by statuary and fine paintings.
National Gallery of Art

Open week days 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Sundays 2 to 5 P. M., also Friday evenings 7 to 10 P. M.

A gift to the Nation from the late Andrew W. Mellon, the National Gallery of Art at Sixth Street and Constitution Avenue was formally opened in March, 1941. The architecture of the building is of modified classical design in keeping with the other buildings of the National Capital. This $15,000,000 structure will house the famous art and sculpture collections of the late Andrew W. Mellon and of Samuel H. Kress. When the art and sculpture treasures of the late P. A. B. Widener are added to the Gallery, it is estimated that the combined value of these collections will be $90,000,000. The National Gallery of Art is a part of the Smithsonian Institution but has an independent board of trustees.
Smithsonian Institution

Open week days, 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. Saturdays 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.
Sundays and holidays 1.30 to 4.30 P. M.
Closed Christmas and New Year's Days

The Smithsonian Institution stands in a large park in
the Mall between Seventh and Twelfth Streets at Tenth
Street and Independence Avenue, S. W. This great
museum and institution for the pursuit of scientific re-
search was a gift to the United States from an Englishman,
with the assumed name of James Smithson, son of the
Duke of Northumberland, who bequeathed an enormous
fortune to his nephew for life, after which it was to be
devoted to the foundation of what is now known as the
Smithsonian Institution. Congress in 1846 granted fifty
acres upon which to erect the necessary buildings. The
Institution has under its jurisdiction the Arts and Industry
Building and Natural History Building, as well as the
Zoological Garden in Rock Creek Valley, with more than
fourteen hundred animals from all parts of the world.

Natural History Building
Arts and Industry Building

Open week days, 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. Saturdays 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.
Sundays and holidays, 1.30 to 4.30 P. M. Closed Christmas and
New Year's Days

The Natural History Building, located on the Mall, at
Tenth Street and Independence Avenue, S. W., with mil-
ions of specimens, curios, mounted animals and birds, is
one of the most interesting buildings for visitors in Wash-
ington. It contains the National Art Gallery, a fine col-
collection of American and foreign art examples and practically
all of the Natural History Collections, including the
ethnological, geological, and biological exhibits. A portion
of the collection is contained in the Arts and Industry
Building near the Smithsonian Institution at Tenth Street
and Independence Avenue, S. W. With the exhibit of the
United States at the Centennial Exposition of 1876 as a
basis, the Government has gathered together a collection representing all phases of life throughout the world.

Chief among the curios and exhibits in interest are groups portraying the hardships incident to explorations in the extreme North, gold mining, fishing, and life on the plains. More recently acquired, and of especial interest, are a number of relics of the World War. The original John Bull locomotive, loaned by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Colonel Lindbergh's "Spirit of St. Louis" may also be seen.

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

A number of interesting models of vessels of the United States Navy have been placed permanently on display in the Natural History Building.

**The Freer Art Gallery**

Open daily 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M., except Mondays
Closed Christmas and New Year’s Days

On the southwest corner of the Smithsonian Institution grounds, at Twelfth Street and Independence Avenue, S. W., is located an interesting art gallery containing a splendid collection of paintings, works of art and sculpture. This granite structure was the gift of Charles L. Freer, who in his will provided an endowment of about $2,000,000, the income to be used for the purchase of additional works of art.

**State, War and Navy**

Open week days except Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.
Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Closed holidays and Sundays

Just across the White House grounds from the Treasury Building stands the home of the State Department. The War Department is located in the Munitions Building, Nineteenth Street and Constitution Avenue, N. W., and the Navy Department in the Navy Building, Eighteenth Street and Constitution Avenue, N. W.

Imposing and impressive as these buildings are and interesting as the pulsating centers from which radiate all offensive activities in time of war, and the direction of the Nation’s Army and Navy in time of peace, there is but little to claim the attention of tourists.

In the museum of the State Department are many documents whose terms have settled the fate of nations.
The Triangle Area

This group of Federal Buildings stands forth as an architectural achievement on a 70-acre triangle adjacent to the Mall, between Fifth and Fifteenth Streets. The buildings in this plan are the Apex, Archives, Justice, Internal Revenue, Interstate Commerce Commission, Labor, and Commerce. Open week days, 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., excepting the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commerce Buildings which are open week days, 8.30 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 8.30 A. M. to 12.30 P. M. Between the Labor and Interstate Commerce Commission Buildings is a beautiful auditorium which seats 1500 persons.

The Department of Commerce Building, the largest office building in the World, which cost some $17,000,000 also houses the Patent Office and the Bureau of Fisheries, with the only Government-owned aquarium in the world.
The Federal Bureau of Investigation is an interesting portion of the Department of Justice Building. Here one may visit a crime laboratory, where law breakers' weapons are on display, most of which are tagged with the owner's name. It is open to visitors week days except Saturdays from 9.30 A. M. to 3.30 P. M.; Saturdays, 9.30 A. M. to 12 Noon. Guides are furnished.

**Botanic Gardens**

Grounds open daily, sunrise to sunset. Main Building, daily except Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 Noon. Closed holidays

The National Botanic Gardens extend from First to Third Streets, between Canal Street and Maryland Avenue. The Government has under cultivation here specimens of the rarest and most beautiful plants from all over the world. Forcing houses and a huge conservatory contain as fine a display as one may see in any part of the globe. Many pleasant hours may be spent here acquiring information in botany.
Post Office Department
Open every day and night

On Pennsylvania Avenue, at the corner of Twelfth Street, is the structure in which the business of the Post Office Department is transacted. It is here the Postmaster General has his office. The Post Office of the City of Washington is on Massachusetts Avenue, directly adjoining the Union Station.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing
Open weekdays except Saturdays, 9 to 12 Noon and 1 to 2:30 P.M.
Closed Sundays, holidays and Saturdays

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department is located in a handsome granite building at Fourteenth Street and Independence Avenue, S.W., quite near the Washington Monument. In this building all the national paper currency, Government bonds, stamps and passports are engraved and printed. On the ground floor is a museum containing specimens of all the paper currency ever issued by the Government, including the old "shin-
plasters” in use during the Civil War. There is also a collection of counterfeit notes which have been confiscated by Government agents in many raids, and the tools and plates used in their construction.

Tourists never seem to tire of seeing the Government’s methods of printing, the careful inspection and the ingenious means provided for counting and safeguarding the Nation’s never ceasing production of paper money.

**Weather Bureau**

Open week days, except holidays, 9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.
Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

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

**The Treasury**

Open week days except Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Saturdays, 9 A. M. to Noon. Closed Sundays and holidays

The Treasury of the United States is located on Pennsylvania Avenue at Fifteenth Street. A portion of its broad facade is visible for a long distance down the Avenue, while its solidity adds grandeur to the lighter beauties of the lawns of the White House. It is massive in architecture, constructed of granite, with a total length of four hundred fifty feet and a width of two hundred fifty feet. The east front was patterned after the Temple of Minerva at Athens.

Millions of dollars are handled daily by the army of clerks inside its walls. The huge vaults beneath the offices contain piles of bullion and coins, countless according to ordinary comprehension of figures. In one room alone there are kept over one hundred million silver dollars.
Soldiers' Home
Open daily, 9 A. M. to sunset

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

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

Lincoln Memorial
Open daily, 9 A. M. to 9.30 P. M. Closed Christmas and New Year's Days

The Lincoln Memorial, authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 9, 1911, was erected at a total cost of $2,644,000. Ground was broken on the site in West Potomac Park, at the foot of Twenty-third Street, N. W., February 12, 1914; the corner stone was laid on February 12, 1915; the construction of the superstructure was completed in the Autumn of 1917; the terrace wall and approaches in the latter part of 1919; the colossal statue of Lincoln was dedicated on May 30, 1922.

The Memorial is in the form of a great temple, designed by Henry Bacon, architect, of New York, and features a statue of Lincoln, a large tablet with his Gettysburg speech inscribed thereon and his second inaugural address. The
most important feature is the statue of Lincoln, placed in the center of the Memorial, designed and executed by Daniel Chester French, of New York. Over the memorial panels on the north and south walls, and giving relief and effect thereto, are decorative paintings by Jules Guerin, of New York. In general terms the painting on the south wall (over the Gettysburg Address) represents emancipation of a race, the subordinate groups representing Civilization and Progress; the painting on the north wall (over Second Inaugural) represents Reunion, and progress in the arts and sciences. The exterior colonnade forms a symbol of the Union, each column representing a State—36 in all—for each State existing at the time of Lincoln's death. On the walls appearing above the colonnade and supported at intervals by eagles are 48 memorial festoons, one for each State existing at the present time.

The exterior of the building is constructed of Colorado Yule marble. The steps, platforms, cheek blocks, terrace wall and steps and walls of the approaches are constructed
of Pink Milford granite from Massachusetts. The interior walls, columns and ceiling lintels are of Indiana limestone. The interior floor and the wall base are of Tennessee marble. The ceiling consists of bronze beams with rectangular openings in which are placed slabs of marble from Alabama. The statue is in white marble from Georgia.

American Red Cross Headquarters

Open week days, 8.30 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. Sundays and holidays, 1 to 4.30 P. M. Closed Christmas, New Year’s Day and July 4

Occupying the square between the Corcoran Gallery of Art and Memorial Hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution is the impressive marble building, dedicated to “Mercy,” in the name of the women of the Civil War and used as Headquarters by the American Red Cross.

Simple in line, built of marble quarried from the hills
of Vermont, quiet and stately in aspect, it presents a dignity and beauty in its architecture which makes it a fitting setting for the work to which it has been consecrated and a shrine worthy of the inspection of every tourist.

It is a three-storied white temple with supporting Corinthian columns, giving an appreciated old Grecian tone, at once pleasing and refreshing, in the long vista of ornate buildings that thread the Capital City.

A tinge of romance enters into the history of the American Red Cross, and the erection of this building, over whose portico the visitor sees inscribed the words, "In Memory of the Heroic Women of the Civil War."

It was due to the fearless and faithful devotion of Mrs. Barlow, the wife of Major General Francis Barlow, in nursing her wounded husband back to life on three different occasions during the Civil War and her ultimate sacrifice of her own life due to untiring labors among the suffering soldiers that led to the inception of this magnificent memorial to the splendid spirit of women in wartime.

The project took definite shape in 1911, when Captain Scrymser, a comrade-in-arms of Major General Barlow, placed a concrete proposition before the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Assisted by the zealous efforts of Miss Mabel T. Boardman, then executive head of the Red Cross, bills were introduced into Congress. In October, 1913, the dream born of the loyalty and devotion of a faithful woman, became a happy realization with the signing by President Wilson of a bill appropriating $400,000 for the erection of a building which was supplemented by the contribution of a like sum by private individuals.

The corner stone of the building was laid March 27, 1915. It was first occupied February 3, 1917, and formally dedicated May 12, 1917. The museum in the building
contains a number of interesting exhibits pertaining to the activities of the Red Cross.

The Memorial Building to the Women of the World War, located on Eighteenth Street between D and E Streets, was dedicated March 19, 1930, and is the national executive headquarters of an organization whose work represents the helping hand of the American people in the call of humanity for aid in times of calamity.

**Memorial Continental Hall**

**Constitution Hall**

Open week days, 9.30 A. M. to 4 P. M.; also on Saturdays, October to June 15, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

The Memorial Continental Hall, erected by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is at Seventeenth and D Streets. It is a beautiful building, designed by Edward Pearce Casey, and was built to provide for the business and commemorative requirements of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Constitution Hall, located between C and D Streets on Eighteenth Street, was erected by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The cornerstone was laid October 13, 1928, by Mrs. Calvin Coolidge and it was dedicated April 19, 1929. This building contains a large auditorium where meetings of the Daughters of the American Revolution are held each year.

**Washington Monument**

Elevator daily, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays and Sundays; April through October, 9 A. M. to 10.30 P. M. Closed Christmas Day

The spire of the Washington Monument rises from the greensward stretching away from the rear of the White House. This, the greatest of all memorial shafts, is five
hundred and fifty-five feet high and was thirty-seven years in building. The foundation was laid in 1848, and the capstone, a conical block of American aluminum, was set in place in 1884. The lower portion of the monument is built of New England granite, faced with crystal marble; the upper part of pure white marble. The top is reached by an elevator or by a flight of nine hundred steps. The ride to the inclosed platform at the top of the monument is made in an elevator accommodating 30 persons, which makes the trip to the top in 65 seconds. Those who make the journey laboriously on foot to the top of the monument will note a succession of inscriptions on interior blocks of marble indicating the gifts of states, cities and various organizations. The view gained by an ascent is superb, the whole of Washington lying spread at the feet of the beholder with the Potomac River winding its tortuous way in either direction between the hills of Virginia and Maryland, and pleasing glimpses of Arlington Cemetery on the far side of the Potomac.
Navy Yard

Closed to public

The United States Navy Yard is located at the foot of Eighth Street, on the Anacostia River. It was established in 1804 and was at one time utilized as a place of construction of war vessels, but of late years has been converted into a manufactory of ordnance and ammunition and a storehouse for equipment.

Supreme Court Building

Open week days, 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.
Closed Sundays and holidays

The Supreme Court Building is located at First and East Capitol Streets. This home of the Supreme Court is built in the classic Corinthian style, on a series of terraces, harmonizing with the stately Capitol nearby. In addition to its great central court chamber there are libraries, court offices and spacious reading rooms.
Catholic University

Northeast in Brookland; reached by cars marked "Brookland" and "Catholic University" and by bus. National institution of education of the Roman Catholic Church, comprising 70 acres of ground, on which are located college buildings of impressive architecture. The divinity courses are for ecclesiastics of the Catholic Church; lay students are admitted regardless of creed.

Army War College

Closed to public

The Army War College is located directly on the Potomac River, at the foot of Fourth Street, and is used as an artillery post. The surrounding grounds are well laid out, and frequent drills take place.

Union Station

Union Station, one of the most ornate structures of its kind in the world, is the Southern terminus of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the national highway to the National Capital. It stands at the intersection of Massachusetts and Delaware Avenues, two of Washington’s most prominent thoroughfares, near the Capitol. The natural advantage of the site is further enhanced by the creation of a plaza 500 feet wide by 1000 feet long.

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

Recognizing that the station is the portal of the Pennsylvania Railroad to the Capital, the prevailing motif has been that of the triumphal arches of ancient Rome. Constructed entirely of white granite, the station building is 620 feet in length and from 65 to 120 feet in height. In the center is a general waiting room, 130 feet wide and 220 feet long, modeled after the Baths of Diocletian. A portico runs across the front and sides.

The provisions for the comfort and convenience of the public are complete in every respect. The ticket offices and baggage departments are adjacent, permitting passengers to expedite the business of departure. There are thirty-three tracks in the station, twenty of which terminate on the level of the waiting rooms. The remaining thirteen are depressed twenty feet below the level of the waiting rooms, and nine of these continue under the station building into a tunnel which runs beneath a portion of Capitol Hill and leads to the through line southward. With the exception of the stairs leading to the depressed tracks there are no steps, for use by the general public.

One end of the building is devoted to special entrances and waiting rooms for the President of the United States and distinguished guests of the nation. The upper stories are utilized for offices. The cost of this magnificent terminal was about $14,000,000. The Government appropriated nearly $5,000,000 as its share of the work. All Pennsylvania Railroad trains between New York and Washington, and Washington and the North and West, as well as through trains south via the Pennsylvania Railroad and its southern connections, are accommodated in this station.
Government Printing Office

Guides take visitors through weekdays at 10 A.M. and 1 P.M.
Closed Saturdays, Sundays and holidays

The Government Printing Office, North Capitol and G Streets, is engaged solely in the printing of Congressional records, including papers, bills, memorials, letters, and all the multitudinous correspondence incident to the progress of lawmaking. It is said to be the largest printing establishment in the world.

Japanese Cherry Trees

Around the Tidal Basin in West Potomac Park and bordering on the waterside drives of East Potomac Park, are the famous Japanese Cherry Trees. These trees were a gift from Tokyo. They were presented in 1912 as a token of goodwill and esteem. When in bloom, in early spring, these trees afford one of the prettiest sights to be found in Washington.
**Corcoran Gallery of Art**

Open Mondays, 12 Noon to 4.30 P. M.
Other week days, 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.
Sundays and holidays, 2 to 5 P. M.
Closed on Christmas Day and Fourth of July

Admission, 25 cents on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Free on other days. Subject to change

The Corcoran Gallery of Art, a magnificent structure of Georgia marble, is located at the corner of New York Avenue and Seventeenth Street. The galleries are replete with canvases of distinction. The main hall is devoted to casts from sculptures of the antique and renaissance period. The gallery was greatly enriched by the W. A. Clark Collection.

**Potomac Park Area**

*Academy of Science*
Week days, 9 A. M to 5 P. M.

*Public Health Service*
Week days, 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M

*Other Buildings*
Week days, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

In addition to the Navy and Munitions Buildings at the west end of Constitution Avenue, on the north side from
Nineteenth street to the Potomac are the buildings of the Public Health Service, Federal Reserve, National Academy of Science and American Pharmaceutical Association; also the buildings and grounds of the Naval Hospital.

Popular among visitors is the National Academy of Science at Twenty-first Street. It is a fine example of classical architecture, embellished with appropriate sculptural and mural decorations. Many interesting exhibits show the fundamentals of science and illustrate the progress in scientific research.

Army Medical Museum
Open week days, except holidays, 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.
Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

The Army Medical Museum is located at the corner of Seventh Street and Independence Avenue, S. W. Its Collections illustrate the methods of military surgery and the treatment of various diseases incident to war, forming an interesting and comprehensive exhibit. The contents of this building will appeal chiefly to those interested in medical and nursing subjects.

Washington Cathedral
Open daily, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., except during services

This Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, of the Episcopal Church, known as the Washington Cathedral, is located at Mt. St. Alban, between Massachusetts Avenue, Wisconsin Avenue, Woodley Road and Thirty-fifth Street. It is estimated that the Cathedral, a splendid specimen of Gothic architecture, will cost, when completed, about $10,000,000. It can be reached by the Georgetown street cars with a transfer north on Wisconsin Avenue, and by bus. The building is open for visitors, and within the completed portion repose the mortal remains of President Woodrow Wilson and Admiral George Dewey.
Franciscan Monastery
Open daily 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., except during services

The Franciscan Monastery was erected in 1899 and is in charge of the Franciscan Friars. Guides conduct visitors freely through the church and the grounds. It is located about a half mile northeast of the Catholic University and reached by street cars marked "Brookland" and by bus.

There is much of general interest to visitors of all creeds, for in the church may be seen reproductions of several of the shrines of the Holy Land, while in underground passages are exhibited an admirable copy of a part of the Roman Catacombs and the famous Grotto of Lourdes.

Georgetown University
This is the oldest and largest Jesuit educational institution in the United States and is located at Thirty-seventh and O Streets, N. W. It was established before the Federal Government reached Washington. Its magnificent campus covers 78 acres. The Coleman Museum, The Riggs Library and a nearby Astronomical Observatory are features.
Ford’s Theatre, Lincoln Museum

Open week days, 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.
Sundays and holidays, 12.30 to 4.30 P. M. Closed Christmas Day
Admission, 10 cents

This famous old playhouse, in which President Lincoln was shot by Booth on the evening of April 14, 1865, while the President was witnessing a production of “Our American Cousin,” is located on Tenth Street, between E and F Streets, N. W. This building is now used as a museum housing the famous Oldroyd Memorial Collection of more than three thousand articles pertaining to the Martyred President. To all patriotic Americans, this spot will always retain a special interest as the revered locality of one of the saddest episodes in American history. Directly across the street, at 516 Tenth Street, is the house to which Lincoln was carried, mortally wounded, from Ford’s Theatre, and it is of historic interest.

Parks of Washington

One of the most attractive features of Washington is its system of public parks and squares. At the intersection of all the large avenues are beautifully kept Circles, many containing monuments of men famous in history. Stretching from the Capitol to the Potomac River, is Union Square, Seaton Park, Henry Park, L’Enfant Square, the Smithsonian Grounds, the Agricultural Grounds, the Monument Grounds and West Potomac Park, and forming with the President’s Park or Executive Grounds and Lafayette Square a magnificent stretch of greensward, kept in perfect order and adorned with the choicest floral decorations. Judiciary Park, stretching from Fourth to Fifth and from D to G Streets; Franklin Park, at Fourteenth and I Streets; Mt. Vernon Park, at Eighth and K Streets; Rawlins Park, at Eighteenth and E Streets; McPherson and Farragut Parks, at Fifteenth and Seventeenth and I Streets; and Meridan Hill Park, at Sixteenth
and Euclid Streets, respectively, are the larger parks in the northwestern section of the city. East and south of the Capitol may be found Folger Park, at Second and D Streets; Garfield Park, at First and F Streets; Lincoln Park, at East Capitol and Twelfth Streets; Marion Park, at Fifth and E Streets, and Stanton Park, at Fifth and C Streets.

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

Rock Creek Park, located north of Zoo to Maryland-District Line, west of Sixteenth Street and east of Chevy Chase; Potomac Park, lying south of the Mall; and Fort Dupont Park at Massachusetts and Alabama Avenues, S.E., are the largest in the City.

**Zoological Park**

Buildings open every day, January, February, November, December, 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.; March, April, September, October, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; May to August, 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.

Grounds open 6 A. M. to ½ hour after sunset

The Government Zoological Garden is situated south of Rock Creek Park. The grounds cover about one hundred sixty acres. It is conducted chiefly as an experimental station for the breeding and maintaining of many American animals which are threatened with possible extinction.

**Department of Agriculture**

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

Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

The buildings of the Agricultural Department are situated at Thirteenth Street and Independence Avenue, S. W. In the museum may be seen a complete collection of the agricultural, horticultural, pomological, and botanical productions of the country.
Municipal Buildings

Open week days except holidays, 8.45 A. M. to 4.15 P. M.
Saturdays, 8.45 A. M. to 12.45 P. M.

In a beautiful structure of Vermont white marble, at the corner of Fourteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, erected at a cost of about $2,000,000, are housed the District Commissioners and offices.

The Court House, at Fifth and F Streets, N. W., is the first building completed in the new Municipal Center. Open week days, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, to 12 Noon.

National Cemetery, Arlington

Open sunrise to sunset daily

The National Cemetery at Arlington, containing 408 acres, is located on one of the most beautiful sites in the country. The old Virginia mansion was once the property
of a foster son of President Washington, and was eventually inherited by the wife of General Robert E. Lee.

It was from this place, on April 22, 1861, that General Lee went forth to battle for the lost cause. In 1862 the Government took possession of the property because of non-payment of taxes. At the suggestion of President Lincoln it was converted into a National Cemetery.

The cemetery now contains the bodies of more than thirty thousand known and about five thousand unknown dead, embracing the remains of many of those who perished on the "Maine," as well as thousands of the heroes who died on the battlefields of the World War.

East of the Maine Memorial and on a bluff overlooking the Potomac, directly opposite the Lincoln Memorial, is located the Arlington Memorial Amphitheatre, erected by Congress at a cost of nearly a million dollars, as an enduring memorial of the nation's heroic dead.
The Amphitheatre has a seating capacity for 5000 and thousands more may be accommodated in the colonnades. It is one of the most impressive and beautiful structures in the country. It is used as an assembly for patriotic exercises on Memorial Day, Armistice Day and other solemn occasions. Directly in front of the Amphitheatre is the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier of the World War.

**Scottish Rite Temple**

Open week days, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Closed Sundays and holidays

The Scottish Rite Temple at Sixteenth and S Streets, N. W., is a beautiful building of impressive architecture, erected by the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite of Free Masonry. It is a monumental pile of marble which cost $1,000,000, in the style of the Mausoleum of Halicarnus in Asia Minor.
Department of Interior

Open September 15 to April 15: week days, 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.; April 16 to September 14: week days, 8 A. M. to 3.30 P. M. Saturdays, 8 A. M. to 12 Noon

This department, housed in two large buildings, C to E Streets and Eighteenth to Nineteenth Streets, N. W., contains the offices of the Secretary of the Interior and the various Bureaus under his direction. Its library, on the C Street front, consists of about 250,000 books and pamphlets. Also near the C Street entrance is an interesting museum showing in pictures and exhibits the history, organization and activities of the department.

Mt. Vernon

Open 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.; Admission, 25 cents

Mt. Vernon, the home and last resting place of George Washington, overlooks the Potomac River from its beautiful location in the hills of Old Virginia. It is about
sixteen miles from Washington, and may be reached by bus service over the Mt. Vernon Memorial Highway.

In 1856 the Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union secured the mansion and grounds to maintain as a memorial to the "Father of his Country". The Mt. Vernon estate, with its dignified and charming Colonial mansion and well-kept hedge-bordered lawns, comprises about two hundred acres. Visitors are welcome.

The rooms of the mansion have been restored and contain personal relics of George and Martha Washington: costumes, uniforms, dress swords, musical instruments, furniture, and the bed in which Washington died. The old vault, in which Washington's body lay until 1837, and the marble sarcophagus where it now rests, may be seen in the wooded grounds.

Kings, queens, princes, military leaders, statesmen and diplomats have visited Mt. Vernon and paid impressive tribute to the gentleman-planter of Virginia and outstanding American leader—Washington.
Alexandria

Christ Church. Open week days, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays open 11 A. M. for services. Admission, 10 cents

The Old Presbyterian Meeting House
Open week days, 1 P. M. to 4.30 P. M. Admission, 10 cents

Meeting Room, Alexandria-Washington Lodge
Open week days, November to March, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
April to October, 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M. Admission, 10 cents

The quaint old town of Alexandria, rich in historical associations and with its many battle-scarred houses, lies six miles south of Washington, on the Virginia side of the Potomac River. An outstanding point of interest is Christ Church, built in 1773, where Washington and his family attended. A large double pew which he occupied is marked with a silver plate. Another landmark is the Carlyle House on the corner of Fairfax and Cameron Streets. It was built in 1753 when Alexandria was one of the leading cities of the American Colonies. General Braddock, commander of the British forces during the French and Indian Wars, held conferences here and here General Washington received his first military commission.
Another interesting landmark is the Old Presbyterian Meeting House on South Fairfax Street. In the church-yard are buried John Carlyle, builder of the famous Carlyle House; Dr. James Craik, personal physician to George Washington and surgeon-general of the Continental Army, and many other prominent people of that time. The tomb of the Unknown Soldier of the American Revolution is located here; also the oldest organ in use in America.

**Fort Myer**

Open all day

This army post is located on the south bank of the Potomac River, near Arlington National Cemetery. It commands a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country. The Naval Radio Station is located near here.
George Washington Masonic National Memorial

Open daily, 7.30 A. M. to 7 P. M.

On a ridge overlooking Alexandria is the Masonic National Memorial to George Washington, a worthy shrine for a large fraternity. Erected at a cost of four million dollars, it is a structure of unique and of huge proportions, made of white marble. It is approached by a series of steps or terraces and is modeled after a temple of ancient times. This large memorial further serves to preserve the memory of Washington as a Mason. It towers more than three hundred feet and can be seen from a great distance as it is built on the highest ground in that vicinity.

Arlington Memorial Bridge

This is another great tribute to the "Father of his Country." The Arlington Memorial Bridge is the largest drawbridge in the world. It is 2,150 feet long and cost $10,000,000. There are nine segmented arches of 155 feet span at the end of the Bridge and spreading gradually to 184 feet in the central arch. This bridge converges with the Mt. Vernon Memorial Highway, said to be one of the finest pieces of road construction in the world.
**Air-Conditioned Trains**

The pleasure of your trip to Washington will be greatly enhanced when you take one of the Pennsylvania Railroad's air-conditioned trains. Included among these are two units of the Pennsylvania Luxury Fleet... Liberty Limited from Chicago; "Spirit of St. Louis" from St. Louis... providing for East-West travelers to the Nation's Capital—the most modern types of equipment... Lounge, Observation, Dining and Sleeping Cars, as well as P. R. R. Luxury Coaches. No train in America offers a wider range of accommodations than the Liberty Limited, including all types of private rooms.

Between New York and Washington the Pennsylvania's great electric fleet provides practically commuting service, while visitors from New England enjoy through service via the famous Hell Gate Bridge Route on the crack daily flyers which connect Washington with Boston, Montreal and other Northeastern points.
The four-track all-electric division between Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York is one of the world's most densely traveled lines, carrying an average of 30,000 travelers daily. Here you see in operation the graceful GG-1, the Pennsylvania's famous streamlined electric locomotive, the most powerful type ever built, capable of hauling passenger trains at sustained speeds of 90 to 100 miles per hour. *The Congressional*, leader of the Pennsylvania's Washington-New York fleet, makes the impressive run of 226 miles between these cities in 215 minutes.
Did you Know...

that tickets to New York on the Pennsylvania Railroad are accepted via Washington at no added cost from points West of the Pittsburgh area, and from points in the South and Southwest?

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