

Mt Vernon Avenue



TAKE THY
SHOES FROM
OFF THY FEET
FOR THE GROUND
ON WHICH THOU
STANDETH IS
HOLY.

CHRIST CHURCH.



MT VERNON.

FROM THE CAPITOL BY GRANTS
STATUE, LINCOLN MEMORIAL, OVER
THE MEMORIAL BRIDGE, BY ARLINGTON,
THROUGH ALEXANDRIA — TO THE TOMB
OF WASHINGTON.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY M^T VERNON AVENUE ASS'N

PREPARED BY —
ALEX. J. WEDDERBURN.

WASHINGTON'S
TOMB.



ARLINGTON.



LINCOLN MEMORIAL

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copy 2



WM. B. SMOOT,
First Vice-President.



JOHN B. SMOOT,
First President.



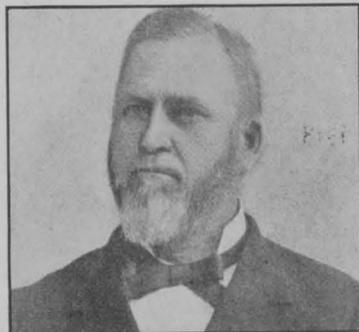
M. B. HARLOW,
Sec. & Treas. Originator of Plan.



HON. FRANK HUME,
Late Vice-President.



GEN. PETER C. HAINS, U. S. A.,
Surveyor of Mt. Vernon Avenue.

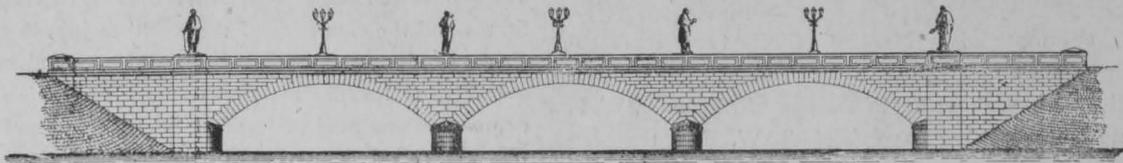


E. E. DOWNHAM,
Second Vice-President.

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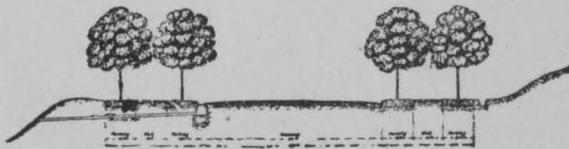
F. B. M. 1913-9-12

MOUNT VERNON AVENUE



Bridge Over Great Hunting Creek Memorial to Lafayette, DeKalb, Rochambeau and Other Foreigners Who Fought in the Revolution.

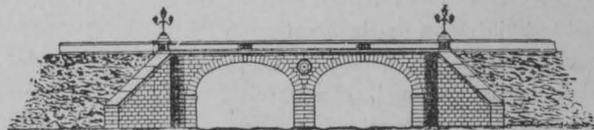
"In honoring Washington the American people honor them selves."—Leland Stanford, of California.



A Section of the Avenue from Col. Haines' Report.

ORIGIN OF THE IDEA.

Mr. M. B. Harlow, in 1886, then Treasurer of Alexandria, Va., conceived the idea that the people of Virginia and the United States should unite in erecting a tribute to the memory of the founder of this nation, further believing that the most useful, lasting and beneficial memorial which could be built to the memory of Washington, as President, Soldier and Statesman, would be to link the city, which he laid out, with his tomb by a great highway, combining the idea of the Apian Way at Rome and of London's Westminster Abbey; with bridges



Bridge over Railroads, On Mt. Vernon Avenue—Col. Haines' Report.

over the various streams along the route; Memorials to the great foreign soldiers who fought to aid the American revolutionists.

Section for Each State.

The highway, with a section for each State, will be seventeen miles in length with a proposed width of two hundred and fifty feet, which is to be divided into fifty sections, one for each State; thus giving each an area of about one acre on which to build.

Mr. Harlow also suggested that the States should erect

statues or monuments to their sons; thus making the boulevard a veritable Westminster Abbey; also to plant such trees and flowers as could be grown in this section, indigenous to their locality.

Mr. Harlow, accompanied by Mr. C. C. Carlin (now representative in Congress from Virginia; then representing the National Republican, of Washington, in the city of Alexandria) laid before the late editor of that paper, Col. E. W. Fox, the plan as conceived by him.

Mr. Fox heartily indorsed and earnestly advocated the project in his paper from that time until his death.

PERMANENT NATIONAL EXPOSITION.

It is further proposed, that each State and Territory be requested to build upon its Reservation A PERMANENT HOME, to be used as an Exposition Building for the purpose of Advertising its educational, commercial, mining, manufacturing, industrial and agricultural advantages, and to erect thereon a topographical map, thus at a glance presenting to the investor or home seeker the varied advantages that the several States and Territories have to offer. The buildings could also be used for meetings of the visitors from the State to the Capital.

The Federal Government and States have within the last century appropriated large sums of money to be represented at the several international and inter-State expositions, the greater part of which has been expended for temporary buildings, that were in the main a financial loss the gain has probably been greater than the cost, in showing the greatness of the Nation and States if not in actual cash.

OTHER NATIONS CENTER ON THEIR CAPITALS.

We should remember that other nations in inviting the United States and the countries of the world to join them in a National Celebration or Exposition generally, if not always, select their own capital for the location of such exposition. The English exposition was held in London, the French exposition in Paris,



Arlington.
NATIONAL CEMETERY, ARLINGTON.

Home of Custis and Lee.

and the Germans held theirs in Berlin. It would be useless to add others to this list; but it might be well to say that each nation in holding their expositions located them at the nation's capitol. Why not locate America's permanent exposition at the National Capital?

THE CAPITAL BEAUTIFUL.

Of all the capitals in the world, in its brief existence, none can show greater advancement, none can present greater beauty, none can tell of progress more thoroughly, more capably, more patriotically made, than Washington, the Capital of the United States, and none can present better steam, electric and water transportation facilities.

Therefore it becomes the duty of every American to use what influence he or she may have to make our Nation's Capital, the Capital Beautiful, useful, historical, and educational and in asking the people of this nation to see that the Apian Way from Washington to the tomb of our first President is built, it hardly seems that much is asked, and in requesting the various States of the Union to join hands in aiding in the erection of this Avenue and its beautification, the request is that they build great memorials to themselves, and at the same time present to the world their several advantages, while assisting in the great patriotic work of honoring the immortal Washington and adding to the beauty of the city he founded.

HONORS THE NATION AND STATES.

The State of Virginia and the Mount Vernon Avenue Association in presenting to the States their locations and inviting all of our National Sisterhood to join in this important and patriotic project, give but a proof of their fraternity and their desire to do honor to those thus invited.

It is not only a fraternal request to join in uplifting and up-

building and beautifying the Capital of our Nation, but an educational and commercial proposition.

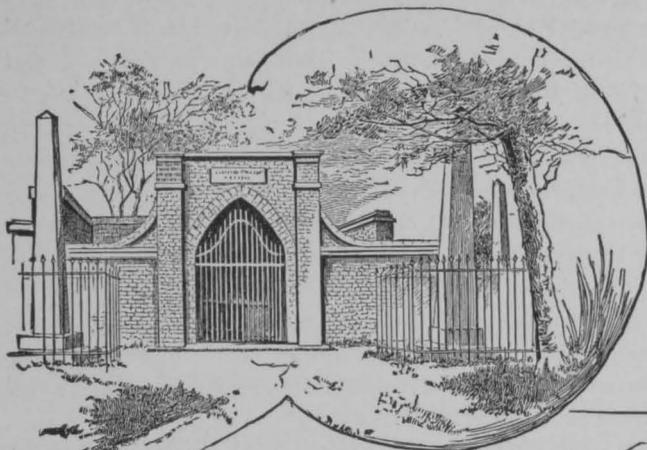
The small cost of erecting the buildings and topographical maps on the ground allotted to each State is a matter that could hardly trouble the treasury or legislature of any State in this Union. It may not be done in a day, or a year; but even to put a commercial stamp upon the matter the great commercial advantages to be derived, by each State, from such a permanent exposition, would more than pay for it, for by an automobile trip any State Building could be reached, from the Capital within the space of an hour; and its topography and its advantages be investigated and no matter from whence comes the information seeker the knowledge could be presented by any State in the Union as it may desire, by its officials, selected to prepare and tell the story.

What greater educational or commercial presentation of the advantages offered by the States of the Union could be made?

Think of it, within an hour's ride of the Nation's Capital would be seen the topography and all advantages that could be presented for investment or location in every State and Territory, not shown in a perfunctory way given by advertisements, but a presentation from the highest authorities of each State through its chosen representatives.

Since its inception, these projects have been endorsed by every President and Secretary of War, and by hundreds of Senators and Congressmen, the Grand Army of the Republic and many other associations in all parts of the Union, including the leading newspapers of the country.

ORGANIZATION.



The New Tomb.

A public meeting was held Sept. 18, 1887, at the Opera House in Alexandria. Addresses were made and resolutions adopted and steps taken to perfect the organization. At a subsequent meeting Hon. John B. Smoot, Mayor of the city, and one of the wealthiest and most



respected citizens, was elected president, Mr. Henry A. Willard, of Washington city, vice-president; M. B. Harlow, secretary and treasurer, and Hon. E. W. Fox, of the Washington "National Republican," corresponding secretary.

The following directors were elected September 18, 1899, to serve until the regular annual meeting:

From Alexandria City—Park Agnew, M. B. Harlow, C. C. Carlin, W. B. Smoot, J. K. M. Norton, Hubert Snowden, E. E. Downham, James R. Caton, W. F. Carne, C. C. Leadbeater, G. L. Boothe, and J. M. Hill.

From Alexandria County—Frank Hume, ex-Senator J. B. Henderson, Dr. J. Tabor Johnson, A. B. Graham, J. E. Clements, and Dr. G. Wythe Cook.

From Fairfax County—Jos. E. Willard, R. W. Moore, W. H.

Snowden, and Alex J. Wedderburn.

From Washington—Stilson Hutchins, Beriah Wilkins, C. S. Noyes, W. S. Knox, John Joy Edson, N. H. Shea, A. Greenlees, Mathew Trimble, and F. Mertens.

December 1, the directors met and elected Mr. Wm. B. Smoot (a son of the first president), first vice-president, E. E. Downham, 2nd vice president, and M. B. Harlow, secretary and treasurer.

COLONEL HAINS' REPORT.

In his very elaborate and exhaustive official report to Secretary of War Proctor, Col. Peter C. Hains makes the following statement:

"There are points of interest along all the routes. Fort Myer and the National Cemetery at Arlington are near by. The

old town of Alexandria, near which any route must pass, abounds in objects that were associated with the Father of his Country, while many of the hills are even yet occupied by the remains of old earthen forts built during the Civil War.

"In order to determine the kind of roadway that is called for in the act, the question occurs, What is its object? It is not for commerce. *It has no military value. It does not partake of the nature of an ordinary work of internal improvement. It is true it would be of great value to the section of the country through which it would pass, but to the nation it has no pecuniary value. What, then, is the object? It is to commemorate the virtues of the grandest character in American history. It is to satisfy the cravings of a patriotic sentiment that fills the hearts of the American people to honor the name of Washington.

COST A SECONDARY CONSIDERATION.

A road, therefore, built from the Capital of the nation to the tomb of its founder, would not be such as is built for ordinary traffic. It should have the character of a monumental structure, such as would comport with the dignity of this great nation in such an undertaking, and the grandeur of the character of the man to whom it is dedicated. The question of cost would be of secondary consideration.

Since Col. Hains made his report, in 1890, the establishment of a military station at Fort Hunt, Sheridan's Point, Va., between Mount Vernon and Fort Myer, the road becomes a military convenience as well as a National highway; as a permanent exposition grounds it becomes of inestimable commercial value to the whole nation.

Action Virginia Legislature.

The Legislature of 1888 on the 5th of March transferred to the Mount Vernon Avenue Association the claim of the State of Virginia for a loan made in 1790 to the Federal Government and used by the Government in the construction of the first public buildings erected in the city of Washington, amounting to \$120,000, the said debt to be collected by the association and used in assisting in building the great Boulevard from Washington city to Washington's tomb. While Virginia gave to the Union a Washington, a Madison, a Jefferson and a Monroe; also the great northwestern territory, lying between the Ohio River and the Great Lakes; although she has acquiesced in the separation of her dearest, and probably her most wealthy territory. West Virginia, from the Mother State, she only asks that the Nation in its wealth should return to her the loan made to it in its poverty; now that the old State is too poor to carry out the patriotic design to connect the tomb of Washington and Washington city. Even in requesting the return of this money the State has not done it from selfishness, but from motives purely patriotic she has not turned the claim over to its educational fund or its State road fund, but with a true spirit of patriotism it has turned it over to the Mt. Vernon Avenue Association to collect, to be used for the beautification of the Nation's Capitol and for the benefit of its citizens and those of the entire country.

Authorizes Control by the United States

It will be seen that the Legislature of the State of Virginia has not only turned over her claim against the Federal Government for her loan, which, if the interest were compounded, would run into the millions; but she has also given the association the power to police and control this Boulevard, with power to turn over to the Federal Government all its privileges, which, without further legislation, means that the Federal Government would have jurisdiction over the Boulevard.



BIRTHNIGHT BALL.

Washington's Birthday—Washington Attended This Ball, as Shown in His Diary.

In short, the aim is that every State in this Union should have located at a minimum cost, within a short ride of the Nation's Capitol, an exhibition that would enable it to present to the world its every advantage.

Since Mr. Harlow conceived his magnificent idea the city of Washington and adjacent territory has grown immensely and the panorama along the heights of the Avenue has become something that neither he or anyone else could possibly have conceived at that time, covering great stretches of railroad yards, manufactories, cities and towns.

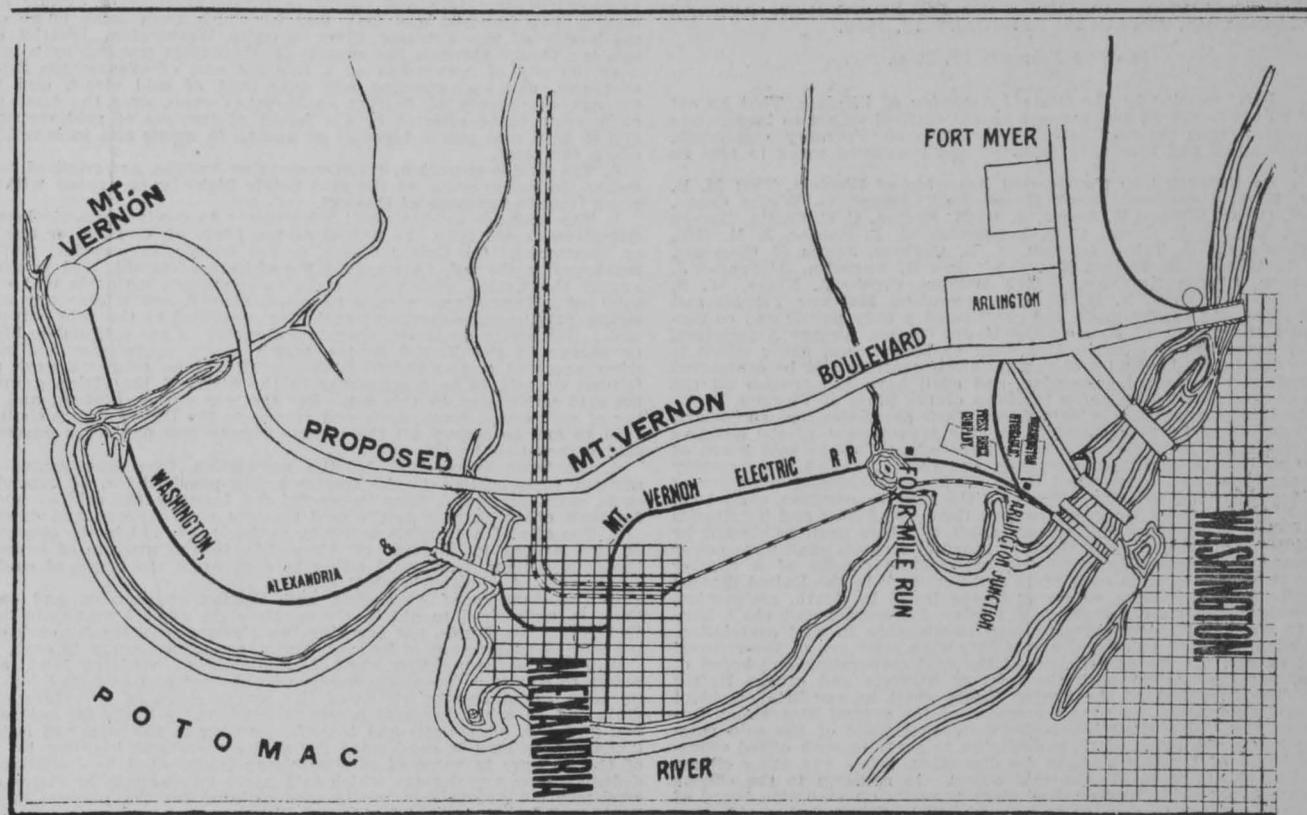
ROUTE OF THE BOULEVARD.

Several surveys have been made from Washington to the tomb of Washington by the Government and elaborate reports have been made in regard to them.

The Avenue, when built, begins at the National Capitol, runs through the Mall, by the Lincoln Memorial in Potomac Park, across the Potomac on the Memorial Bridge, connecting with the present system of roads in Alexandria County; now connecting with Washington at the Aqueduct and Highway Bridges—also with Arlington, Fort Myer, the Wireless Station and the Columbian Pike and other roads running through Alexandria County into upper Fairfax County.

At Columbian Pike it connects with the county road to Alexandria, on the line of survey, made by Colonel Hain's, known as the middle route (shown in our illustration); along this road through Alexandria County, over Braddock Heights (where Braddock's army encamped and started from on its way to Fort De Quense) thence into or near Alexandria city; to and over Hunting Creek (the bridge over Hunting Creek to be a memorial to LaFayette, DeKalb, Rochambeau and other distinguished foreign Revolutionary officers), after crossing which, the Avenue will run to Mt. Vernon, the Home and Tomb of Washington.

MOUNT VERNON AVENUE—FROM COL. HAINS' MAP IN REPORT TO CONGRESS.



CHARTER AS AMENDED.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY—1899-1900—PAGES 532-533-534.

CHAPTER 498.—AN ACT TO AMEND AND RE-ENACT AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO AMEND AND RE-ENACT AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE MOUNT VERNON AVENUE ASSOCIATION, APPROVED FEBRUARY 18, 1890.

In effect February 22, 1900.

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia*, That an act entitled an act to amend and re-enact an act entitled an act to incorporate the Mount Vernon Avenue Association, approved February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia*, That M. B. Harlow, E. E. Downham, Frank Hume, Park Agnew, G. Wythe Cooke, James R. Caton, William B. Smoot, J. K. M. Norton, C. C. Carlin, Hubert Snowden, William F. Carne, C. C. Leadbeater, G. L. Boothe, J. M. Hill, J. B. Henderson, J. Taber Johnson, A. B. Graham, James E. Clements, Joseph E. Willard, R. Walton Moore, William H. Snowden, Alexander J. Wedderburn, Stilson Hutchins, Beriah Wilkins, Crosby S. Noyes, W. S. Knox, John Joy Edson, N. H. Shea, A. Greenleaf, Matthew Trimble and Fred Mertens, are hereby made and constituted a body politic and corporate, under the name and style of the Mount Vernon Avenue Association, by which name the said corporation shall be known, and under which it may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, contract and be contracted with, and have perpetual succession, and shall have and possess all the powers of corporate bodies under the laws of the State of Virginia.

2. The incorporators herein named, and their associates and successors, shall constitute a board of trustees for the management of the business and affairs of the said corporation, and the officers of the said board of trustees shall be a chairman, secretary, and treasurer, and the secretary and treasurer of said board shall be ex-officio secretary and treasurer of the said association, and the officers of the said corporation shall be a president, and as many vice-presidents as there are States and Territories in the Union, a secretary and treasurer, all of whom shall be elected by the said board of trustees; and the said board of trustees shall have power to increase its membership until the board shall consist of a number equal to two trustees from each State and Territory in the United States; and shall fill all vacancies occurring in the board by death, resignation, or otherwise; and shall remove any trustee for cause; and shall have power to elect and receive persons into membership in said association, and to adopt by-laws, rules and regulations with reference to the removal of trustees, and for the government of the said corporation and board of trustees, not inconsistent with the laws of Virginia and of the United States. The President of the United States shall be ex-officio president of the said association, and the Governors of the several States and Territories of the Union shall be ex-officio vice-presidents of the said association; but in the event of their declining to serve in such official capacity, the board of trustees may, in its discretion, select any other citizen of the United States to fill the said offices. In addition to the officers above named, the said trustees shall elect annually an executive board of ten of their number to manage and conduct the affairs of the said association, who shall be known as the board of directors of said association; and the chairman of the board of trustees shall be ex-officio president

of the said board of directors, and a majority of said board of directors shall constitute a quorum. A majority of the trustees shall always be sufficient for the transaction of any business whatever.

3. The said corporation shall have power to acquire the right of way by condemnation, donation or purchase for a public highway or avenue, and to construct, maintain and operate a public highway or avenue not exceeding two hundred and fifty feet in width from some point on the south side of the Potomac River opposite Washington, District of Columbia; thence through the county of Alexandria passing by way of or near the city of Alexandria on a line not east of said street, and thence said city, and not exceeding one mile west of said street, and thence through the county of Fairfax to Mount Vernon, over the most practicable route to be selected by the board of trustees of said corporation, and to keep said public highway or avenue in repair and to beautify and adorn the same.

4. The said corporation, its successors or assigns, are required to commence the construction of the said public highway or avenue within ten years from the passage of this act.

5. The said corporation shall have power to receive subscriptions, contributions or aid from the United States, State of Virginia, or any State or Territory of the United States, or any county, corporation, person or municipality thereof, to promote the objects aforesaid, and power also should the United States undertake to construct, maintain and operate said public highway or avenue to grant, convey, and release any and all rights, privileges, powers, and authority possessed in the said corporation under this act to construct, operate and maintain the said public highway or avenue to the United States, which grant, conveyance and release, when executed to the United States, shall not be taken to work a forfeiture, or held to be a surrender to the State of the rights granted to the said corporation by this act. But the true purpose, intent, and meaning of such grant, conveyance, and release to the United States shall be to pass to and to convey all the rights, powers, and privileges granted the said corporation by this act.

6. Whatever is received by the association from any source shall, without compensation to the trustee herein provided for, be expended to open, construct, build, keep in repair, and beautify the said avenue, and for such other charges as the said trustees may approve and determine.

7. The city of Alexandria is hereby authorized to aid in the construction of said avenue in the city of Alexandria to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said city, as the city of Alexandria shall elect.

8. The counties of Alexandria and Fairfax are hereby, and each of them is, authorized to aid in the construction of said avenue by issuing their respective bonds, not exceeding two thousand dollars for each county per mile of said avenue or by contributing the same amount in cash.

9. The said corporation shall have power to condemn land, as the power to condemn for public use is now defined and exercised for public purposes under and by virtue of the general laws of the State of Virginia and in exercising said power in condemning lands for said avenue and highway, advantages and benefits accruing to the owner of adjoining lands, whose land is condemned for said avenue and highway by virtue of the increase in value of said adjoining lands, shall be considered and deducted from any damage which said party may sustain by virtue of the condemnation proceedings herein contemplated for the purpose of establishing said avenue or highway.

10. Said trustees are hereby authorized to permit under restrictions, regulations, conditions, and terms as said trustees, or a quorum thereof,

deem advisable, such means for carrying passengers over said avenue as will not disturb the enjoyment of said avenue by ordinary private vehicles and carriages and private means of travel provided; steam shall not be used as a motive power for carrying passengers.

11. This association shall have jurisdiction and authority to keep the peace on and over the said avenue and power to appoint special policemen, with the advice and consent of the judge of the county of corporation courts in whose jurisdiction they shall be employed, and said policemen shall have and exercise the same powers now or hereafter conferred upon constables and municipal officers conferred by the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

12. The principal office of this association shall be in the city of Alexandria, and its annual meetings shall be in the said city on the last Tuesday in the month of May in each year.

13. This act will be in force from its passage.



LAFAYETTE HOUSE.

On Southwest Corner of St. Asaph and Duke Streets, Property of Mr. C. C. Smoot.

MT. VERNON AVENUE ASSOCIATION, CHARTERED BY LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

At the annual meeting, Thursday, May 22, 1913, the following officers were elected and committees appointed.

OFFICERS.

Wm. B. Smoot, 1st Vice-President.
E. E. Downham, 2d Vice-President.
M. B. Harlow, Secretary and Treasurer.
Alex. J. Wedderburn, Corresponding Secretary.

HONORARY PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Desirous of placing the Association on the Highest National plane, the charter provides that the President of the United States shall be Honorary President and the Governors of the several States and Territories Honorary Vice-Presidents; authorizes the Governors of the several States and Territories to appoint two citizens as Honorary members of the Association who, in conjunction with a representative of the D. A. R.'s, shall form a State Board of the Association.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. B. Smoot	Gardiner L. Boothe
E. E. Downham	Jno. B. Henderson, Jr.
M. B. Harlow	Dr. J. Tabor Johnson
A. D. Brockett	C. C. Leadbeater
Jas. R. Canton	Alex. J. Wedderburn
J. M. Hill	Frank A. Munsey
Jas. E. Clements	Glenn Brown
Jos. E. Williard	Gen. Peter C. Hain s
Jno. R. McLean	Thos. Nelson Page
R. S. Barrett	Lawrence Washington
J. M. K. Norton	Col. Robt. E. Lee
Chas. Bendheim	R. Walton Moore
Geo. K. Pickett,	Lewis C. Barley, Robert S. Hume,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Wm. B. Smoot	J. M. Hill
E. E. Downham	Jas. E. Clements
M. B. Harlow	Jos. E. Williard
A. D. Brockett	Jno. G. McLean
Jas. R. Canton	

COMMITTEES.

Finance—W. B. Smoot, Thomas Nelson Page, John R. McLean, M. B. Harlow, Jos. E. Williard and Gen. Peter C. Hains.

Press—A. J. Wedderburn, Robert S. Barrett, Lewis H. Machen, John R. McLean, Frank A. Munsey, Theodore W. Noyes and John W. Hunter, John R. McLean.

Legislation—James E. Clements, James R. Caton, R. Walton Moore, Robert E. Lee, J. K. M. Norton, Chas. Bendheim and Lawrence Washington.

Right of Way—Jas. R. Caton, M. B. Harlow, R. Walton Moore, Gardner L. Boothe, Dr. J. Taber Johnson, A. D. Brockett, Lewis C. Barley, J. Norman Gibbs, Jos. L. Crupper, George K. Pickett and Robert S. Hume.

Historic and Beautiful Points of Interest Along the Boulevard.

From start to finish the entire route of Mt. Vernon Avenue or in the immediate neighborhood thereof is replete with points of historic interest and scenery unsurpassed for beauty.

Taking the present available route through old Georgetown over the aqueduct bridge which crosses the Potomac just below the "Three Sisters," large rocks that impede navigation and curb the tide, they lie midway of the river just opposite Georgetown College, the oldest Jesuite university in the United States.

Westward, up the river on the Virginia side stand out in majestic grandeur the Potomac Palisades, which reach to the Falls some seventeen miles above.

These palisades should be saved from the dispoilers' hands who are now making terrible inroads on their beauty. They should be preserved and roads laid along their heights as additions to the beautiful chain of parks of the National Capital.

Crossing the river the military road from Rosslyn to Fort Myer is an excellent driveway. The fort itself is one of the finest cavalry stations in the Union and the troops kept here are for the protection of the Capital.

The Panorama.

The scene from the crest in front of the officers' quarters is exquisitely beautiful, taking in Washington and long stretches of the beautiful Potomac. Right here it may be said that the entire line of the proposed avenue is a picture of rare beauty, with the broad Potomac and its tributaries, the distant shore of the District and Maryland, the Potomac Flats (on which the Lincoln Memorial is to be built), the railroad and highway bridges, the Arsenal (where the conspirators and Mrs. Surratt were executed for the assassination of President Lincoln), the Navy Yard, the Anacostia river and town, St. Eliza-

beth Asylum, the steel plant, Reform School, Oxen Hill, the home of Rev. Walter Dulaney Addison, a great nephew of Joseph Addison and son of Col. John Addison, who was a member of the Governors' Council and the chief mover in building, in 1694, St. John's Episcopal Church at Broad Creek, noted in those early days for its commerce with the world. It was in 1707 made a port of entry.

Mr. Addison was one of the clergymen who officiated at the funeral of Washington. Still further down the river is Old Fort Washington, seven miles below Alexandria. It was under these heights at the mouth of the Piscatawny, that in 1634, Governor Leonard Calvert, with some 200 colonists, landed and entered into possession of the territory granted by the Crown to Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore, and established the colony of Maryland.

Turning back to the south side, it will be noted that just below the aqueduct bridge the river divides into two streams, forming Analostan (My Lord's) Island. The Government is now building a sea wall from the end of the island to the end of the old Long Bridge and it will soon be filled with the soil dredged from the Potomac to deepen it.

Volumes could be written about the many places of interest but time and space forbid and we must hurry on to the American Mecca. Leaving Fort Myer we enter the

Arlington Cemetery.

The home of George Washington Park Custis (adopted son of Washington and grandson of Mrs. Washington) and his daughter, Mary Ann R. Custis, and her husband, Robert E. Lee. The mansion was erected by Mr. Custis in 1802 and left by his will to his daughter for life and then to his grandson, George Washington Custis Lee. The property was sold under the confiscation laws in 1863 for taxes amounting to \$92 and was pur-

chased by the Government and used as a cemetery. During Mrs. Lee's life the Government continued to hold the property, but after her death Gen. Custis Lee brought suit and secured the estate but compromised with the authorities and was paid about \$150,000 for the 1,100 acres comprising the estate and today is worth probably \$2,500,000.

Arlington is one of the handsomest cemeteries of the world, and its beauty is constantly being added to. The 62d Congress appropriated \$750,000 for the purpose of erecting a memorial amphitheatre capable of accommodating the throngs that often gather to do honor to the Nation's dead.

Leaving Arlington at the East Gate we reach the road from Rosslyn running through the place and dividing the cemetery from the Government Experimental Station, which covers 300 to 400 of the 1,100 acres of the estate.

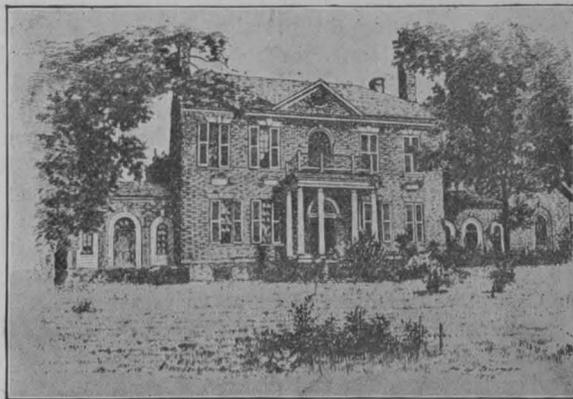
Arlington was a portion of several thousand acres purchased from Gerard Alexander in 1745 by Col. John Custis (Mrs. Washington's first husband) who built Abingdon, near the Potomac and the mouth of Four Mile Run. The house is still standing and in good repair, it was in this building that Eleanor (Nellie) Custis and her two sisters, Elizabeth (Mrs. Thomas Law), and Martha (Mrs. Thomas Peters) were born.

* * *

In his very interesting and excellent work, "Washington, the Man and the Mason," Chas. H. Callahan says: "Arlington has become one of the sacred shrines of America. For half a century the home of the grandson of Martha Washington, it is directly associated and connected with Mount Vernon and the memories that cling to that revered spot, while the name and fame of Robert E. Lee, a legacy to the Southland and an honor to the human race, will gather around it and glorify it to the latest posterity. Under its spreading oaks rest, side by side, those who wore the blue and those who wore the grey in that awful period of "blood and iron," symbolizing peace and a united country."

The property sold to Col. John Custis was about half of the Howson patent of 6,600 acres, extending from Great Hunting Creek to the upper end of Analostan Island and lay between the latter place and Four Mile Run.

Off to the right as we drive from Arlington stands out in broad view the three



Woodlawn, Fairfax County, Historic Home of Nellie Custis

Great Wireless Towers.

These are now the most powerful in the world and have sent and received messages over 3000 miles. The highest tower is 650 feet and the others 450 each.

Leaving the East Gate, we drive south over the Government road from Rosslyn to Arlington and the National Agricultural Experiment Station, through which is now being built a splendid road a mile in length, at a cost of \$44,000, to the highway bridge, crossing the Potomac to the Potomac Flats Park and Washington City.

The Garfield Farm.

Crossing Columbian Pike the drive gradually ascends the heights from which in every direction a most beautiful panorama is presented. On the line is the farm of the late President Garfield, still owned by his heirs. On either side can be seen the site of forts built for the defence of Washington in the Sixties. Among the principal ones are Forts Runyon, Richardson, Craig, Albany, Jackson. But the hand of time has dealt heavily with them. While some have been razed to give place to the plow of the husbandman, others have fallen into decay, and one at least, Fort Runyon, has been turned into bricks to build the many mansions of Washington. It seems almost incredible that the locality so historic and so full of sacred memories should supply Washington with from 70 to 80 millions of bricks annually made from the sacred soil of Washington's beloved Virginia to house the thousands annually added to the Capital he laid out and which bears his name. The road will pass through the Convalescent Camp, near Four Mile Run, which contained during the war many thousands of soldiers recovering from wounds and disease.

Warwick.

The fine home of the late Frank Hume was purchased from Mrs. Lippitt, a direct descendant of John Alexander, and lies majestically towering above the road; next Braddock Heights, where Braddock's army camped and the Braddock Road, over which General Braddock went to death and led his army to defeat.

Then comes the rapidly growing suburbs of Alexandria, Mt. Ida, Del Ray, St. Elmo, Cottage Park, Rosemont, George Washington Park on Shooters' Hill (see article). The road overlooks the historic city and in the distance can be seen Christ

Church, the City Hall, Masonic Temple, and many other buildings with which Washington was closely identified. Out towards the river is an endless interlinking line of steel rails and great buildings—the Potomac Classification Yards—said to be the second largest in the Union. The smoke from many factories voice the fact that in point of manufacturing Alexandria is the second city in Virginia.

Stone Cutters Present Corner Stone.

During the Grand Army Encampment in Washington City in 1902, the Stone Cutters' Union of the District of Columbia prepared and presented a corner-stone for the Memorial Bridge, which was duly dedicated by the Grand Army of the Republic, which had strongly endorsed the bill before Congress to build the bridge. The stone is at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 16th Street, on the lot owned by the Government adjoining the Belasco.

It bears the following inscription on the front:

Designed and presented by the Stone Cutters' Union of
Washington, D. C., as the Corner-stone of the

MEMORIAL BRIDGE

which, in connecting the National Capital with Arlington
shall ever stand a monument to

AMERICAN PATRIOTISM

Dedicated the Ninth Day of October, 1902, during the Thirty-sixth
National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

On the side is:

MDCCCII

Historic City of Alexandria

With every interest of which Washington was conspicuously identified from early boyhood, for when a youth of 16 in 1749 he was one of the surveying party that laid out the town. It was here he owned real estate, one piece, a quarter of a square (about $\frac{1}{2}$ acre), for which he paid £10 10 s. in 1763, on which he afterwards built a frame house that he used as an office. It was on the southwest corner of Cameron and Pitt Streets. This property he left by will to Mrs. Washington, and by her will it was left to her nephew, Philip Dandridge.

Washington's Office, Near Southwest Corner Cameron and Pitt Streets.

In Washington's will we find:

"Item—To my dearly beloved wife, Martha Washington, I give and bequeath the use, profit and benefit of my whole estate, real and personal, for the term of her natural life, except such parts thereof as are specifically disposed of hereafter. My improved lot in the town of Alexandria, situated on Pitt and Cameron Streets, I give to her and her heirs forever," etc.

This property was the only piece left in fee by Washington to his wife, who was as rich if not more wealthy than the General. This was given Mrs. Washington, as the story goes, because she asked him to give her his workshop.

Washington's Alexandria Office.

The picture of the old house on this lot was kindly loaned me for this purpose by Worshipful Master Sam'l W. Pitts, of Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22. The original was painted by Miss Mary Jane Steward, who for many years lived nearly opposite, and by her presented to Lodge No. 22, on the walls of which it hangs.

The property on which the house stood is now owned by Mr. Samuel H. Lunt and is used by him as a flower garden adjoining

his residence, which is located on a part of the original corner, as are also two frame buildings.

The lot and house was left by will of Mrs. Washington to her nephew, Philip Dandridge. In 1857 Benjamin Waters became its owner and either pulled it down or removed it, I have not been able to ascertain which, yet the unfortunate fact remains that the place that knew it knows it no more. Had the building remained to this day it would undoubtedly have been only second in interest to Mount Vernon.

* * *

Two squares south, on the northeast corner of Pitt and Prince Streets (it will be seen that Washington was partial to corner lots), he owned another quarter square, for which he paid £38. In 1790 this property was rented for an annual ground rent of \$300.

In this connection it may be interesting to note that according to a deed recorded in the Land Books of Alexandria City in 1803, a deed was placed on record from General Washington to the grandfather of Mr. Lunt, a Revolutionary officer, for a lot on Prince Street, between Pitt and St. Asaph Streets. This deed was shown me recently by Mr. Neville S. Greenaway, the courteous clerk of the Corporation Court.

City Hotel or Claggett's and Gadsby's Taverns.

On the southwest corner of Cameron and Royal, one square east, stands "Claggett's Tavern," now the City Hotel. This building was completed in 1793 and was often used by Washington when in the city, using room 11, which was always reserved for him. The first birthnight ball given in honor of Washington February 22, 1799, and attended by General and Mrs. Washington, took place in this building.

Owing to the difference in the old and new calendar dates it seems confusing to some that Washington could attend a ball in Gadsby's or Claggett's Tavern on his birth night February 22, 1799, and at the same time attend the wedding of Nelly Custis on the same date, but there was eleven days difference in the dates, owing to using different calendars, Nelly having been married eleven days prior to the ball, as shown in a brief mention in Washington's diary, and later he records the fact of having attended a ball and dinner in honor of "my birthday."

In a very interesting leaflet prepared by Mrs. Mary Gregory Powell (an indefatigable worker to perpetuate the historic points of interest in Alexandria) for "The National Society of the Colonial Dames in the State of Virginia," for free distributon, I find the following:

"No. 4. Gadsby's Tavern, built 1750-4. Famous hostelry of Colonial and Revolutionary times. Washington's headquarters 1755. Scene of the first celebration of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, 28th June, 1788, of Washington's farewell address to the citizens of Alexandria, 16th April, 1789, when he was passing through to his first inauguration at New York. Here Lafayette and John Paul Jones first met, April, 1777. In 1795 the tavern was enlarged by the addition of the building on the corner known as 'Claggett's Tavern,' and in more recent years, called the 'City Hotel.' Washington gave his last military order from this house in November, 1799. It became the scene of many social gatherings, notably the annual 'Birth-Night Ball,' first instituted at Alexandria during Washington's lifetime and which was attended by all the prominent families of the town and county. Here Lafayette was entertained at a public dinner in 1784, at a banquet given by the citizens when he revisited Alexandria 16th October, 1824, and at a banquet given in his honor 21st February, 1825, by the Alexandria-Washington Lodge of Masons."

This statement clears up what has been a puzzle in mixing the names Gadsby and Claggett and the apparent contradictions as to

dates and occurrences made by myself and others in relating incidents in connection with this old place. The corner building is the Claggett Tavern 1793-5, while Gadsby's of 1750-4 is the modest two-story building now unfortunately used as a saloon. It seems that some wealthy patriotic American should purchase this and other old historic points mentioned herein and preserve them as a public trust for posterity.

The Music Gallery (illustration) where the Negro fiddlers dispensed "the Minuet," is still in perfect preservation, although the building is no longer used as a hotel but as a second-hand store, and strange to say, that but another square east stands the Braddock House, also occupied as a second-hand store. This building was erected by James Green about 1853 and surrounds on two sides

The Carlyle House (Old Council House)

Which is one of the most interesting historic points, not only in Alexandria, but in the United States. It was built by John Carlyle, who was Collector of Customs for the King and was a magnificent building in its day, and still would be a credit to many a larger city than Alexandria.

In this building General Braddock was the guest of Mr. Carlyle and had his headquarters while in the city. Here he met the Governors of the Colonies and discussed not only the French and Indian Campaign but taxation of the Colonies, out of which it is thought arose the first discordant note against taxation without representation which led to the Revolution.

It is said by some that here he met Maj. George Washington, others say the Major was in the field in command of the Virginia troops on the border.

Alexandria First to Celebrate Ratification of Federal Constitution.

Upon receipt of news that the Constitution had been ratified by nine states, Washington wrote Chas. Pinkney from Mt. Vernon, June 28, 1788, as follows:

"No sooner had the citizens of Alexandria, who are Federalists to a man, received the intelligence by the mail last night, than they determined to devote the day to festivity. But their exhilaration was greatly increased and a much keener zest given to their enjoyment by the arrival of an express two hours before day with the news that the Convention of New Hampshire had, on the 21st instant, acceded to the new confederacy by a majority of eleven voices. Thus the citizens of Alexandria, when convened, constituted the first assembly of America, who had the pleasure of pouring a libation to the prosperity of the ten states which had already adopted the general government." * * *

"I have just returned from assisting at the entertainment."

From this and other events of a similar character, it can well be seen that celebrations such as the "Sesqui Centennial," "Old Home Coming Week," and "The Twenty-second of February" is simply an inheritance of the people of the good old city, such occasions being bred in the bone and born in the blood.

Cradle of the Constitution.

Here certainly in 1785 the Governors of Virginia and Maryland met to discuss the navigation of the Potomac and the import duties thereon (it will be seen that this vexatious tariff question began to give trouble even at that early day), which led to Pennsylvania and Delaware demanding a part of the "pie" and caused an adjournment to Annapolis, Md., in September, where five States were represented, who, after careful consideration, adjourned to Philadelphia, where all the States were represented and the Constitution framed. Alexandria therefore deserves the credit of being the cradle of the Constitution.

On Cameron Street, midway between these two historic buildings, stands another of no less interest to the lovers of Washington—

The Masonic Temple

In which is the lodge room of Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, F. A. A. M., with its many priceless treasures of Washington, which can be seen daily.

The following brief sketch, taken from Historic Alexandria, may prove interesting in this place:

My thanks are due to a prominent member of Washington Lodge for the following very interesting and accurate history of the old lodge. It will doubtless be read with intense interest and great satisfaction by the thousands who will read this book.

The writer of the following was Mr. Chas. H. Callahan, Past Master of the Lodge, who has devoted much time to its history.

Masonic Temple is located on Cameron Street, between Fairfax and Royal Streets, and is the property of Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22. This lodge obtained its first charter from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in February, 1783, and was known as No. 39, under the Pennsylvania jurisdiction, Robert Adam being the first Master under this jurisdiction. In 1788, the Pennsylvania charter was surrendered, and a charter obtained from the Grand Lodge of Virginia, of which Edmund Randolph was then the Grand Master. Under the Virginia charter the lodge was known as Alexandria, No. 22. General Washington was appointed the first Master under the Virginia jurisdiction and served as such until the expiration of the appointive term, when he was elected by the Lodge to succeed himself. After the death of the General and in his honor, the lodge's name was again changed, in 1805, to Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, the name it now bears. In addition to

the old Virginia charter, which contains both the names of Washington and Edmund Randolph (who was subsequently his Secretary of State), the lodge possesses an almost priceless collection of Washington relics, among them the trowel used by the General in laying the corner-stone of the Capitol of the United States, September 18, 1793. The Masonic apron woven by Madam Lafayette and presented to General Washington by Lafayette in 1784, and worn by him at the above named ceremony; the Lesser Lights used at both the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol and at Washington's funeral; the Master's chair occupied by the General when Master; picture of Washington, by Williams, of Philadelphia, made in 1794, for the lodge—the only one for which he sat while President. For this picture the lodge has refused \$50,000. Washington's bed chamber clock, wedding gloves, farm spurs, field compasses, and numerous other genuine relics of the great patriot, rest in the niches and hang upon the walls of the sanctum sanctorium. There also can be seen a fine painting of Lord Thomas Fairfax, painted in London in 1730, and one of Lafayette, by Hurdle, the Masonic aprons of Doctors Dick and Craik, his family physicians, worn by them at his funeral, comprise only a minor portion of its interesting and valuable collection. The history of this old lodge, stretching over the entire period of our national existence, its membership originally constituted of the personal friends and neighbors of General Washington, is indeed intensely interesting, not only to members of the Fraternity, but to every true lover of the "mighty past."

Few, if any, subordinate lodges in this country have participated in as many events of national importance as has old No. 22. Space will not permit us to enumerate them all, but prominent among the many are laying the first corner-stone of the District of Columbia, on Jones's Point, Va. (which they did), April 15, 1791. They assisted in laying the corner-stone of the Capitol of the United States September 18, 1793, the

Smithsonian Institute in 1847, of the Washington Monument, 1848; the Equestrian Statue of Washington at Richmond, Va., in 1850; and performed the Masonic ceremony at Washington's funeral, December 16, 1799. On this occasion, Dr. Elisha Cullen Dick presided as Master. Five of the pallbearers, viz: Colonels Charles Simms, Dennis Ramsay, Wm. Payne, Geo. Gilpin, and Charles Little, were members of the lodge, as were Rev. Jas. Muir (Chaplain), and Rev. Thos. Davis, Rector of Christ Church, who performed the religious service. No visitor to Alexandria should fail to see this historic land-mark and its sacred treasures, around which such precious memories cling.



HOLLINS' HALL SPINNING HOUSE.

Venerable indeed, but still vigorous in its old age, it has become by virtue of past associations, the shrine of American Masons, and it should be, as its history is their history, its honor their honor.

April 30, 1909, in the presence of President Taft, Vice-President Sherman, Speaker Cannon, Governor Swanson and thousands of military and civilians, this lodge laid the corner-stone of George Washington Park.

A WORKER FOR MOUNT VERNON
AVENUE



Congressman CHARLES C. CARLIN
OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.

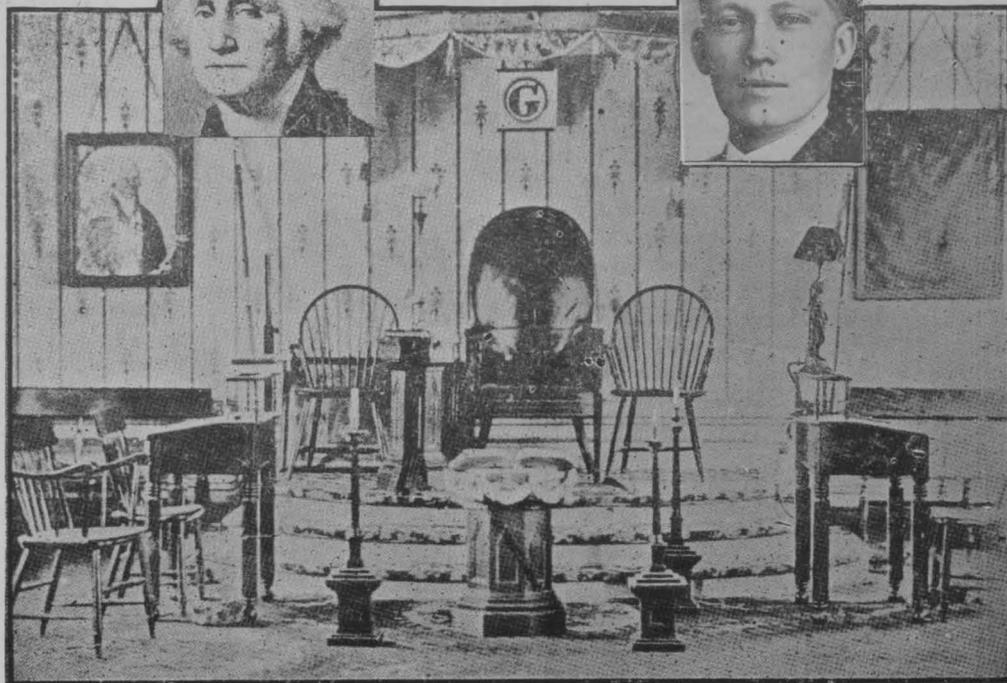
George
Washington



Chair used by
Washington



S. W. Pitts



Washington Lodge. First and Present Masters.

Old Christ Church.

The point of chief attraction in Alexandria, however, is old Christ Church, in the yard of which, at a mass meeting over which Washington presided, the citizens declared by resolution to resist taxation without representation, using therein the memorable words: "Boston may submit, we never will."

Washington subscribed to the building fund, in 1773, and was also a vestryman of the church. His pew is still intact, except the high backs have been cut down.

Gen. Robt. E. Lee was also one of the church's vestry and his pew remains as occupied by him. Tablets to the memory of Washington and Lee have been erected in the church, and the yard is filled with old tombs covered with quaint inscriptions.

The old church was begun in 1763 and completed in 1773. The bricks of which it is constructed were brought as ballast from England in vessels coming for tobacco and other Colonial products.

Washington Contributes £50 to the Cause of Liberty.

It was under the trees of old Christ Church yard that the citizens of Truro and Fairfax Parishes gathered in mass meeting to protest against British taxation. At this meeting Washington presided and contributed £50 to the fund raised in the interest of liberty.

It was this church that Lee attended the day he was notified of his call to assume command of the Virginia forces in 1861.

It may be interesting to note that at the sale of the pews in 1773 that Washington paid £36.10s for his pew, it being the highest price paid.

Washington's diary shows that he attended Christ Church November 17th and "dined with Mr. Fitzhugh." It was probably the last time he attended church.

Christ Church lot, nearly a half a square, was sold to the Parish by John Alexander for one penny.

It is more than probable that Washington drew the plan for this

edifice, as it and the three other churches in Truro and Fairfax Parishes are almost identical in design, and Lossing is authority for the statement that the General drew the plans for Pohick Church. The belfry on Christ Church was not added until 1818.

Among the rectors of the church was Rt. Rev. Bishop Wm. Meade, of Virginia.

Washington as a Fireman.

Washington was a member of the Friendship Fire Co., organized in 1774, to which he presented one of the first engines ever imported to the Colonies. It came from France and was purchased in Philadelphia and sent through to Alexandria by ox team.

It is told of him that, happening in Alexandria at the time of a fire, there seemed a dearth of volunteers to man the little water box and the Ex-President indignantly dismounted and took an active hand in the work, exclaiming, "Gentlemen, a time like this demands the assistance of every citizen." It is needless to add that there was no longer a lack of men to work the engine. The old company still exists as a veteran company.

Washington, the Founder of Free Schools.

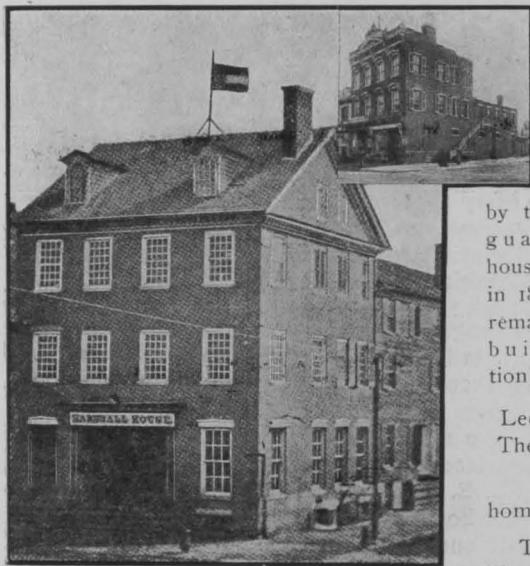
In 1739 or ten years before Alexandria was surveyed, the first school was established in Belle Haven. September 17, 1785, the corner-stone of the Lancasterian School was laid by Lodge 385, York Masons. This building is still standing and in very good repair and is still used as a school.

After the Revolution a new academy building was erected near the corner of Washington and Wolfe Streets. To this school Washington gave during his life £50 per annum for a free department "for the sons of widows," and in his will bequeathed \$4,000, as the following extract from his will shows:

"To the Trustees of the Academy in the town of Alexandria I give in trust \$4,000, or, in other words, twenty of the shares which I hold in the Bank of Alexandria, towards the support of a free school."

Other Interesting Places.

Lafayette House, corner of Duke and St. Asaph, the property of Mrs. C. C. Smoot, where Lafayette was entertained in 1824 on his second visit to this country.



Marshall House, Old and New.

Battery Rodgers.

A few squares nearer the city, on a high bluff commanding the river, was erected Battery Rodgers. It was dismantled shortly after the conclusion of the war (illustration).

The Capital's First Defense.

On Jones' Point a fort Called Fort Columbia, made of wood

The Marshall House, where, on May 24, 1861, Ellsworth was killed by Jackson, who in turn was killed by the accompanying guard. The old house was destroyed in 1872, but the walls remain in the new building (illustration).

Lee Camp Hall.
The Fairfax House

Lee's boyhood home and school.

The Confederate Monument.

and sand, mounting some heavy guns (some of which Braddock had left behind as too heavy to transport). This was the first attempt to provide defences for Washington City. It was not dismantled until after the trouble with France, 1798-9, although it was practically a ruin in 1794.

First Presbyterian Church, often attended by Washington.

House where Lee was informed of his selection by the legislature to command the Virginia forces.

The house in which Edmund I. Lee wrote the celebrated eulogy of Washington for Light Horse Harry Lee, containing the sentence "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

This probably is a myth as the celebrated resolutions were offered for "Light Horse Harry" by John Marshall, who made the announcement in Congress for General Lee, who was absent, but who later delivered a eulogy before the Senate and House.

There are many other points of interest in and near Alexandria but space forbids that more than a bare mention be made of them.

In fact, it can well be said that every part, every street, almost every one of the old houses that stand as monuments to workmanship of the past are hallowed by memories connected with Washington.

The following from an old Harper about covers the situation:

"All portions of Alexandria speak of Washington. In this city one may find, as he blows away the dust of a century, footprints of the Father of His Country that tell of his ways as he moved round about here. Elsewhere the great chief is on horseback, or sits high in some chair of state, lofty and removed from common men, but in Alexandria he is dismounted and afoot, a townsman and a neighbor."

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TEMPLE.

The vast Washington treasure in Alexandria-Washington Lodge, which is not a fire-proof building, suggested the idea of the neces-



CHAS. H. CALLAHAN

Past Master Alexandria-Washington Lodge and author Washington, the Man and the Mason.

Worshipful Master of Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22, for his untiring and indefatigable work in securing the organization and pushing the movement to success. "Washington, the Man and the Mason," written by Mr. Callahan for the benefit of the temple fund, is not only extremely valuable historically but is most interesting and is charmingly written.

sity for the erection of a building in which to house these priceless heirlooms and at the suggestion of the Past Grand Master of California, Oscar Lawler, an agitation was started which led to the organization of George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association.

The organization was perfected February 22, 1910, there being present 18 representatives of Grand Lodges. At succeeding meetings, held annually in Alexandria on the 22d of February all of the remaining jurisdictions have united and funds are rapidly being raised to erect a memorial temple to George Washington, the Mason and to preserve the relics.

In this connection too much praise cannot be given to Charles H. Callahan, Past

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

In preparing a sketch in regard to the Mount Vernon Avenue it would be the greatest injustice not to say that among the men who labored both personally and through the columns of his paper, most assiduously, to advance the interest of Mount Vernon Avenue was the late Colonel E. W. Fox, of Washington, editor of the National Republican, who was untiring in his efforts to secure the building of the Boulevard and deserves great credit for placing the project before the people so prominently. Not a step in the rear, but by his side and that of Mr. Harlow, came Hon. Frank Hume, of Alexandria County, who never ceased to use every effort and to give his time and money to advance this great work.

Both of these gentlemen, together with the first president of the association, Alexandria's distinguished and devoted Mayor, Hon. John B. Smoot have crossed the dark river, but the light lit by all of them for progress and advancement of their section will continue to burn brilliant as beacon lights to perpetuate their memory, which should be honored by succeeding generations.

In this connection in a recent letter Hon. C. C. Carlin says:

"I do not want to close this letter without a word of commendation, first, of Mr. E. W. Fox, the editor and owner of the National Republican, who was the first to give you any real assistance in this work; and also of the late Hon. John B. Smoot of the City of Alexandria, Virginia, who was the first president of the Mount Vernon Avenue Association, and who gave freely of his time, energy and means to promote the project, and also of the late Mr. Frank Hume of Alexandria County, who was one of the first of the quartette mentioned to enthusiastically and industriously give every aid and assistance in his power to bring about the desired result. The men who have participated in later years, both in and out of Congress, are all well known in the minds of the people, and it is only to preserve the memory of those who have gone and who participated in the early history of the project, that I find excuse for this letter."

Old Fairfax County

On the outskirts of old Alexandria the avenue will enter the historic county of Fairfax, the home of Washington, Mason and many other great Americans. The county was separated from Prince William in 1742. To the west may be seen the Episcopal Theological Seminary and George Washington Park, where it is proposed to erect a monument to WASHINGTON, THE CITIZEN.

In this park Fort Ellsworth is located. On the east and south lies



MOUNT EAGLE.

Home of Rev. Bryan, 8th Lord Fairfax, on which Fort Lyons is Located.

Last Place Where Washington Dined from Home.

the city and the Washington-Southern and Southern Railroads connecting the Capital with the South and West and the Mt. Ver-

non Electric Road from Washington to Mt. Vernon. Near at hand is a beautiful Federal cemetery, and stretching away to the west is Cameron Run Valley, one of the most picturesque views along the whole line of beautiful views and magnificent scenery.

Mount Eagle (Fort Lyon).

Overlooking both run and avenue is Fort Lyon, a Federal stronghold built in 1861 for the defense of the Capital. It was located on Mt. Eagle, the home of Rev. Bryan, 8th Lord Fairfax, the son of William Fairfax of Belvoir, which was presented him by his cousin, Lord Thomas Fairfax, whose agent he was. Belvoir immediately adjoins Mt. Vernon. The owners of the two estates were warm friends and connections.

Rev. Bryan Fairfax was rector of Christ Church for two years.

It was at Mt. Eagle as the guest of Lord Fairfax on December 7, 1799, that Washington made his last social call.

The railroads will have to be crossed by a bridge and then Great Hunting Creek by another (see illustration). This bridge will probably cross at the Cameron Ford, which was on

The King's Highway.

Which led from Williamsburg, the first capital of Virginia, to the Shenandoah and later to the Alleghanies. The road ran through or near many historic estates, among them Mt. Vernon, Belvoir, Gunston, Hollins Hall, Mt. Wellington, Woodlawn, West Grove Plantation and the famous homes of the Chichesters, Johnstons, Wests, Emersons and others, all replete with reminiscences of the past. At its side, gushing out pure, cool and clear, is the famous Gum Spring, where Washington, the Masons, Lewises, Fairfaxes and their friends and families, en route to or from Alexandria, were

went to stop and drink from its refreshing waters. The spring remains to give of its sweet waters, but those who made it historical as a resting place are themselves resting under the sod of Old Virginia and many other lands.

It was over this route that all communication between Williamsburg, and the Shenandoah was had. Over it Washington's Army marched to Yorktown, and Green's to the South in 1781. In 1716 Col. John Washington, Washington's great grandfather, marched at the head of Colonial troops against the Indians at Assaomeck and Piscataway during the Bacon Rebellion. The same year the



A Glimpse of the Kings Highway, Near Acturus.

Knights of the Golden Horseshoe under Spotswood, blazed the way through to the Alleghanies on to the Western Empire, later conquered by Virginia and by her given to the Federal Government.

'Twas over this road that, in 1740, Virginia's contingent marched

to take ship to assist Admiral Vernon at Carthagena, among them Maj. Lawrence Washington, the builder of Mt. Vernon, who named his estate after the Admiral. In 1755 Virginia's troops under Washington marched over it to join Braddock at Alexandria.

It was over this road that Daniel Morgan, the wagon boy of Occoquan, drove his team with iron to Colchester. It was over it he went to join the Colonial forces assisting Braddock and to assist in the fight at Monongahelia.

Washington's first trip over this highway was, when between four and five years old, his father and family removed from Westmoreland to Epsewassan, two miles below Mt. Vernon. Over it, when twenty-eight, he brought in his coach and four his bride to her future home. He used the same route to say farewell to his beloved mother before starting to New York for his first inaugural. In 1865 the route was used by Sherman's Army in returning from Georgia.

The memories connected with this old highway should alone be sufficient to give reason for a grateful Government to build along a portion of its route the memorial highway to the Tomb of Washington did no other reason or necessity exist therefor.

In "Washington, the Man and the Mason," Mr. Callahan refers to this old route particularly as follows:

"Beginning on the Chesapeake Bay, between the York and the James rivers, this path (the Indian trail) of the Aborigine led up the backbone of the peninsula through the present city of Williamsburg to New Kent Court House. From there, by way of Bowling Green, in Caroline County, Fredericksburg in Spotsylvania, Stafford Court House, and through the old Scotch town of Dumfries in Prince William, it led to the crossing at the falls of the Occoquan. Then bending slightly to the east, it wound in a serpentine route by Washington's old mill close to Mount Vernon, through the fording at Cameron Run and down into the village of Bell Haven, now Alexandria." (Then follows a description of the road from Alexandria to the West, omitted here.) Mr. Callahan further says: "By this route the immigrant John Washington

led Nathaniel Bacon's men in pursuit of the predatory savage in 1675. Over it George Washington passed on his mission from Dinwiddie to the French commandant in 1753, and again with his provincials, en route for the Great Meadows; over it Braddock journeyed with General Dinwiddie and his richly caparisoned soldiery in 1755, and over it, still later, McClenlan, Hooker, Burnside, McDowell and Pope, with Lee, Longstreet, Jackson and Stuart hurried their countless legions to and fro. It led through the battlefields of the peninsula of Fredericksburg, of Hanover and Caroline Counties, and on by that of Bull Run and traversed the entire country where the intrepid Stonewall Jackson achieved his greatest fame in the beautiful historic valley of Virginia. It is an immortal road, the appian way of the western empire and should be marked by the nation to commemorate some of the greatest epochs and events in its history."

The writer heartily agrees with Mr. Callahan as will be seen by our suggestion regarding the Mt. Vernon Avenue which was in type before we had the pleasure of reading Mr. Callahan's views.

Some Historic Estates on or Near the Old King's Highway.

If space permitted it would be interesting to go fully into detail in regard to many of the old colonial homes in lower Fairfax, but as it is I can only mention a few of the principle ones and those briefly.

Mt. Vernon.

A part of the great grant to Governor Lord Culpeper of the northern neck of Virginia, lying between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers and extending from the Chesapeake to the Alleghany Mountains, was in 1617 patented to Col. John Washington and Nicholas Spencer for bringing to Virginia 100 colonists. It lay between Dogue Run and Little Hunting Creek. The land was divided between the two, but Spencer's interest was purchased by Colonel Washington, who, dying in 1677, left it by will of February 26,

1675, to his son Lawrence who improved it and bequeathed to his son Augustine (the father of George). He bequeathed it to his oldest son, Lawrence, who died July 26, 1752, leaving it to his infant daughter Sarah and in case of her death to his half brother George. The child died within a year of her father and George inherited the fine estate before he was 21.

In 1767 George purchased from Wm. Clifton the River Farm of 2,000 acres. This, with other purchases, made his holdings near 10,000 acres divided into five farms, Mansion House, Dogue Run, Muddy Hole Union and River Farm. When 28 he married and settled at Mt. Vernon, having made great improvements to the mansion and grounds. Here for 15 years he lived the active and happy life of a Virginia gentleman planter and only left it at his country's call to assume his duties in the Continental Congress and to lead its army. He returned to it at the close of the Revolution until, again called by the people to serve in the Constitutional Convention and become their first president. At the end of his second term he returned to its restful environments and directed that when the end came that he should be laid beneath the sod he loved so well.

He left Mt. Vernon and about 4,000 acres to his nephew, Judge Bushrod Washington, a justice of the Supreme Court who by will, about 1829 or 1830, left the mansion and 1,225 acres to his nephew, John A. Washington, who left it to his wife, Jane C. Washington during her widowhood, with power to devise it among his children as she thought proper. She deeded the property to her oldest son, John Augustine Washington, which deed is recorded in Fairfax 1850, and by her will, recorded in Jefferson County, West Va., in 1885 she confirmed his title to the estate.

April 6, 1858, John A. Washington contracted with the Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union for the sale of 202 acres.

Mt. Vernon was turned over to the trustees in 1860 and the legislature exempted the property from taxation in March of the same

year. The final conveyance was made November 12, 1868, by W. A. Taylor, Commissioner. A deed from Jay Gould and wife conveyed to the Association July 23, 1887, 33½ acres of land adjoining and part of the original estate.

The last bond, \$5,000, issued in payment of the property, was paid according to Treasurer Riggs, December 5, 1859.

Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union.

This Association which holds Mt. Vernon in trust, forever held by it sacred to the "Father of his Country," was chartered by the legislature of Virginia March 17, 1856, which charter was amended and re-enacted March 19, 1858. The charter provides that the Association may have a capital of \$500,000 including the value of the 200 acres authorized to be held by it, including tomb, mansion, garden, grounds and wharf, and it further provides that should the Association from any cause cease to exist that the property owned by it "shall revert to the Commonwealth of Virginia, sacred to the purposes for which it was originally purchased."

The ladies have made many marked improvements, yet maintaining the original simplicity and beauty of the grand place, and deserve the thanks of the American people for their patriotic work.

Mt. Vernon, America's Mecca, is visited annually by thousands from all parts of the world, who come to pay tribute to the world's greatest lover of liberty.

It becomes a patriotic duty on the part of Congress to connect the Capital, the corner-stone of which was laid by Washington, with his tomb by appropriating sufficient funds to build the Memorial Bridge and Mt. Vernon Avenue.

First Incorporation of Women Ever Formed in United States.

In the very interesting report written by Hon. J. B. Sena, of Fredericksburg, Va., for the Virginia Board of Visitors to Mt. Vernon, 1901, we find on page 28:

"It is believed that this Association (the Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union), chartered by a Virginia legislature, is the first organization ever formed by women in the United States to be managed and controlled by women, and in confirmation of this the Secretary of the Association, Mrs. Ward, says in her 1900 report that "New Englanders seriously questioned whether the Mt. Vernon estate, if the purchase money were raised, could legally be held by women." She is referring to a period about 45 years ago.

July 17, 1858, Mrs. Anna Cora Richie the first Vice Regent of the Association and the Virginia Regent, wrote as follows to Harper's Weekly:

"Heartily National."

"The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association is not one of Virginia ladies, nor of ladies from any one State. It is an association of ladies of the Union, purely and heartily national in the fullest meaning of the word. The project of purchasing and consecrating the home and grave of Washington through the exertions of its grateful daughters, originated with a lady of South Carolina, Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham."

Tenderly Cared For.

In view of a recent attempt to find fault with the great work being done by the Ladies' Association, I feel that no better reply to the cavilers can be made than to reproduce the following beautiful tribute from the pen of Mrs. Sweat, the Vice Regent from Maine, who has for over 40 years been connected with the Association. It was written in 1886 when she was Secretary of the Association, but is equally applicable today.

"Mt. Vernon is not only sacred and solemn as the tomb of Washington, but beautiful and cheerful and home-like as his dwelling place, and it is kept so by virtue of the fidelity with which this Association has preserved the mansion in which the hero lived, the gardens where he walked, the lawns he loved and the trees he

planted. To continue to set before the world this counterfeit presentment of a Virginia home of the eighteenth century, and while actively superintending the many expenditures upon the place to retain all possible appearance of a private home as it was in the days of Washington, has been the steady aim of the Association. To secure to the country this permanent memento of the domestic life of the man whose public deeds are elsewhere worthily commemorated, to keep in serene harmony the sunny home and solemn grave, and to mingle the reverence awakened by the one with the sympathetic enjoyment of the other, is the work of the ladies who, year after year, assemble at Mt. Vernon to give an account of their trust to all who will pause to read it. Justly proud of their efforts, and giving their best energies to the trust reposed in them, they look with confidence to the public for the steady continuance of the income without which their work could not possibly be accomplished. This income is supplied by visitors from all lands. Their homage proves that Mount Vernon is unlike any other spot which the presence of the great dead has hallowed, grows more and more beloved as years pass over it. England has its Westminster Abbey and France its Pere la Chaise, all Europe builds costly monuments to its warriors and kings, but Washington rests, as the Father of His Country should, in the soft shadows of his own home, guarded by the reverence of the Nation that he founded, and tenderly cared for by the women of America."

Woodlawn.

The home of 2,000 acres given Elenor (Nellie) Custis and her husband, Maj. Lawrence Lewis (Washington's nephew), by Washington, adjoins Mt. Vernon, and the fine mansion built thereon in 1808 is one of the most interesting places in lower Fairfax and was the scene of many festivities in the early part of the last century. It was the birthplace of her four children. Major Lewis died at Arlington November 20, 1839, and on July 15, 1852, Nellie, at the ripe old age of 74 after a life spent and full of honors, died at Audley in Clark County where she had lived nearly twenty years,

and was carried to Mt. Vernon for burial. For many years it was not known where Major Lewis was buried, but recently, in delving into the St. Paul's Church, Alexandria, records, the wife of the Rector, Rev. Dr. P. P. Phillips, came across the entries of burial of both Major Lewis and his wife in the tomb at Mt. Vernon made in the handwriting of the then Rector, Rev. Wm. P. Johnston.



GUNSTON HALL.

**Gunston Hall—Home of George Mason.
Built by Geo. Mason, Author of the Bill of Right.
Overlooking and Commanding the Potomac.**

Another part of Mt. Vernon was Springfield, which took its name from a spring of unusual purity, flow and beauty which the General himself had arched over in the shape of a beehive, and the old masonry is as good as ever today. This property now belongs to the estate of the late Park Agnew of Alexandria. Mt. Zephir is

another portion of Mt. Vernon and now belongs to his mother, Mrs. John P. Agnew.

Gunston Hall.

Originally an estate of 7,000 acres was patented by George Mason, author of the Bill of Rights, and was separated from part of the Mount Vernon estate by Dogue Run. On the river it adjoins Belvoir.

The mansion, Gunston Hall, was built in 1758. The property was divided into the following quarters or plantations: Gunston, Occoquan, Pohick, Stump Neck, Hollowing Point, Dogue Run, and Hunting Creek. The place is one of the few colonial mansions that are still in a good state of preservation owing chiefly to the fact that soon after the war the Gunston farm was purchased by Col. Edward Daniels, a Federal officer, who repaired the mansion and improved the farm, a portion of which he still owns.

Hollins Hall.

Consisting of 2,000 acres, was part of the original Gunston track, and was given by George Mason to his son Thomas, who built thereon a pretentious mansion which was destroyed by fire in 1824. We show a portrait of the old spinning house where all the clothing for the negro servants were spun and woven.

Wellington.

A mansion built in 1760 by Wm. Clifton, and is in full view of the electric road from the station bearing its name. This house was the home for many years of Tobias Lear, Washington's secretary, and the tutor of the Custis children. By will Washington directed that he be given the use of the house rent free during his life. He

died in 1816, after which two generations of Washington's lived there, the last, Chas. A. Washington's grand nephew, who died in 1859.

Arcturus is the next station on the road and a beautiful avenue leads one to

Audalusia.

On the Potomac, opposite Broad Creek. We present a portrait of the old mansion formerly owned by W. H. Snowden and now by Mr. James F. Carlin of Alexandria. Words can hardly describe the magnificent beauty of the location and the views from this point. I shall not attempt to do it. This point (according to Professor Holmes of the U. S. Ethnological Bureau) is the site of the Indian town Asasomeck, the capital of the powerful Algonquin race, whose supremacy was acknowledged by all other near-by tribes. Capt. John Smith, on his trip up the Potomac in 1608, stopped here for a parley with the chief and smoked with him the pipe of peace.

In 1676, during the Bacon Rebellion, the village was destroyed and the Indians massacred by the colonial troops under Col. John Washington. At this point in those days the King's Highway, from Williamsburg, ended at Clifton's Ferry to the Maryland shore at Broad Creek opposite (the use of the ferry was discontinued in 1808), and from that point ran to Annapolis, Philadelphia, and New York. It was over this road that Washington drove to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia and later to New York to assume the Presidency. Our picture, taken from "Some Old Historic Landmarks" by W. H. Snowden, "A Trace of the Highway," was taken near Arcturus Station. The Indian village and its bloody destruction have faded into the dim past, but the beautiful spot now is the scene of handsome homes and up-to-date civilization. In gazing on the scene as it is today one can but believe that the savages who selected the spot for their chief village must have been lovers of the ideal and the beautiful, and were not so savage after all.



Abingdon, Alexandria County, in full view of Electric Railroad. Birthplace of Nellie Custis, Mrs. Washington's grand daughter. Abingdon was sold by Gerard Alexander to John Custis (the first husband of Mrs. Washington). General Washington adopted Nellie Custis and raised her as his daughter.

Washington Monument Association



Alexandria celebrated its sesqui centennial October 13, 1899, with a remarkable demonstration attended by over 50,000 people and with a military, naval and civic parade that would have been credible to any city of the United States. The mass meeting of citizens that appointed the committee adopted resolutions declaring one of the purposes to be to honor Washington by securing a public park and erecting therein a monument to

Washington, the Citizen.

On November 1, 1899, the following gentlemen met in the rooms of the Business Men's League and organized the Washington Monument Association of Alexandria with William B. Smoot as President, Clarence C. Leadbeater, Treasurer; Alex. J. Wedderburn, Secretary; E. E. Downham, Isaac Eichberg, George R. Hill, Judge J. K. M. Norton, J. M. Hill, Ashby Miller, John W. May, Geo. A. Appich and Anthony Armstrong. Of these, three—Messrs. Geo. R. Hill, George A. Appich and Anthony Armstrong—have since died; Mr. Miller has moved from the city and Mr. Eichberg, owing to ill health, resigned from active co-operation. A charter was obtained from the Virginia legislature and Congress was

requested to allow the issuance of souvenir half dollars, but owing to the opposition of the Treasury to the duplication of coins, this was denied; instead, however, Congress ordered Two HUNDRED THOUSAND MEMORIAL MEDALS to be struck at the Philadelphia mint to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Washington's death.

The Masonic design for the pedestal was selected by Alexandria-Washington and Andrew Jackson Lodges. It is the Masonic Apron. The Firemen's design was selected by a committee of Friendship Fire Co., No. 1, and the other companies of the city. It is an illustration of the engine presented by Washington. Colonel Hains, Chief of the United States Engineers Corps, selected the old tripod used in Washington's day as a suitable emblem to represent the surveyors, and the agricultural emblem was prepared at the Agricultural Department by direction of Col. J. H. Brigham, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Past Master of the National Grange, P. of H., and improved upon at the mint.

In 1908 the Historic Shooter Hill property, overlooking the city and commanding a view unexcelled in the world, was offered for sale and was purchased by the Association at a cost of \$25,000. It not only is the most beautiful spot around Washington, but upon its crest was erected, in 1861,

Fort Ellsworth.

Work beginning May 24, the day the Federal troops occupied Alexandria and that Colonel Ellsworth and Jackson were killed. It commands not only Alexandria, but Washington, the Maryland shore and the Potomac. It was one of the chief defences of the Capital. The old breastworks and moats are almost in a perfect state of preservation and it is hoped that funds sufficient can be secured to entirely restore this historic place as a monument to Ellsworth, the man who first shed his blood in defence of the Union.

About half of the land was divided into lots and sold to pay for the portion intended for the park. The plan succeeded beyond the expectation of the most sanguine, \$25,000 worth of lots being sold in four days to the patriotic people of Alexandria.

Owing to the change in plan, it was deemed advisable to secure a new charter, which was granted by the Virginia Corporation Commission in 1908. At the reorganization Mr. Eichberg retired and it was decided to reduce the Board from 12 to 9. As reorganized it is composed of Wm. B. Smoot, President; C. C. Leadbeater, Treasurer; Alex. J. Wedderburn, Secretary; Gardner L. Boothe, Attorney, and Messrs. E. E. Downham, Judge J. K. M. Norton John W. May, J. M. Hill, and Capt. Frank L. Slaymaker. Later Mr. Downham was elected Vice-President.

Dedication of the Park.

April 30, 1809, the 120th anniversary of Washington's first inaugural amid the booming of cannons (Federal and State), the tramp of military (regulars and volunteers), sailors and marines, the blast of trumpets and the plaudits of thousands, Alexandria-Washington Lodge laid the corner-stone of the park on the crest of Shooters' Hill, in the presence of one of the most distinguished audiences that ever gathered on a like occasion. There were present President Taft, Vice-President Sherman, Speaker Cannon, Governor Swanson and a goodly number of senators and congressmen, Congress having

adjourned to permit the attendance of its members to honor Washington.

Alexandria.

Has not been able to put up a monument of brass and marble to her honored and beloved first citizen, but in the work so far accomplished its people believe that no greater monument could be raised to his memory, or one that would more heartily meet his approval than this beautifully located park where women and children may gather for health and enjoyment.

Washington Memorial Medallions.

As many patriotic people, from all parts of the world, will doubtless read this book, it is not out of place to ask their assistance in erecting in his home town this, the only monument to Washington as a citizen. As a matter of course, Alexandria, unaided, cannot build this monument; and the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen would not be willing that the old city should, alone, do this patriotic work were it able. The Federal Congress has recognized that the matter is National in character and importance, and has passed a bill which was approved by President Roosevelt, that entitles the Association erecting this great work to 200,000 medallions cast in bronze, at the Philadelphia mint. They show the four sides of the pedestal to the monument, each presenting Washington in a civic capacity, a capacity in which every American most admires the real Washington. These medallions are true works of art, the best ever produced from the Philadelphia mint, an institution noted for its magnificent work. Each medallion has to pass through sixteen hands, and over a half-dozen fires; each cost Uncle Sam more than the Association charges for them. Every citizen and every foreigner who admires the great Washington should contribute their "mite" toward this monument to Washington the Citizen. The medallions can be had for \$2.00 for a set of five, showing the Head (which is on all), and the four sides of the pedestal as proposed, representing Washington

as a Mason, Master of the Old Lodge; as a Fireman, a member of Friendship Co.; as a Surveyor, locating the Great Northwest, and laying out (as a boy) Alexandria, and last, but by no means least, as the Greatest Farmer of his day. Such is the Washington that the people of his home town desire to commemorate, and ask the people of the Union that he founded to aid them in doing it in a manner commensurate with the man they wish to honor. Nor do they ask this without contributing something in exchange, for every dime contributed they propose giving a quid pro quo in the shape of one or more of the splendid Washington Memorial Souvenirs, one of the medallions, the only souvenir that has been authorized by Congress. These medallions can be had at Alexandria-Washington Lodge Room, or from the Washington Monument Association, Alexandria, Va., at the low price of 50 cents each or five for \$2.00 in bronze, or \$1.50 each in silver.

The 33d Degree Scottish Rite Masons and many other organizations have endorsed the project and it only remains for a patriotic public to assist the Association in its efforts to secure the monument to the greatest citizen in his civic capacity.

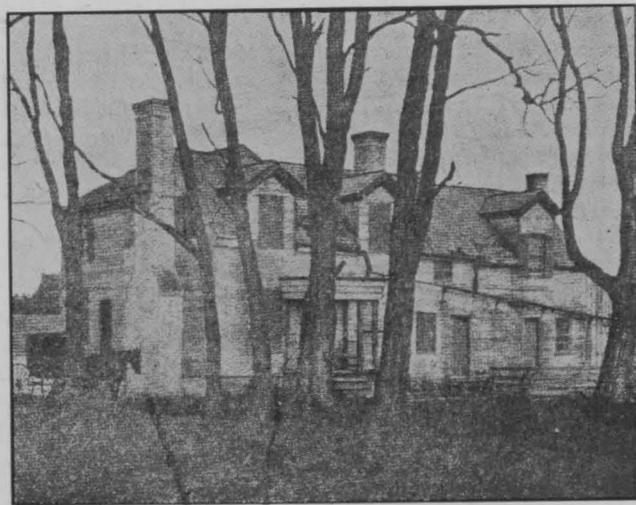
An Appeal to the Nation.

In asking Congress to appropriate funds to build this memorial boulevard reasons sufficient have been given why it should be built, but in summing up it can be said that Justice and Patriotism demand that it should be done.

Justice to the grand old state that gave to the nation her Washington, Mason, Jefferson, Monroe, Madison and Marshall; gave to it the best of her blood, brains and treasure and the great northwest. Loaned to it in its poverty of her abundance the money with

which to build the Capitol and White House and in turn was rent in twain by this same government and despoiled of her richest section. Does not justice demand that this now great and wealthy nation should repay this debt of honor especially as Virginia has devoted the claim for the purpose of honoring her great son and adding to the beautification of the National Capital?

Patriotism demands that the boulevard should be built as a perpetual reminder, not alone of Washington, "whom to honor is to honor ourselves," but of those whose names and deeds are forever linked with memories of Mt. Vernon and the past; those goodly set of brave men and ladies fair who traversed the old King's Highway and carved from a wilderness the greatest nation in the world.



LAST HOUSE ON BELVOIR.

Endorsements By Eminent Men, Organizations and Commissions

THE MEMORIAL BRIDGE

President McKinley in his annual message, Dec. 5, says:

"Congress at its last session appropriated five thousand dollars 'to enable the Chief of Engineers of the Army to continue the examination of the subject and to make or secure designs, calculations, and estimates for a memorial bridge from the most convenient point of the Naval Observatory grounds, or adjacent thereto, across the Potomac River to the most convenient point of the Arlington estate property.' In accordance with the provisions of this act the Chief of Engineers has selected four eminent bridge engineers to submit competitive designs for a bridge combining the elements of strength and durability and such architectural embellishment and ornamentation as will fitly apply to the dedication. 'A memorial to American patriotism.' The designs are now being prepared, and as soon as completed will be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of War. The proposed bridge would be a convenience to all the people from every part of the country who visit the National Cemetery, an ornament to the Capital of the Nation, and forever stand as a monument to American patriotism. I do not doubt that Congress will give to the enterprise still further proof of its favor and approval."

Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, in his annual report to Congress, says

"It is greatly to be desired that progress be made toward the erection of the proposed memorial bridge between the city of Washington and the heights of Arlington. The value of sentiment inspired in all people in our country who visit the National Cemetery upon these heights, and are effected by its associations, cannot be overestimated. The cemetery is now practically far removed from the city, by the long, circuitous,

and disagreeable approach. The proposed bridge would afford a dignified and suitable approach to this historical place, make it accessible to all the people who inhabit or who visit Washington, and the bridge, under proper treatment, can be made itself an architectural structure worthy to rank with the monument of Washington, the Capitol, and the Congressional Library, as an ornament to the Capital City.

"After the bridge should come the construction of a broad avenue connecting Arlington with Mount Vernon, and making the access from the capital to the home of Washington worthy of the reverence in which all Americans hold his memory."

Congressional Endorsement.

Congress at its last session appointed a commission of which the President is the head to propose plans for the bridge, requiring them to submit a report to the present Congress. In this connection too much credit cannot be given to Senators Martin, Swanson, and Representative Carlin, of Virginia for their untiring efforts in behalf of this project.

Through the efforts of Senators Martin and Swanson and Congressman C. C. Carlin the Sixty-second Congress appointed a commission composed of the President, the President of the Senate (Mr. Clark of Arkansas), Speaker of the House of Representatives (Mr. Clarke of Missouri), the Chairman of Public Buildings Committee of the Senate (Senator Claude A. Swanson of Virginia), and Chairman Public Buildings Committee of the House (Hon. Frank Clarke of Florida), to investigate and report upon building the bridge, prepare plans, fix its location, etc., and for this purpose appropriated \$25,000 and directed the committee to report to the Sixty-third Congress.

DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION ACT.

For a long time past the Daughters of the American Revolution have been interested in the plan of a good road to Mount Vernon, and one which should be made a fitting memorial to General Washington. The matter was brought up in the National Congress, D. A. R., in 1910, and a committee appointed with Mrs. W. A. Smoot, of Alexandria, Va., as chairman.

Mrs. Smoot in her report to the Congress of 1912 said in part: "If you will consult the minutes of 1910 you will see that this committee was appointed to urge upon the United States Congress the passage of a bill looking to the construction of this road. Your committee, though never fully organized, has done some work in interviewing various members of Congress, among them the chairman of the committee on Appropriations of the House, and were told that if such a bill were presented it would doubtless be favorably considered.

"Public sentiment is greatly awakened at this time to the importance of good roads and I am told that the Automobile Clubs of this city as well as other organizations for good roads will give us every encouragement. The building of this road from the capital to the home of our greatest patriot and hero must appeal especially to the members of our society, and it should be our aim to promote it in every way and to secure the privilege of beautifying and embellishing the road when constructed. We would like this society to have the honor of pressing and aiding this movement to build this memorial highway to Mount Vernon. I therefore, move that a committee be appointed to draft a memorial and to urge upon Congress the passage of a bill for the construction of a memorial highway

from Washington to Mount Vernon, with appropriation for the same."

The resolution was unanimously adopted and the following committee appointed:

Mrs. William A. Smoot, Chairman, Alexandria, Va.; Miss Amaryllis Gillett, Secretary, 2225 R St., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. John H. Bankhead, Mrs. Albert S. Burleson, Miss Sophie Pearce Casey, Mrs. Champ Clark, Mrs. C. D. Crumpacker, Mrs. Wm. A. Cullop, Mrs. William F. Dennis, Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, Mrs. Charles S. Fairchilds, Mrs. D. E. Finley, Miss Elizabeth B. Gentry, Mrs. A. W. Greely, Mrs. J. A. T. Hull, Mrs. Isaac R. Sherwood, Mrs. Charles A. Spalding, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, Mrs. Edwin Forest Sweet.

The first meeting of the committee was in the banquet room of Continental Hall, with a large attendance. Several prominent men of Washington who are interested in good roads were invited to be present, among them Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, Mr. Glen Brown, General Sternberg, Mr. Logan Waller Page and others. Some very interesting addresses were made on this occasion. A luncheon was served to the guests at the close of the meeting.

Several meetings have been held during the year and much enthusiasm displayed. The committee was very active in its efforts to secure the passage of the bill for the Memorial Bridge, deeming it primarily essential to the building of the highway. Latterly, they have sent out to all chapters the following letter asking their co-operation in securing the passage of a bill by Congress for the construction of the road.

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Feb. 5th, 1913.

My Dear Madam Regent:

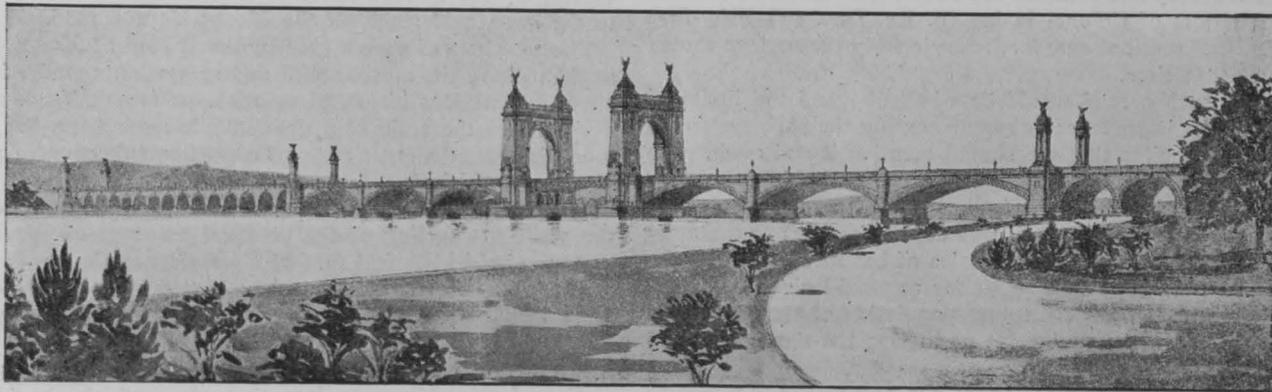
The Committee for Memorial Highway to Mt. Vernon is sending you this appeal to urge that you give them your valuable assistance in promoting this movement which is so thoroughly in keeping with the spirit of our Society and the objects for which we are organized. There is great interest felt at this time in the building of roads and we feel that this Memorial Highway has first claim upon all thoughtful people, as it would assist in educating our children and the foreign population in patriotism by leading them to the grave and modest home of our greatest of great patriots. The matter has been brought before the United States Congress by members of that body representing the Mount Vernon

Association and the latter earnestly ask our co-operation. We therefore request that you write without delay to your senator and representative and urge that the bill in Congress looking to an appropriation for this object be speedily passed, for by so doing you will greatly aid in this work to which the last D. A. R. Congress gave its hearty approval and endorsement.

Yours very truly,

MRS. W. A. SMOOT, Chairman.

Many replies have come saying that the request contained in the letter has been complied with and that the plan meets with the heartiest approval.



PROPOSED MEMORIAL BRIDGE ACROSS POTOMAC

As Designed by Board of Engineers and Architects and Approved by Secretary of War.

PARK SYSTEM DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Art Commission Report, Pages 121-122.

AID TO WASHINGTON CITY'S ADORNMENT.

The commissioners appointed for the beautification and adornment of the Nation's capitol in their report indorsed the proposed Avenue and urged its necessity as a material aid in the adornment of Washington city, as follows:

The great desirability of connecting Mount Vernon with the capital by an agreeable and dignified approach was recognized by Congress in 1889, when the Chief of Engineers was called upon for a survey and estimate for such a national road, and the resulting report of Colonel Hains (S. Ex. Doc. 106, Fifty-first Congress, first session) sets forth very clearly the various routes studied at that time.

Although such a road would lie wholly beyond the limits of the District, its importance as supplementing the park system of Washington requires that we should mention it and again urge upon Congress its great value. If it were desirable merely on account of the historic associations with Mount Vernon we might hesitate to refer to it in this connection, but as a matter of fact it would present such a series of beautiful views of the broad portion of the Potomac Valley as would give it a priceless recreative value for the future population of the District in addition to its sentimental value as linking the nation's capital with the home of its founder.

After a personal examination of the territory traversed by the routes discussed in Colonel Hain's report, we have no hesitation in recommending his line No. 6, with a few minor modifications, as affording opportunity for the most refreshing and delightful drive to be had in any direction from Washington, and not to be equaled at any great capital in the world. No one who has not climbed laboriously by steep hills, bad roads, and

crooked, untraveled lanes to the crests along which this line sweeps can fully realize the grandeur of the views, but they may be suggested by those to be had from Arlington, from the ridge road beyond Fort Albany, and from Mount Vernon itself.

As stated in Colonel Hain's report, the lines were laid down subject to revision, and we have noted several points, especially near Shutters Hill, near Spring Bank Run, and at the two ends, where upon more detailed study marked improved improvements could be secured. At the northern end the route would, of course, connect with the Memorial Bridge. The latter, crossing from the Washington side of the Potomac on a straight line for the Arlington mansion, would lead to a circle or plaza near the base of the hill, whence to the right would lead a drive curving up the wooded valley to the mansion on the height and to the left would reach off the Mount Vernon road.

The terminus of such a great national road at Mount Vernon ought to have the most careful and sympathetic study, for with all its tremendous historical associations Mount Vernon is not designed on the scale of a great public monument, but on the more delicate, domestic scale of a gentleman's country place, a character which has been most skillfully preserved by the Mount Vernon Association, and which does far more to bring the visitors a feeling of the personal presence of Washington than the bald historical fact of his residence there. It will be no easy problem to design a terminus dignified and adequate for a broad national road of pilgrimage some fifteen miles in length and to relate this terminus frankly to the Mount Vernon Mansion as the main object of the pilgrimage without intruding a discordant public note into that place which should speak not of the statesman, but of the private gentleman of Virginia who there made his home.

At the time Colonel Hains's estimates were made the necessary land was reckoned at \$100 an acre, and formed a trifling part of the cost. Although in eleven years the land has risen somewhat in value, it is still moderate in price, and we should

therefore recommend that in those places where the line follows a hill crest commanding an exceptionally beautiful view, sufficient land be taken upon the lower slopes, in addition to the regular width of the road, to preserve the view permanently from obstruction. The building of the electric railway since the submission of Colonel Hains's report has somewhat altered the situation, making it extremely probable that there will be further increases in the value of lands along the route and possible interference with it by new improvements in case all action is delayed for several years.

It therefore seems to us that while the construction of a great and costly highway might well be postponed till the population of Washington comes to feel its need more keenly, it would be the part of wisdom to secure the land for such a route without further delay.

Had Congress acted on the admirable report of the Commission, made in 1902, and secured the land, many thousands of dollars would have been saved and every delay from this time on will add to the cost, and as an economic duty Congress should at once make an appropriation for securing a title to the property.

Extract, Senate's Address to President Adams on Death of Washington.

"Let his countrymen consecrate the memory of the heroic General, the patriotic statesman, the virtuous sage; let them teach their children never to forget that the fruits of his labors and his example are their inheritance."

In following out this advice should not Congress of the present do something possible to make the tomb of this great man accessible to the people wishing to honor him by visiting his resting place?

ENDORSEMENT OF THE LATE SENATOR JOHN W. DANIEL.

(Congressional Record, January 24, 1896.)

MR. DANIEL: I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (S176) to provide for the construction of a memorial bridge over the Potomac river, which has been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments.

"I will state, if I may, Sir, that this bill is very heartily recommended by the Secretary of War who regards it for military purposes, and it has the earnest support in this body of a distinguished gentleman who was the Secretary of War under a former administration.

* * *

"In speaking to his motion to pass the bridge bill, Mr. Daniel said:

"In that report (of the Secretary of War) will be found the consideration set forth in favor of the erection of this bridge by the United States government. There is an important military post near the Capitol at Fort Meyer, just across the river. In addition to that, the government is the owner of the soil. It owns some 1,100 acres of land adjacent to the city, the former Arlington estate, in which is a large national cemetery and on which also is an immense flat, near the Potomac, which the Secretary of War considers would be of desirable use for troops in manouevring and drilling and for the large bodies which often visit the Capital to encamp.

"The considerations set forth by the Secretary of War in favor of this bridge are that it is to be erected for the purpose of connecting the national Capital with the military post which is its guard and with the property which is under the control of the Secretary of War which holds a great national cemetery and a field appropriate for future military use, both of the army and of the militia. These considerations are so weighty that in considering them we

should lose sight of any views as to the mere government of the District of Columbia.

Mr. President—Access to the national Capital ought to be made easy to the citizens who approach it from any quarter and communication from the headquarters of the army and the fortifications to which concern it should also be made by an easy highway always ready to be used. It is a shame, in my humble judgment, that we have so long neglected this matter and that communication is so poor and imperfect between the Capital and the places to which I have referred.”

* * *

MR. DANIEL: “The grounds to which this bridge goes on the other side of the river, is ground that belongs to the United States and is under the jurisdiction of the United States. It is territory already, by the necessary course of events, identified with the immediate interests of the national Capital. With respect to Fort Meyer, the Secretary of War has time and again called the attention of Congress to the fact that for military purposes this bridge is desirable. In connection with the national cemetery at Arlington a second feature of desirability arises. There is still another. The United States has established, by recent enactment, an agricultural station on the Arlington estate, and every day that we live new necessities arise for the connection of that territory with the District of Columbia.”—Congressional Record, May 31, 1900; P. 6296.

* * *

“MR. DANIEL: There is no measure, Mr. President, which has more frequently been forecast by appropriations made by Congress, there has been none which has been more thoroughly and sedately examined, none which has been more uniformly recommended by the Secretary of War for military purposes and these frequent recommendations have now culminated in this hearty endorsement and approved by the President of the United States.”

Recommended After Careful Consideration.

MR. MARTIN: “But Mr. President, this matter as I say has been through careful investigation at the War Department. It has secured the approval of the Board of Engineers and Architects and it has secured the approval of the Secretary of War. * * *

“The matter has received the careful consideration of the Committee on the District of Columbia. They reported in favor of it without a dissenting vote, as an amendment to this bill.”

* * *

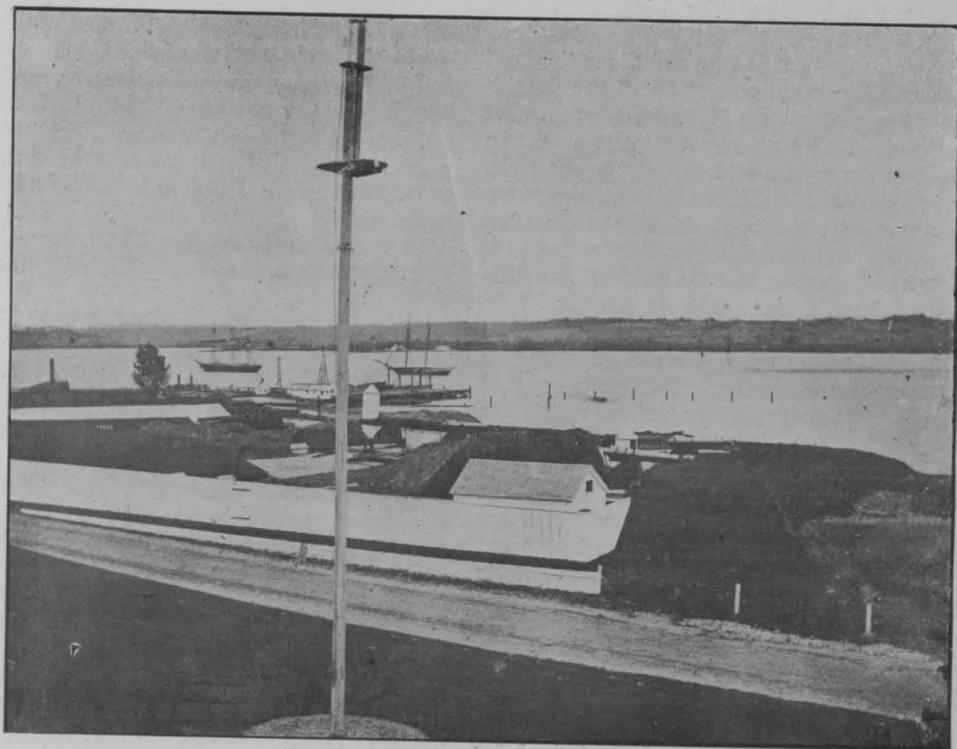
“Mr. President—I feel it is useless for me to prolong my remarks on this subject. I must say that if this bridge is to be constructed at all, this, of all occasions, is the time to do it. It has been considered by competent men, by men skilled in the profession of architecture. * * The bill has been recommended by the Committee on the District of Columbia and I trust the Senate will adopt it.”—Congressional Record, P. 6295, May 31, 1900.

Credit to the City and Nation

“I am very much in favor of building this bridge, not simply for the purpose of a passage way across the Potomac. It is one of the things that we can do that will bring credit to this city and country.”—Senator Teller, P. 6295, May 31, 1900.

Unanimous Endorsement.

MR. McMILLAN: “The report which was made by the Committee on the District of Columbia was unanimous in agreeing to urge the commencement of this great work which will cost in the neighborhood of four or five million dollars. It may cost less, but the Committee on the District of Columbia felt it was necessary to commence the work, and therefore ask for an appropriation of \$2,000,000 to begin it.”—(Congressional Record P 6294, May 31, 1900.)



BATTERY ROGERS, ALEXANDRIA.

Old war picture. "Battery Rogers" on South Lee Street, overlooking the Potomac River and Agnew's Shipyard, with the Maryland Shore in the distance, showing Oxen Hill, the Home of the Rev. W. D. Addison.

For the Honor of Soldiers Who Died.

MR. MASON: Mr. President—"Art is long and life is fleeting." They tell us the North and South are one, and that the Spanish war made us one. I heard yesterday, upon Memorial Day, speeches that put me in doubt as to whether we did not make a mistake when we licked you fellows down South. I thought it was right, in a boyish way. Some of you thought differently. The proposition here today is to build a memorial bridge which shall be dedicated to the honor of all those who have died for their country and in it are involved the sentiments of a nation and the practical possibilities of getting out of the hottest, meanest town in summer. I do not mean to say that Washington in summer is the meanest town in the United States. I mean to say this: We are spending millions of money to acquire insular possessions. Transports are paid out of the national treasury. We are paying the national undertaker more than is proposed for this bridge. It is to be built, if it is built, for this country and there is an underlying sentiment that it will unite in a physical way the old Commonwealth of Virginia that was the mother of presidents until Ohio broke into her class, and the capital of the Nation. Why should we not honor those dead and gone and build a bridge that will bring us physically nearer to that historic soil."—(Congressional Record, P. 6296, May 31, 1900.)

A Great Work That Ought to be Undertaken.

Mr. President—"No one opposes the passage of this bill. I for one do not. I am heartily in favor of the construction of the memorial bridge across the Potomac river to connect the city of Washington with the grounds of the national cemetery at Arlington. It is a great work that ought to be undertaken at this time."—Senator Blanchard of Louisiana; (Congressional Record, P. 1641, February 12, 1896.)

Proud of the Capital.

"No one is more proud of this Capital city of our Republic than I. Everywhere we go, whether in our own country or abroad, meeting with any one who has ever been to Washington we hear always words of praise for the city of Washington, of the beautiful situation which it occupies, of its grand streets and avenues. We have cause to be proud of it. I believe it is destined to be the finest capital in the world. The government of the United States should act toward it with no stinted hand."—Senator Blanchard of Louisiana; (Congressional Record, P. 1640, February 12, 1896.)

Trusts the Bill Will Pass.

MR. PROCTOR: "Mr. President, I am opposed to the amendment. The bill provides for a bridge to be called a memorial bridge. It is proposed to make it memorable in the character of a high order of architectural merit.

"So far as it is a memorial, of course the government should pay the whole expense as it does for any of the monuments. * * * It is to be built entirely on government ground. * * * I am opposed to the amendment and trust the bill will pass.

For General Public Use.

"It is for the general public use of the nation, and its commercial value in one sense is very small."—Senator Hawley of Connecticut; (Congressional Record P. 1641-2, February 12, 1896.)

The Thought is Beautiful.

MR. CARTER: "The thought underlying the construction of this proposed bridge is beautiful and I hope the bridge will finally be constructed."—Congressional Record P. 6294, May 31, 1900.

Senatorial Endorsement.

An amendment to the Public Buildings Bill, providing for the erection of the Memorial Bridge, being under discussion on February 29, 1913, numerous speeches were made from which the following extracts are taken.

Strongly Endorsed as a Necessity.

Mr. SWANSON. The Government owns the Potomac Flats. It owns 1,200 acres of land known as Arlington. Ever since 1887 the Secretaries of War, following President McKinley, have urged Congress to connect its own property by a bridge across the Potomac. Of all the cities in the world at the Capital of the Nation the Potomac is less bridged than any capital in the world. There is scarcely a bridge across the Potomac where the people can cross from the south that has not on it either a railroad or a street car that makes it impossible for the ordinary traffic.

There has been an impression that this proposition is entirely in the interest of Virginia. I wish to say that the people of Virginia are not interested in it to the extent that Washington is. The city of Washington has no adequate and proper crossing of the Potomac. In the little city in which I formerly lived, of 19,000 people, there are three bridges that bridge that river that brings the people there. There are two bridges that allow the people to come here and also a bridge permitting street cars to run over. Yet here stands the Capital of this Nation, where practically traffic and travel across the Potomac are excluded.

Now, Mr. President, I want to go further and consider this as a business proposition.

Those three bridges at Danville cost fifty or a hundred thousand dollars. It is just a small river. I guarantee that there is not a capital of a State in the Nation which borders on a river that has not a decent bridge crossing it. Here you find that it is hard to rep-

resent Washington in Congress. All appropriations for the District of Columbia are a proper subject for professional economists to assault. I say when a proposition is made to erect a structure like this it is denounced because there are no Senators here and no Members of the House to take care of it. They have no Senators to speak for them and no Representatives in Congress, and on these appropriations we hear the subject of economy preached because the people of the District have no power in Congress. If this was the capital of your State, sir, if it was Albany or if it was New York City, I guarantee that there would be a magnificent bridge.

This is the Capital of the Nation. New York has spent \$20,000,000 with 5,000,000 people to build a bridge, yet this Capital of 95,000,000 people is too poor to have a decent bridge across the Potomac. The trouble is that the Senator from New York considers Washington as a local city. He thinks the people of Virginia, the people of Alexandria County, should build the bridge. Washington is the Capital of this Nation. All the trouble has come from the fact that some people will not recognize that this is the capital of 95,000,000 people.

If I mistake not, the people of America have pride in Washington. If I mistake not, they desire to see it a beautiful and a grand capital. If I mistake not, they are proud of Washington. Here is the Senator from New York, who boasts of what New York can do. New York is not as rich as the 95,000,000 people of this country. It is hard to get the Senator from New York to realize that New York is a city constituting part of the country, but here is the capital of 95,000,000 people.

All the bridges have street cars or railways, and it is nearly impossible for the traffic and the travel to cross properly and conveniently.

Now let us take another proposition. Arlington has 1,200 acres of land. The Potomac Flats are owned by the Government. If it were owned by an individual, if it were owned by a city, they would connect it by a bridge. The Secretary of War says troops could not

come from Fort Myer into Washington if any emergency should arise.

You have at Arlington the most princely park in the world in beauty, in size, and in magnificence. There lie buried all the heroes in the war of the South and the North. New York is not as rich as this Government, but if that park were to be entered I will guarantee that New York or any other city in the United States would have a decent and proper approach to it.

There is not a decent approach to the most magnificent and royal park that the world has ever seen, with all its heroes. Yet there is no decent way to get from Washington to it.

Further than that, the Secretary of War has recommended it; President McKinley recommended it—have recommended it as a good investment for the Government. Why? It will make available lands across the Potomac which can be used for public purposes, and will put to use at once more land and make it applicable for public purposes for buildings than the bridge will cost.

The trouble we have had is this: We came here and asked for a small bridge in 1907. That was five years ago. What were we met with? "Oh, no; we want no small bridge; we want a bridge of a magnificent superstructure, a magnificent memorial bridge equal to those crossing the Seine, the Thames, the Danube." We were told that we must wait until we get a magnificent bridge. We now ask for this. We are now told that no such bridge is needed and it is extravagant. Thus between those who desire a magnificent bridge and those who are unwilling to incur the expense of a magnificent superstructure we never get a bridge, and have been delayed for more than 20 years. I do not ask for any \$5,000,000. All I ask is that Washington shall be as decently treated as the capital of any city in this Nation, and that this great Government shall give to the people who live south access to the Capital.

If the Senator wants no memorial bridge to commemorate the valor of the North and South, no splendid structure built on the Potomac, put the amount you want there for an ordinary bridge

and I will accept it. But we are held off every time. We are told, "Now is not a fortunate time."

This bill has passed the Senate three times without a dissenting vote. It has been debated, it has been discussed, and all we ask is to let the question be settled at once.

You have just consented to an appropriation for \$2,300,000 worth of property that can scarcely be available and scarcely be used without this bridge.

Whenever this question comes up the objection is made that the people of Virginia will get something from it; that it is a Virginia scheme; that it is a Virginia effort. I have never seen the proposition made here in which that does not come up. But last year we had a proposition to get the Government of the United States to do what? To build its own road through its own farms into Arlington estate, and the comment went around the Senate that it was a Virginia enterprise.

We have improved the roads on the other side of Arlington. We can not tax Government property in Alexandria County, and all we asked was that the Government should make roads through its own property good and passable.

You talk about economy. We desire to be economical. We believe the incoming President is economical. We believe he will carry out the platform. We believe the present Speaker of the House of Representatives is economical and a good Democrat. We believe the chairmen of the committees that are made commissioners here are. We believe the incoming Secretary of War is. We leave it to them to determine absolutely every cent that shall be expended. We put a limit there for we thought possibly the Senate would object to a bill without a limit.

I am willing to trust Woodrow Wilson; I am willing to trust the Speaker of the House of Representatives; I am willing to trust the incoming Secretary of War; I am willing to trust the two chairmen of the committees to deal with this matter economically, and we constitute them a commission to determine what kind of a bridge

shall be built. If they want to build a bridge costing one million and a half dollars or less, it is all right with us. All we ask is for Congress at this time to settle this matter that has been delayed for more than 20 years. The people of the South who want to come into Washington have some rights. Are we to be held up here eternally?

A Monument of Fraternity.

It seems to me the idea to have there a magnificent memorial superstructure is right—commemorative of the reunion of the North and the South, to thus bridge the Potomac that once was the dividing line that marked the hope and valor of 11 States south of it, that marked the valor and purposes of other States north of it. We ask that what was once a hostile dividing line between hostile camps shall be bridged by a magnificent structure illustrative of a united country, indicative of the fact that the Potomac no longer divides two sections, but that this magnificent superstructure shall be a monument to the fraternal feeling that exists between the North and the South.

This has been delayed 20 years. That it might not be delayed 20 years longer between those who want a cheap bridge and those who want a magnificent superstructure—so as to eliminate that difference we constitute a commission the membership of which can not be impeached; the integrity, ability, and economy of which can not be questioned.

I hope the Senator from New York, when he finds that in this bill the State of New York gets \$5,000,000—possibly more than that—will consent that the Capital of this Nation of 95,000,000 people may have a bridge across the Potomac.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Mr. President, I am in substantial accord with the Senator from Virginia respecting his views generally, but in view of the extraordinary disbursements and expenditures provided for by the various appropriation bills now before Congress, as I

view the situation it would be very unwise to add to the burdens of the people at this time an expenditure of \$5,000,000 for a bridge across the Potomac when there are two bridges at the present time half a mile from here.

Mr. SWANSON. Will the Senator permit me? If you are ever going to build this bridge, if you are not simply trying to make a pretense of economy, why not let it since the amount authorized will be distributed over five years? The conditions of the Treasury are all right. There is ample money in the Treasury for this purpose. Vast sums of money are being deposited in national banks today. This money will not be spent for five years. It seems to me if there is any justice, if there is any pride in the city of Washington, if there is any desire to treat the people who live south of the Potomac with the fairness that the people of your State receive, and those who live in other sections than New York, and as the people surrounding any capital in this Nation receive, some conclusion should be reached in connection with this bridge and proceed to its construction. Now, what amount does the Senator think the Government would be able to spend?

* * *

In an article on the death of the late Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, the American Review of Reviews says:

"Among other things, he had definitely planned to use his leisure in carrying out the project of a beautiful highway from the city of Washington to George Washington's home at Mount Vernon. General Corbin was in a position both to raise the money from private friends for such an undertaking and also to see that the thing should be properly carried through from an engineering and artistic standpoint. What could be more fitting than that the friends of General Corbin should now take up this work to honor his memory?"

The Lincoln Memorial

1913
Work on this tribute of a grateful nation to the great restorer of the Union has already been begun and in a few years will be completed, and as it will border the route from the Capital to the Tomb it is fitting to insert herein extracts from a few of the many beautiful eulogies paid him in the House of Representatives January 29, 1813, when the joint resolution approving the design of the Arts Commission was under discussion.

A Sublime Equation.

"Reflect for a moment upon the concept of the memorial. At one end of the main axis is the Capital of the Nation, in the center the Monument to Washington, and at the other end the memorial to Lincoln. Looking into the future we can see the extension across the Potomac to Arlington, and then we will have at one end the Capital, at the other Arlington, and in between the monument to Washington and the memorial to Lincoln. The citizen, as he journeys thither, will first visit his Capitol with all that it symbolizes. He will then turn his eyes down the long vista to behold the monument to Washington, the Father of his Country; beyond, the memorial to Lincoln, the savior of our Union; and yonder, in the distance on the green hillside of Virginia, once a part of Dixie but now and forever, thank God, a part of our common country, his eyes will stop at Arlington, where sleep the Nation's heroic dead. The Capital, Washington, Lincoln, Arlington. What a sublime equation! What an immortal association! What a companionship for the ages!" (Applause.) Hon. Chas. E. Pickett, of Iowa. —

Heroes Who Wore Both the Blue and the Gray.

"So, Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of this memorial, which has been

designed by the greatest artists and architects whose advice we could procure. I am in favor of it because of its site upon the banks of the Potomac. It will be upon a spot over which the eyes of Lincoln used to look longingly and yearningly toward that part of the Union which he was trying to keep as a part of our common country. It will have across the river the home of the great Confederate chieftain, which now is the cemetery of thousands of heroes who wore both the blue and the gray. It will be a memorial in keeping with the majesty and the beauty of his character. In the fitness of its location, in the nobility of its character, and in the unique fame which it shall forever commemorate generations distant will be the day when it shall be paralleled by any other memorial reared to any one of the children of men. (Applause.)—Hon. Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts.

Mount Vernon Has Become Our National Shrine.

"Take the Washington Monument, conceived and originally built to the height of 152 feet by the contributions of patriotic citizens and societies. And how does that immense pile of white marble compare with Mount Vernon as a national shrine. Not at all. There is no sentiment, no patriotic inspiration in the cold conceits of sculptured marble. The hundreds of thousands of visitors and excursionists to this National Capital take a far-away look at this cold marble pile and then go to Mount Vernon. And in the environment of the home of George Washington, in the association of George Washington with his historic mansion, and in the presence of his tomb Mount Vernon and not the Washington Monument has become our national shrine. And it will so remain long after the Washington Monument has crumbled into dust."—Hon. Isaac R. Sherwood of Ohio.

Speaker Cannon Endorses the Bridge.

"* * * There are certain great characters that will dwell in the history of the country. First, and barely first, Washington; second, Lincoln; third, Lee, a great man, a great general who did his duty from his patriotic standpoint; fourth, Jefferson Davis, a great man performing a great service for a proposed new republic as he saw his duty."

* * *

"And, gentlemen, I trust that the Washington Monument and the Lee home at Arlington, holding the hallowed dust of the Union and Confederate dead, in the fullness of time will be connected with the site of the proposed Lincoln Monument by a bridge across to that great burial place.

"I have no quarrel with anybody, but as I pass out of this Congress I hope that a memorial will be provided for the memory of this, the second greatest man, if not the first, that ever lived upon this continent, that ever lived in the history of the race. (Applause.)—Joseph G. Cannon, January 24, 1913, Congressional Record, p. 2003.

Mr. Mann (Ill.) Would Construct a Roadway.

MR. MANN: Mr. Speaker, it is now nearly half a century since the Civil War closed and Abraham Lincoln passed beyond. There has been a lapse of time which ought to permit us to survey the situation with little bias and little passion. I have put the Civil War behind me, a great conflict which was probably inevitable. There were patriots on both sides, gallant men in opposition, but the question of the Union was settled with the end of the war, and no one now would reopen the controverted question so bitterly contested before and during that war. I think we can well afford to do that which shows that the country is again a

reunited country, with the passions of war passed by, if not forgotten. I would erect a memorial to Abraham Lincoln on the farther side of the Washington Monument, just this side of the Potomac River, across the river from the home of Robert E. Lee and the burial place of both Union and Confederate soldiers, and then I would erect a memorial bridge across that Potomac River, joining the then Confederate States with the Union, aye, Mr. Speaker, joining the memory of Abraham Lincoln with the memories and respect for Lee. Aye, Mr. Speaker, I would go further. In the course of years not far distant I would construct a roadway from Washington to Mount Vernon, from Mount Vernon to Richmond, and at the other end of that roadway have the Government of the United States construct a memorial to Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederate States. (Applause.)

When we have done that we have shown to the world that the hearts of all Americans beat in the present as in the past with respect and love for their leaders on both sides. We can afford to forget the animosities and the passions in the peace that passeth all understanding. (Applause.) (Congressional Record, p. 2271.)

Aid In Educating the People.

MR. McKENZIE: Mr. Speaker, in my judgment there can be but two good reasons given for the appropriating of public money for the construction of a monument or memorial to any individual.

One is that the character of and the services rendered by the individual were so exalted and beneficial to the people that the Representatives of the people are justified in appropriating public money for the construction of a monument or memorial commemorating the life and services of the individual.

The other reason—and which, in my opinion, is the stronger—is that such monument or memorial will tend to aid in the education and the enlightenment of the people. (Congressional Record, p. 2267.)

In Clearer and Truer Perspective.

It may well be said of Washington, as Hon. Jas. M. Graham of Illinois beautifully said of Lincoln in the House of Representatives, "As the years file slowly past, as we get further and further away from his time and see him in clearer and truer perspective, his splendid moral and intellectual proportions, his patience, his fidelity, his sense of justice, his foresight, his charity, his patriotism—in a word his greatness—become more and more apparent."

A Lesson to Youth.

It was well said by Hon. Lynden Evans of Illinois, in discussing the Lincoln Memorial in the House:

"A memorial is not an economic proposition—it is the payment of a debt of gratitude; it is a recognition of the example of greatness; it is a lesson to the youth of the land."

Necessity Generally Recognized.

Congressional action was first taken in the matter of the Memorial bridge May 24, 1886, by the adoption of a Senate resolution and the matter was referred by the chief of engineers to Colonel Hains for a report.

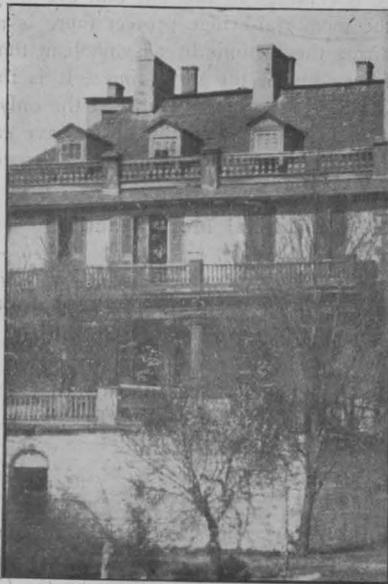
Since which time the matter has often been up before Congress. Several reports made by engineers of the War Department. I extract the following from report of Lieut. Col. Chas. J. Allen, page 24:

"The necessity for a free highway bridge from the city of Washington to the Virginia shore and situated about midway between Long bridge and the Aqueduct bridge appears to be so generally recognized that it is not thought necessary to more than refer to it in this report and that the line of the proposed bridge from some point of the Naval Observatory grounds, or some point near them, to the Arlington estate, is the best and most advantageous, appears to be readily conceded by all who have examined the subject.

"The approaches on this line on each side of the river would be entirely on land belonging to the government."—Report of Lieut. Col. Charles Allen, page 24.



Birdseye View of Alexandria from George Washington Park.



CARLYLE HOUSE,
Braddock's Headquarters and
Cradle of the Constitution.



ANDALUSIA.

Site of Assaomeck, Chief Village of the Algonquin Indians.
Former Home of Capt. W. H. Snowden, now owned by
James F. Carlin of Alexandria, Va.

Endorsed by Eminent Men and Organizations.

One of the most enthusiastic advocates in Congress of the project, the late Senator Leland Stanford, of California, chairman of the committee to whom the bill was referred, stated in committee that he favored the construction of the boulevard by the Government, "no matter what it cost, as the American people can never do too much to honor the name of Washington, and that no American can visit the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon without leaving that sacred spot a purer and more patriotic American and a greater lover of his country."

Alexandria Washington's Home Town.

To epitomize, it can be said that from earliest youth to his death Washington was thoroughly identified with the town. He assisted in its survey, owned property therein, built an office therein; it was his postoffice, his county seat, his voting place, his market town, the location of his Masonic Lodge. He was a member of its fire department. Its citizens acted as his pallbearers and hundreds followed to his tomb, and its Masons performed for him the last sad rites of burial.

The Only Prose Poetry in the Bill.

An amendment to the Public Buildings Bill to build the Memorial Bridge being under discussion February 26, 1913, Mr. Williams of Mississippi said:

"Mr. President, a few minutes ago when the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Stone) made a motion to strike out everything after the enacting clause of this bill I voted for the motion. I voted for it

because there are so many little things in it that did not seem to me to be straight and right and worthy of recognition in a public-building bill.

The provision which the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Smith) opposes is one of the very few things in this bill that are worthy of consideration. Under the memorial-bridge project there is a great national peace idea reuniting the sections by a symbolism that shall be beautiful and full of meaning at the same time. It is the only high sentiment—the only prose poetry in the bill. If the only opposition to this bill were that provision, I should never have cast the vote which I cast a few moments ago."—Congressional Record 4242.

Wants to See the Capital Most Beautiful.

Mr. THOMAS. We can build monuments—and we ought to build them—to commemorate great deeds, great events, and great men. I want to see this Capital City the most beautiful city in the world. I fully agree that we should make it an ornament and a feature not only in our national policy but an outward expression of our national life for all time.—Congressional Record 4233.

A Military Highway.

Fort Washington and Fort Hunt opposite on the Virginia shore commands the approach by water to the National Capital and as a result of several years of constant work upon them by the Government, are now fully equipped for defence. When the great avenue in contemplation to connect Arlington and the Memorial Bridge with Mt. Vernon shall be constructed, it will doubtless pass very near to Fort Hunt and so become a military as well as a public highway down from the National Capital—W. H. Snowden's Old Historic Landmark, p. 39.

In 1889 Senators John W. Daniel and H. H. Ridelbarger and

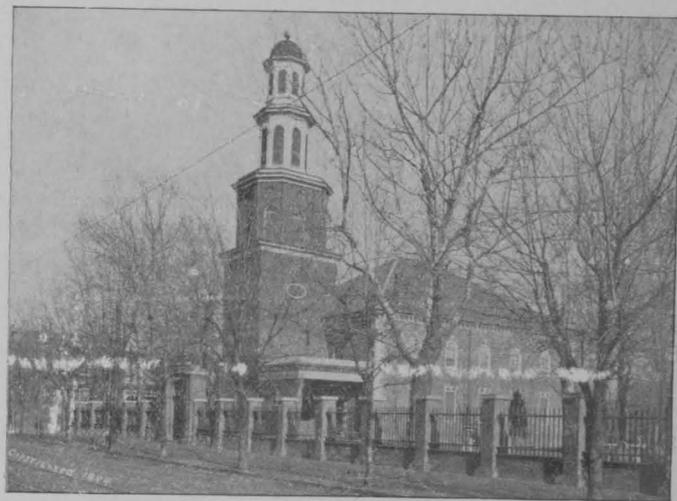
Hon. William H. Fitzhugh Lee (a son of Robert E. Lee and a great-great-grandson of Mrs. Washington) secured the passage of a bill appropriating ten thousand dollars for surveying and ascertaining the cost of the proposed Memorial Highway.

"The whole American people are a unit in paying tribute to

Washington. No citizen of this country can visit his tomb without leaving that spot a more patriotic American than before his visit. I endorse this project and take pleasure in aiding in having Congress appropriate the amount of money necessary to build this Avenue as a memorial to Washington without regard to its cost."—Leland Stanford, late Senator from California.



First Public School in Virginia
—Endowed by Washington.



Old Christ Church. Washington and Lee
Both Vestrymen.

Entered According to Act of Congress in Congressional Library, 1913, by Alex. J. Wedderburn.
All Rights Reserved.
The whole American people are not in paying tribute to
having Congress appropriate the amount of money necessary to
hold this Avenue as a memorial to Washington without regard
to its cost.—John Stanford, late Senator from California.
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hold this Avenue as a memorial to Washington without regard
to its cost.—John Stanford, late Senator from California.

ERATA.

The picture shown as LaFayette House should have been shown as The Fairfax House, Cameron and Royal Streets. The LaFayette House is on the southwest corner of St. Asaph and Duke Streets, and is owned by Mrs. C. C. Smoot.

“James R. Canton” should read “J. R. Caton.” Add to Directors—Joseph L. Crupper.

THE ART PUBLISHING COMPANY,
WEDDERBURN BUILDING,
NINTH AND D STREETS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PAST AND PRESENT

- 1 BIRTHNIGHT BALL 1799.
- 2 MODERN STABLES 1913.
- 3 GEO WASHINGTON'S LOT.
- 4 PITT ST.
- 5 CAMERON ST.
- 6 ROYAL ST.
- 7 D.A.R. MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN.
- 8 PART OF WASHINGTON'S LOT.



GADSBYS TAVERN
1750-4
-6-

CLAGGETTS
1793-5

JAMESON
Photo

JUL 7 1918



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Friendship Fire Company photographed in front of Christ Church as they were leaving the city for New York to participate in the Centennial of Washington's First Inaugural