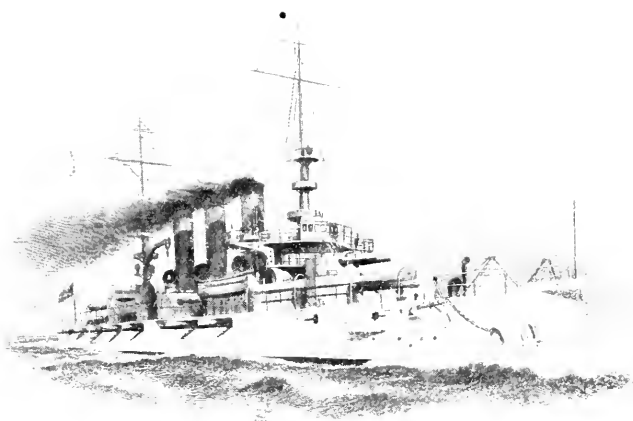


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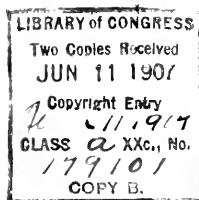
TO

Jamestown Exposition
Historic Virginia *and*
Washington 

COMPLETE
CONCISE
CONVENIENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.
BYRON S. ADAMS
1907

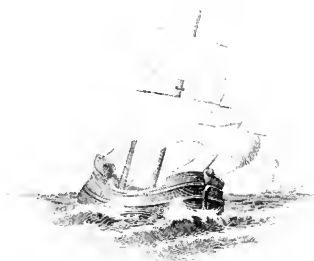
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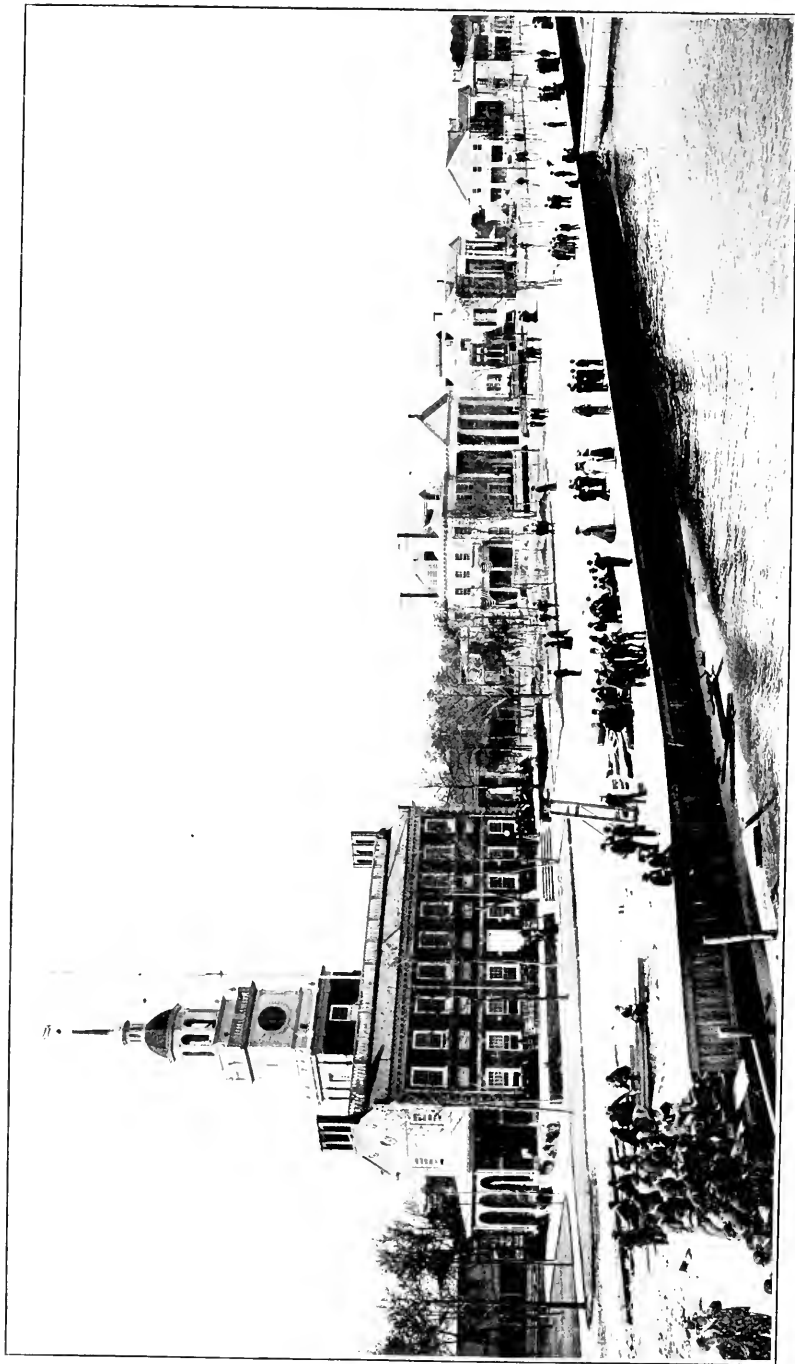
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James town.
Ter-Centennial Exposition.



Hampton Roads,
1607 - 1907



STATE BUILDINGS:— PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA.

VIRGINIA.

MARYLAND.

MISSOURI.

OHIO.

Jamestown Ter - Centennial Exposition

A MILITARY, NAVAL, MARINE AND HISTORIC EXHIBITION

COMMEMORATIVE OF THE FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENT
OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE IN AMERICA.

APRIL 26 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1907.

AT WASHINGTON

Take Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co., 8 A. M., or 6:30 P. M. for Norfolk, about a 12-hour trip. You may disembark at the Exposition Grounds. Or Washington Southern Ry., and Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R. R. for Richmond.

AT RICHMOND

Take Virginia Navigation Co., or Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. for Norfolk, or Atlantic Coast Line to Petersburg; thence Norfolk & Western R. R. to Norfolk.

EXCURSION TICKETS

With privilege of stop-over for ten days at Washington, are sold at greatly reduced rates. Season excursion tickets average about one-sixth more in price than a 30-day ticket.

Gates open from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M. Admission 50 Cents, Children 25 Cents. Government Buildings open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. War Path open from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. Daily program consists of drills on Lee Parade, Band Concerts afternoon and evening at Reviewing Stand, Lee Parade, and Auditorium, Organ Recital at Auditorium, Electrical Illumination in the evening, Stereopticon and Biograph Lectures in Government Building A, and the special events noticed in Calendar, pages 6 to 14.

EXPOSITION SITE

On Sewell's Point, Norfolk County, Virginia.

400 acres of land space.

40 acres of enclosed water basin.

160 square miles of Hampton Roads.

Frontage of two miles on Hampton Roads.

Frontage of half a mile on Boush Creek.

A Confederate fort here participated in the Merrimac and Monitor battle.

**CALENDAR
OF
CONGRESSES, ENCAMPMENTS AND
SPECIAL EVENTS.**

APRIL

- 26 11 A. M., Address by President of Exposition, Henry St. George Tucker; Address by President Roosevelt.
- 12 M. Opening of the Exposition by President Roosevelt.
- 2 P. M. Review of troops by President Roosevelt and Maj. Gen Frederick D. Grant, Grand Marshal.

MAY

- 2 Boat Races, three mile, free-for-all; two-mile gigs; and two-mile service cutters. Contestants, crews from warships of England, Austria, Argentina, Germany and United States.
- 3 International Pulling and Sailing Race, 6 miles. Sailing Race; International Service Cutters, 10 miles. Sailing Race; International Service Launches, 10 miles. Elimination for Battenberg Cup, 3 miles; Regulation Service Cutters.
- 4 Battenberg Cup Finals.
- 4 Aeronautical Race. Club championship of Aero Clubs of North America.
- 5—7 League of American Sportsmen.
- 6—10 Trinity School Choewinity, N. C., 40 men.
- 6—11 Hoge Memorial Military Academy, Blackstone, Va., 60 men.
- 7—8 National Machine Tool Builders' Association.
- 9 Homing Pigeon Contest. First contest.
- 10 Medico-Psychological Association Day.
- 11 Jamestown Island. Unveiling by Washington Branch Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities of brass tablet to John Smith. See page 49.
- 11 Jamestown Island. Ceremonies turning over restored church to Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities by Colonial Dames of America. Oration by Thomas Nelson Page. See page 49.
- 13 Special Electric Illumination and Pyrotechnic Display.
- 13 International Navy Boat Races.
- 13 Corner-stone ceremonies, Jamestown Island. Monument commemorating landing of first settlers. Exterior of Mascoma, New Hampshire, granite. Address by the British Ambassador.
- 13 Championship base-ball match. Army (23d Infantry) vs. Navy (U. S. S. Iowa).
- 13—20 North Carolina Military Academy, Col. W. M. Jones, Supt., Red Springs, N. C.; 50 men.
- 14—17 Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Grand Lodge of Virginia. (17th Special Day.)
- 14—25 Sovereign Camp, Woodmen of the World.
- 15 Virginia Red Men Day.

MAY

- 15 Association Officials Bureau of Labor Statistics of America.
 15—25 Horner Military School, Capt. J. C. Horner, Oxford, N. C.; 60 men.
 17 Baptists of North America.
 18 Interscholastic Meet, open to schools of Norfolk and vicinity. Athletic Field.
 18 Homing Pigeon Contest. Second contest. Two flights from aeronautical concourse between 8 and 11 A. M. Metropolitan Concourse Race Association will release 1,500 pigeons; Quaker City Concourse Race Association, 2,500.
 18 Simultaneous release of large number of small balloons carrying messages.
 20 Structural Building Trades Alliance.
 20—3 Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College; 125 men.
 21—23 Association of Railway Claim Agents; 100 members at Inside Inn.
 21 National Hotel Men's Day.
 21 Virginia Branch Junior Order United Americans.
 21—23 United Order Golden Cross.
 21—24 Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association.
 21—31 Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee.
 22 Brooklyn League Day.
 22 Baptist Convention of North America.
 23 Cincinnati Day.
 24 British Empire Day.
 24 Cotton Seed Crushers' Day.
 24—31 Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo. Competition of dirigible balloons and automobiles.
 25—5 Maryland Agricultural College, College Park, Md.
 26—31 Fishburne Military Academy, Waynesboro, Va.; 60 men.
 27 101 Ranch, Wild West Show, opens.
 27—31 Georgia Military Academy.
 27—31 Staunton Military Academy, Wm. G. Kable, Commandant, Staunton, Va.
 30 Patrick Henry Day.
 30 Address by William J. Bryan in Convention Hall, 11 a. m.

JUNE

- 1 National Geographic Society Day.
 1 Tennessee Day.
 1 Dirigible balloon competition.
 3—4 Tri-State Medical Association of Virginia.
 3—6 Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.; 500 men.
 3—7 Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.; 225 men.
 3—15 St. John's College Cadets, Annapolis, Md.; 300 men.
 5 Confederate Naval Survivors' Day.
 5 Colonial Dames of America.
 5 Order of Heptasophs (Seven Wise Men).
 5 Military Athletic Carnival.

JUNE

- 5—7 General Federation of Woman's Clubs.
 5—11 Military Athletic Carnival.
 5—11 West Point Cadets, West Point, N. Y.; 500 men.
 5—15 New Jersey Military Academy, Freehold, N. J., 100 men.
 6 Woman's Club Day.
 7 Jubilee Day of Tidewater Virginia.
 7—8 Woman's National Press Association.
 8 Mary Baldwin Seminary Alumnae Day.
 8 National Florence Crittenden Mission Day.
 8 Military Athletic Carnival. Open to Regular Army, National Guard, West Point Cadets, and all military organizations. Potato Race, mounted; mounted tug of war; mounted wrestling; tent pegging; rescue race; vaulting and hurdle contest, and high jumping.
 8 Confederate Naval Veterans' Day.
 8—15 National Editorial Association.
 9 Midshipmen of Annapolis Naval Academy rendezvous at Hampton Roads to await further orders; U. S. S. Olympia, Dewey's flagship at Manila, and Monitors Nevada and Florida.
 9—17 Fifth Georgia Infantry, Atlanta, Ga., 600 men.
 10 Naval Review.
 10 Virginia home-coming week begins.
 10 Georgia Day.
 10 United Order Druids of Virginia.
 10—10 Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.; 400 men.
 10—16 Virginia Brigade, Gen. C. C. Vaughan, Jr., Franklin, Va.; 1,800 men.
 11 District of Columbia Day.
 12 M. Reception in Government Building, U. S. Marine Band. 2,30 P. M. Public meeting, Auditorium, U. S. Marine Band. Speakers, Henry B. F. Macfarland, President Tucker, Gov. Swanson.
 11 Savannah Day.
 11 United Order Druids of Virginia Day.
 11 League of American Pen Women.
 12 Virginia Day.
 12—14 United States Life-Savers.
 13—15 United Commercial Travelers.
 13—15 Phi Mu Fraternity. (14th Special Day.)
 14 Richmond Day.
 14 War of 1812 Day.
 15 Competition of balloons for distance.
 15 United Commercial Travelers' Day.
 15 South Atlantic Association Track and Field Championships.
 15—22 Co. "I," 14th Regiment, New York National Guard, Brooklyn.
 16 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks' Day.
 16—22 Decatur Cadets, Decatur, Ill.; 200 men.
 16—23 Co. "G," Twenty-third National Guard, New York.
 17 Massachusetts Day.

JUNE

- 17—22 Grand Chapter Phi Alpha Gamma Fraternity.
 17—22 Travelers' Protective Association. (19th Special Day.)
 17—22 American Institute of Homeopathy. (18th Special Day.)
 18 Claiborne Family Reunion.
 18—22 International Association Chiefs of Police. (20th Special Day.)
 18—25 Citadel Cadets (South Carolina Military Academy), Citadel,
 Charleston, S. C., Col. Asbury Coward; 150 men.
 20—22 Virginia Bankers' Association. (21st Special Day.)
 21 North Carolina Teachers' Day.
 22 World's College Championships. Open to colleges. Track and field.
 23 Railway Telegraph Superintendents' Association.
 24—28 Co. "H," 9th Regiment, New York National Guard.
 25 Jamestown Island. Unveiling of statue of Pocahontas by Poca-
 hontas Memorial Association.
 25—5 Second South Carolina Infantry, Columbia, S. C.; 691 men.
 27 Tennessee Woman's Press and Authors' Club.
 27 Baltimore Day.
 28 South Carolina Day.
 28 South Carolina State Press Association.
 28—6 First Kentucky Infantry, Louisville, Ky.; 600 men.
 29 Commonwealth Day.
 30—5 Co. "B," 10th Regiment Infantry, New York National Guard,
 Albany, N. Y.

JULY

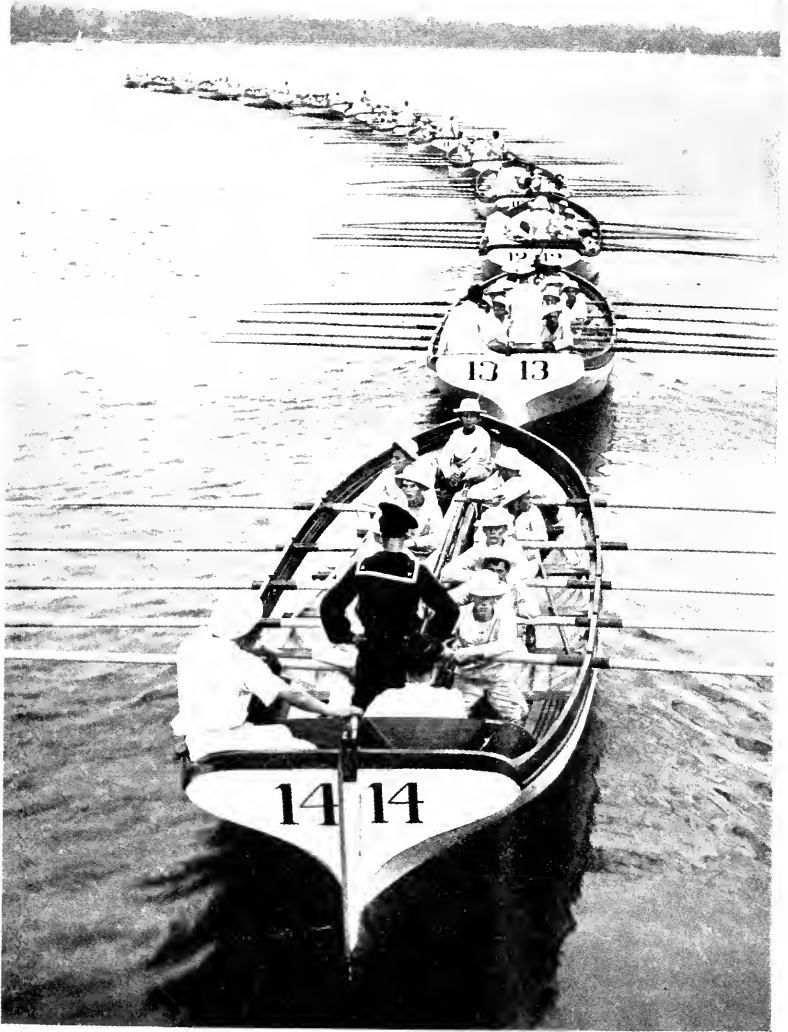
- 2 West Virginia Day.
 4 Special illumination and pyrotechnic display.
 4 Jefferson Day.
 4 Reunion of descendants of signers of Declaration of Independence.
 4 A. A. U. National All-Around Championships at 1 P. M. Open.
 Four track and six field events.
 4 United Confederate Veterans. (Special Day.)
 4 United Confederate Veterans (Tenn.). (Special meeting.)
 4—6 Public Schools Championships.
 4—6 National Association of the Deaf.
 4—8 Twelfth Infantry, Co. "E," New York National Guard, N. Y.;
 160 men.
 5 American Boy Day.
 6 Kentucky Day.
 7—13 First Illinois Infantry, Col. Jos. B. Sanborn, Chicago, Ill.; 600 men.
 7—14 Macon Hussars, Capt. W. P. Wheeler, Macon, Ga.
 8—15 International Theatrical Stage Employees' Alliance. (11th Special
 Day.)
 9 King's Daughters' Day.
 10—11 Seaboard Air Line Surgeons' Association.
 13 Southern Interscholastic Meet. Open to schools of the South
 Atlantic and Southern Associations of the A. A. U. Eight
 14—24 Company "B," Second Infantry, National Guard of Georgia, Lieut.
 Cooper D. Winn, Jr., Macon, Ga.; 50 men.
 15 Georgia Press Association. (Special meeting.)

JULY

- 15—22 Hudson River Military Academy, Capt. Joel Wilson. Supt., Nyack-on-the-Hudon, N. Y.
 Chatham Artillery, Savannah, Ga.; 150 men.
- 16—17 National Veterans' Association of the Blue and Gray.
- 18—20 South Atlantic Association Swimming Championships.
- 19 Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Virginia.
- 19 North Carolina Teachers' Union (State) Day.
- 20 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. (Special meeting.)
- 20—27 Fifth Regiment Maryland Infantry, Baltimore, Md.; 600 men.
- 21—31 Swift's Mission Brigade, Allegheny, Pa.; 125 men.
- 24—26 International Hahnemannian Association.
- 24—29 Findlay Cadets, Findlay, O.; 30 men.
- 27 National Association Amateur Photographers of America.
- 29—4 Knights Pythias (Va., Ky., W. Va., Tenn., Ga.); 3,000 men.
- 30 First Legislative Assembly Day.
- 31 Sigma Chi Day.

AUGUST

- First Week. Virginia State Bar Association.
- 3 Competition of balloons for duration.
- 4—10 Troop "B," Ohio National Guard, Columbus, O.; 60 men.
- 5—6 National Confectionery Salesmen's Association.
- 5—10 Knights of Pythias of Ohio (Encampment), Cleveland, O., 3,000 men. (7th K. P. Day.)
- 5—10 A. A. U. Swimming Championships. Open.
- 6—9 Knights of Columbus.
- 7—9 Jobbing Confectioners' Association. (8th Special Day.)
- 9 Municipal Electricians' Day.
- 11 National Haymakers' Association.
- 11—17 Knights of Maccabees, Maj. W. H. Sletzer, Cleveland, O. (14th Special Day.)
- 11—19 Floyd Rifles, Co. "C," 2d Regiment Infantry, Macon, Ga.
- 12 Southern Association of Journalists' Day.
- 12—14 Southern Amateur Journalists. (12th Special Day.)
- 12—17 A. A. U. Basket Ball Championships. Open. 115-pound class; 130-pound class; and unlimited class.
- 13 Reunion Jaquelin-Ambler Cary Families.
- 14—17 International Rowing Regatta. Races start and finish inside the Government pier.
- 15 Jolly Jokers' Club.
- 15 North Carolina Day.
- 16 National Real Estate Agents' Day.
- 17 Competition of balloons in pursuit of pilot balloon.
- 17 Francis-Lewis Reunion.
- 18—24 Woodmen of the World (22d W. O. W. Day) (Encampment), Omaha, Neb.; 3,000 men.
- 18—24 Boys of Woodcraft, W. O. W.
- 19 Meriwether-Lewis Reunion.
- 20—22 National Association of Municipal Electricians. (21st Special Day.)



CULVER CADETS AT BOAT DRILL. "OARS."

AUGUST

- 20—24 Culver Cadets, Culver, Ind. Exhibition rough riding drills. See pages 11 and 19.
- 21 Henderson, Ky., Day.
- 22 Louisiana Day.
- 22 Paducah City Day.
- 23 Mexican War Veterans.
- 24 Competitions of flying machine models, with motors.
- 24 Newsboys' Day.
- 26—31 American Osteopathic Association. (29th Special Day.)
- 28 Improved Order of Heptasophs.
- 28—30 Firemen of Virginia (Newport News).
- 31 Chappell Family Reunion.

SEPTEMBER

- 2—7 Motor boat races.
- 2—7 Fraternal Order Eagles. (5th Special Day.)
- 5 Massachusetts Day.
- 5 Boston Day.
- 6 A. A. U. Junior Track (eight events) and Field (eight events) Championships. Open.
- 6 Harrisburg Day.
- 7 Competition of balloons for objective point.
- 7 A. A. U. Senior Track and Field Championships. Open.
- 9 International Yacht Races begin. Including races for cups offered by President Roosevelt, King Edward VII, Emperor William II, and Sir Thomas Lipton and others.
- 9—12 Independent Order Rechabites. (9th Special Day.)
- 9—15 Improved Order Red Men Great Council. (12th Special Day.)
- 10 Rhode Island Day.
- 10—12 Jamestown Dental Convention. (11th Special Day.)
- 10—12 Southern Branch National Dental Association.
- 10—12 Virginia State Dental Association.
- 11 Ohio Day.
- 11—14 American Veterans of Foreign Service. (14th Special Day.)
- 11—16 Superintendents' and Workers' Conference.
- 12 Maryland Day.
- 13 Old North West Day.
- 14 Competition of flying machine models without motor, and carrying operator.
- 14 Gospel Army.
- 14 Competition of flying devices heavier than air, with motor and operator.
- 14 National Magazine Readers' Reunion.
- 16—19 American Anti-Saloon League.
- 16—21 Jamestown Tennis Tournament.
- 16—21 South Atlantic Association Basket Ball Championships.
- 18 Vermont Day.
- 18 Wilmington, Del., Day.
- 19 Maccabee Day (Ladies).
- 19 Detroit Day.

SEPTEMBER

- 19—21 League of American Municipalities. (19th Special Day.)
- 20 World's Temperance Day.
- 21 National Temperance Day.
- 21 Missouri Day.
- 23 Robert Fulton Day.
- 25 Society of Colonial Wars.
- 25 Florida Day.
- 25—26 Society for Horticultural Science.
- 25—26 Federation of Sunday Rest Associations of America
- 25—26 American Pomological Society.
- 26 Retail Merchants of Virginia Day.
- 26—27 American Peanut Growers' Congress.
- 30—5 Farmers' Week.

OCTOBER

- 1—3 Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina Photographers' Association.
- 3 New Jersey Day.
- 4 Pennsylvania Day.
- 5 Hot air balloon competition.
- 5 Dual Meet, South Atlantic Association vs. Southern Association.
- 7—12 Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston.
- 7—9 Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Virginia.
- 8—10 National Funeral Directors' Association.
- 8—9 Fertilizer Manufacturers' Association. (9th Special Day.)
- 9 Virginia Daughters of the Confederacy.
- 10 National Congress of Mothers.
- 10—11 Grand Commandery Knights Templars (Virginia). (10th Special Day.)
- 11 Jamestown Island. Anniversary Celebration by Episcopalians of founding of first church in America.
- 11 Daughters of the American Revolution (special).
- 11—12 South Atlantic Association Wrestling Championships.
- 11—12 Sons of the Revolution (special).
- 12 Signalling competitions with balloons or kites.
- 12—20 Troop "A," Governor's Guard, Hartford, Conn.; 60 men.
- 13—14 Junior Order United American Mechanics (State Council of Virginia).
- 14—20 American Continentals, New York; 1,000 men.
- 15 Brooklyn Day.
- 15 National Apple Day.
- 15—17 Ancient and Illustrious Knights of Malta. (17th Special Day.)
- 15—18 Military Surgeons of the U. S. (15th Special Day.)
- 15—18. Grand Camp Confederate Veterans, Col. Wm. H. Stewart, Portsmouth, Va.; 1,000 men. (18th Special Day.)
- 15—20 Disciples of Christ. (17th Special Day.)
- 16 Connecticut Day.
- 16 Knights Templar of Virginia Day.
- 16—17 North Carolina Pine Association.
- 17 International League of Press Clubs.

OCTOBER

- 17—20 Virginia Christian Endeavor.
 18 National Christian Endeavor Day.
 19 Washington Day.
 19 Maryland Home-Coming Day.
 21—23 Brotherhood of America.
 22—24 National Association Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers. (24th Special Day.)
 22 Lumberman's Day.
 24 Free School Day.
 24 Jamestown Aeronautic Congress begins.
 24 Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers' Day.

NOVEMBER.

- 2 Competition of kites for altitude.
 5—7 National Council Jewish Women.
 9 Competition of kites for steepest angle of flight.
 11—13 American Federation of Labor. (13th Special Day.)
 13—14 United Daughters of the Confederacy. (14th Special Day.)
 16 Competition of kites carrying operators.
 16 Competition of balloons for altitude.
 19—22 Chesapeake Kennel Club Dog Show, in Convention Hall.
 May 20 to August 20. Airship ferry between Exposition Grounds and Warships.

Guide to Streets and Buildings

Streets to know (*see plan, pages 36 and 37*).

Running east and west.

Willoughby Boulevard, on the water front.
 Powhatan.
 Pocahontas.
 Gilbert.
 Commonwealth Avenue, South.

Running north and south.

Maryland Avenue, at the West.
 Bacon.
 Dale (from Willoughby to Powhatan).
 Commonwealth Avenue, West.
 Diggs.
 Wyatt.
 Commonwealth Avenue, East.
 Newport Way.
 Jeffries (Pocahontas to Spottiswood Circle).

Starting from the northwest corner of the grounds at the Pine Grove, all the buildings of the Exposition may be viewed by taking following routes. Cross streets are in italics.

WILLOUGHBY BOULEVARD

Eastward from Maryland Avenue.

See—

Kentucky Building. A replica of Fort Boone.

Maryland Avenue.

Inside Inn.

Private Residence.

Louisiana Building. Typical old colonial mansion.

Bacon Street.

West Virginia Coal Column, 105 feet high, representing 19 coal seams mined commercially in the State.

Mothers' and Children's Building (entrance on Bacon Street).

West Virginia Building. Reproduction of Blennerhassett mansion, where Burr repaired after duel with Hamilton.

Georgia Building. Reproduction of Bulloch Hall, at Roswell, birthplace of President Roosevelt's mother. Spot where she stood as a bride marked by mosaic flag.

Ohio Building. Adena, the first stone house erected west of the Alleghany Mountains, home of Worthington, first U. S. Senator from Ohio.

Missouri Building. See cut, page 4.

Dale Street.

Maryland Building. Replica of home of Charles Carroll, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Interior is reproduction of old Senate Chamber at Annapolis, where convention of 1786 met, and where Washington returned to Congress his commission as Commander-in-Chief, December 23, 1783.

North Dakota Building (on Dale Street).

Virginia Building. Modeled after an ideal Colonial mansion, for reception and entertainment of visitors and guests.

Pennsylvania Building. Reproduction of Independence Hall.

Commonwealth Avenue, West.

Government Building "B." For exhibits see page 28.

Mattheyses Street.

Relief Model of Panama Canal, 50 x 100 ft., showing canal completed, with locks.

Diggs Street.

Raleigh Square.

Wyatt Street.

Popham Street.

Government Building "A." For exhibits see page 23.

Commonwealth Avenue, East.

New York State Building.*Bennett Circle.***Rhode Island Building.** Replica of first capitol building of Rhode Island.**Connecticut Building.** A reproduction of the Talmadge home, the first colonial mansion erected in that State, where Washington held many councils of war. Talmadge conducted execution of Andre.**Vermont Building.** Back of Connecticut on Mataoka Place.**North Carolina Building.****Florida Building.** Ideal Florida home. Contains photographic displays of Florida resorts.**Pocahontas Inn,** a restaurant.**POWHATAN STREET**

NORTH SIDE.

Eastward from Maryland Avenue.

See—

Inside Inn.*Bacon Street.***Disciples of Christ Building.****Columbia Woodmen.****Travelers' Protective Association.***Dale Street.***Daughters of American Revolution.** On east side of Dale Street.**Old Virginia Corn Cracker Mill,** with old water shot water wheel from Western Virginia; hot corn cake restaurant in rear.**Larkin Soap Company.****Baltimore Building.****Presbyterian Historical Committee.****Grand Trunk Railway.****Walter Baker Company.****Daughters of Confederacy.** Just north of Walter Baker Co. on Commonwealth Avenue, West. Exterior is exact copy of Beauvoir, Jefferson Davis's Mississippi home. Inside is a cafe where Southern dishes are made a specialty.*Commonwealth Avenue, West.***Government Building "B."***Matthews Street.*

Smithsonian Institute. For exhibits see page 27.
Diggs Street.

Raleigh Square.
Wyatt Street.

Fisheries. For exhibits see page 26.
Popham Street.

Government Building "A." For exhibits see page 23.
Commonwealth Avenue, East.

POWHATAN STREET

SOUTH SIDE.

Going west from Commonwealth Avenue East.

See -

Machinery and Transportation, 280 x 550.
Shelby Steel Tube Company.
Pullman Company.
Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Allis-Chalmers Company.
Wyatt Street.

Lagoon.
Diggs Street.

Manufacturers and Liberal Arts, 280 x 550.
Commonwealth Avenue, West.

War Path Concessions (see page 22).
Bacon Street.

Woodmen of the World.

Baptists of America. . .
Gates Street.

Presbyterians of the World.
Maryland Avenue.

POCAHONTAS STREET

NORTH SIDE.

Going west from Jeffreys Street.

Delaware Building.

Latin American Countries.

New Jersey Building.

Model Depot Restaurant.
Bennett Circle.

Agriculture and Horticulture

Oregon, Idaho, Washington and Montana Joint Building,
of native timber from those States.

The remaining buildings on this side have already been mentioned.

POCAHONTAS STREET

SOUTH SIDE.

Going west from Jeffreys Street.

See—

Athletic Field.

Philippine Reservation. Seventy-seven Filipinos of five tribes—Tagalogs, Moros, Bagobos, Visayans and Ilocanos—that do not understand one another's language.

*Newport Way.***Graphic Arts Building.***Commonwealth Avenue, East.*

Virginia Mineral Exhibit.	} 250 x 300.
Mining Pavilion.	
Mines and Metallurgy.	

Marble column of Georgia marble.

Block of garnet weighing 500 pounds.

Marine Appliances, 20,000 square feet.

Historical Arts, 124 x 129, contains the original papers taken from boot of Major Andre; sword and watch fob of George Washington; links from hand-forged chain which was placed across the Hudson as a barrier to the British vessels during the Revolution; first charter of Albany, 1656; massive lock and key of Fort Orange (1624); embroidery by Martha Washington; quilt made by wives of the Members of the Colonial Congress, etc.

Auditorium and Administration, 150 x 250. Seating capacity, 4,000.

Education and Social Economy, 124 x 129.**Fire Proof Historical Arts,** 26,000 square feet.**Food Products,** 250 x 300.*Commonwealth Avenue, West.***War Path Concessions** (see page 22).*Gates Street.***Negro Building.**

Paintings by negro artists.

Models of patents by negroes.

COMMONWEALTH AVENUE

EAST, SOUTH AND WEST.

From the north, opposite Powhatan Street.

See—

Army and Navy Club House.

Panama and Porto Rico.

Alaska.

Oregon.

Graphic Arts.

States Exhibit Palace, 300 x 500.

Indian Buffalo Hunt, plaster cast by H. K. Bush-Brown.
Exhibits by Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Connecticut, New Jersey, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Ohio, Maryland, Kentucky, Southern Railway, C. & O. Railway, Atlantic Coast Line, and Norfolk & Western.

John Deere Plow Company.

American Locomotive Works.

J. G. Wilson Manufacturing Company.

Power and Alcohol Building.

Baldwin Locomotive Works.

Virginia Pilot Publishing Company.

Restaurants on each side of the main entrance.

Directly opposite, north, is

Lee Parade. 30 acres.

Naval Y. M. C. A.

Club for Enlisted Men. Erected by U. S. Government.

101 Ranch. Indians, Cowboys, Mexicans and ponies from 101 Ranch in Oklahoma. Seating capacity, 10,000.

Palaces of Commerce.

Union Labor Restaurant.

SPOTTISWOOD CIRCLE

From Commonwealth Avenue East, at the southwest corner of States Exhibit.

American Hydraulic Company.

Pocahontas Hospital. Pocahontas Spring in the rear.

Riverside Nursery.

Restaurant.

Arts and Crafts. Artisans producing 17th century goods and weaving material as they were made by the colonists.

Pottery Building, 48 x 50.

Model School, 35 x 45; school room, 25 x 32.

Textile Building, 53 x 88.

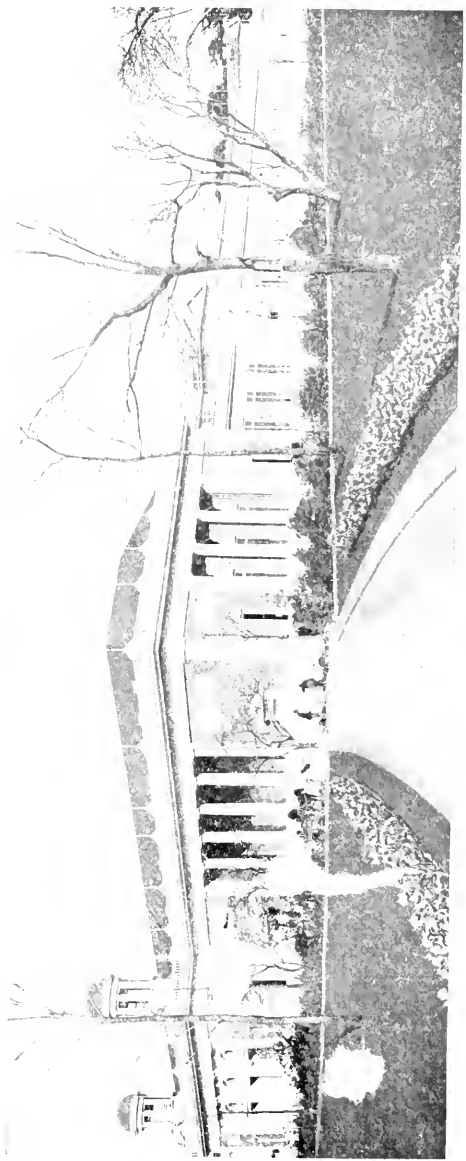
Powhatan Oak.

Copper, Silver and Wood Shop, 44 x 137.

Iron Shop, 48 x 50.

Leedy Cigar Factory.

Palmer Concrete Blocks, to the north, on Newport Way.



STATES EXHIBIT PALACE



CULVER CADETS. "STAND UP."

BENNETT CIRCLE

Going West from the Boulevard.

Massachusetts. Replica of the first State House, Boston, in which the first State Constitution was adopted, and the Constitution of United States ratified. Contains Massachusetts State Department and school exhibits.

Illinois. Contains commercial, historical and educational exhibits.

Michigan.

Connecticut State Department of Insurance.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

JEFFREYS STREET

From Commercial Pier at the end of which is Launch Depot.

See—

Life Saving Service Station. Daily demonstration of life-saving methods on Boush Creek by complete crew of ten men from regular service. They have a 34-foot self-bailing boat, run by gasoline motor. See the various kinds of boats used in the life-saving service.

FLIRTATION WALK

Along west bank of Canoe Trail, from the Philippine Reservation for over a mile. "Skidoo" Lamps.

MILITARY ROAD

Fire Department.

Exposition Military Coloring Co.

Military Encampments.

GONQUIN STREET

See—

Service Building.

Convention Hall; capacity, 5,000.

CANOE TRAIL

Two miles long; twelve feet wide from Boush Creek through the eastern part of the grounds.

WAR PATH.

The War Path concessions lie in the square bounded by Commonwealth Avenue West, West Street, Bacon Street, and Potchatan Street. See Map, page 37. Without unnecessary steps they may be visited in the following order, beginning at the corner of Commonwealth Avenue and West Street.

See—

Colonial Virginia and Burning of Jamestown. Building is replica of first Capitol building at Williamsburg.

Princess Trixie and Paul Revere's Ride.

Esquimaux Village.

Streets of Seville and El Dorado Cafe.

Pharaoh's Daughter.

Destruction of San Francisco.

The Baby Incubator with Living Infants.

The Klondike Placer Pioneer Gold Mine in Operation.

Love's Journey.

Trip to Unknown World.

Fairyland.

Florida Ostrich Farm. See them feeding.

Auto-go-round.

Beautiful Orient.

Crystal Palace.

Mirror Maze.

Bee's Railway.

Scenic Railway.

Temple of Mirth.

Shooting the Chutes.

Battle of Gettysburg.

Battle of Manassas.

Merrimac and Monitor.

Swiss Village Restaurant.

From here pass south, visiting

Japanese Village with Japanese Theatre.

Taking in the concessions on the side opposite those already seen, namely:

Pocahontas Canine Exhibit Company.

Friede Steel Lift.

Ye Old Jamestown Cafe.

Old Jamestown.

Palace of History.

Haunted Castle.

Electric Tower and Parachute.

Hell Gate.

Lee and his Generals.

Trained Wild Animals.

Tours of the World.

Here turn north to Powhatan Street and see—

Japanese Tea Garden, with Geisha girls.

Empire of India.

Aeronautic Exhibit. Competitions of photographs taken from balloons or kites; of balloons, aeroplanes or other aeronautical objects; and of meteorological phenomena; balloons, flying machines, motors, parachutes, kites and aeronautical models, toys, maps, etc.

U. S. GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS.

9.00 a. m. to 5.30 p. m., except Sundays.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING "A."

Treasury Department.

6,000 square feet.

MINT EXHIBIT.

See—

Milling machine.

Washing machine for washing metal before going to coining press.

Riddle, for drying.

Coining press, stamps all coins.

Bottle shaker, used in assaying.

Ingots and molds.

Counting board.

First coining press used by Government.

Automatic weighing machine; only one of its kind ever built; used for weighing bars of bullion and the smallest coins.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING.

See—

Press showing how paper money is printed.

Original knife used 1863 to 1899 for cutting bills in half.

Original cancelling machine.

Geometric lathe machine makes the lace work on notes.

Display of revenue and postage stamps.

Display of consols, notes, etc.

Philippine currency.

Display of every kind of bond issued by the United States.

Fractional currency.

Display of highest denominations in various sizes; \$10,000 gold certificate.

Burt's Baptism of Pocahontas on \$20,000 note.

U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

See—

X-Ray machine and electrical apparatus. Exhibits several times daily.
 Model operating room.
 Laboratory.
 Traveling laboratory.
 Macroscope showing larvae and pupae of malarial mosquitos.
 Models of quarantine stations.
 Model of yellow fever camp.
 Model of Fort Staunton Tuberculosis Sanitorium.
 Model marine hospital ward.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

See—

Different classes of vessels used in the service, from sailing craft to modern ship.
 Painting showing assistance of vessels in distress.
 Painting of Revenue Cutter Bear in Arctic ice.
 Painting of engagement during War of 1812.
 Painting of engagement during Spanish War.
 Rapid fire and automatic guns used by revenue cutters.

Postoffice Department.*4,800 square feet.*

See—

Methods of transportation.
 Stamp collections.
 Mutoscopes.
 Dead letter collection.
 Alaskan dog team and outfit.
 Working postoffice, 2,000 square feet.

Department of Agriculture.*6,000 square feet.*

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

See—

Model of stockyard operations.
 Model of plant of vats for dipping sheep and cattle to cure scabies.
 Model section of cattle steamer.
 Products.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY.

See—

Insects injurious to vegetable and animal life.
 Seeds.
 Foreign grains.

Enlarged Models of cotton boll weevil, codling moth, yellow fever mosquito, marsh mosquito, chinch bug, lady bird, fly, malarial mosquito, San Jose scale, with descriptions, insects that annoy people.

Products.

WEATHER BUREAU.

See—

Seismological record of San Francisco earthquake.

Storm warning lanterns.

Box-kites and kite-reel.

Storm warning.

Barometers, anemometers, barographs.

Vanes, etc.

Department of Interior.

6,000 square feet.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

See—

Maps of early explorations.

Original land grants bearing autographs of Lafayette, Washington, Stonewall Jackson, Grant, Lee, Lincoln, and others.

PATENT OFFICE.

See—

Original models of patents.

Charts showing methods of obtaining patents.

Models of patents showing gradual development of great inventions.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

See—

Exhibits of education in Alaska.

Charts showing progress in last quarter century.

Growth of libraries.

Teachers charts, showing sex, salaries, etc.

INDIAN OFFICE.

See—

Basketry.

Handwork of Indian pupils.

Illustrated methods of training Indians.

Models of Indian houses.

Utensils of Indians of different tribes.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Much of the exhibit is at Mines Building.

See—

Relief maps.

Continuous exhibitions of water analysis.

Lecture Hall of the Department of Interior in which is given daily the following course of lectures, with biograph and stereopticon:

1:00 p. m.—Scenes on Indian Reservations—A Katecina dance of Moki Indians, at Walpi, Ariz.; flag drill by girl pupils of the U. S. Indian School at Keams Canyon, Ariz.; a Navajo squaw weaving a blanket; a class in carpentry, U. S. Indian School, Albuquerque, N. M.; a Navajo horse race; a Navajo tug-of-war; a Crow Indian festival dance; a Navajo foot race.

2:00 p. m.—Scenes in Yosemite Valley—Stage coach from Merced passing through El Capitan meadows; panorama from Artist's Point; Bridal Veil Falls; changing horses of the limited stage coach at Wawona, en route from Raymond to Yosemite Valley; tourists descending Bright Angel Trail, Grand Canyon of the Colorado. Stereopticon views of the Yosemite Valley and of the Big Trees; stereopticon views of Interior Department reservations.

3:00 p. m.—Scenes on Indian Reservations—Horse race, Laguna, N. M.; "chicken pulling;" a foot race; a game of basket ball by the girls of the U. S. Indian School at Phoenix, Ariz.; Navajo wrestlers; pupils of the U. S. Indian School at Albuquerque, N. M.; a Crow Indian raking hay; Indian and bucking broncho.

4:00 p. m.—Yellowstone National Park—Arrival of the train at Gardiner, Mont., loaded with tourists; stage arriving at Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel; Fountain geyser; Mammoth paint pots; Old Faithful geyser; Yellowstone Lake; great falls of the Yellowstone; Troop E, Third U. S. Cavalry, leaving Fort Yellowstone for tour of the park. Stereopticon views of the Yellowstone National Park; stereopticon views of Interior Department parks and reservations.

Library of Congress.

See—

Original autographs of presidents.

Cartoons.

John Smith's history of Virginia, 1624. See cut, page 27.

Old newspapers, books, maps and music.

Original manuscripts with autographs of famous men.

Evolution of catalogues from printed book to printed card.

Bindings.

FISHERIES BUILDING.

See—

Twenty aquariums.

Salmon hatching process.

Giant clam.

Traps, weirs, seines, and other tackle.

Model fishing crew and steamer.

Mutoscopes of catching and packing cod.

Model experimental oyster clairs.

Fish oil and products.

Model Florida sponge fishery.

Model fishing boats.

SMITHSONIAN BUILDING.

See—

Model of Smith trading with Indians; life size.
 Seventeenth century dress.
 History of photography.
 Philippine pottery, basketware, weapons, etc.
 Ditto of Samoa, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska.
 Development of American fire arms.
 Development of telephone.



FROM "THE TRUE TRAVELS, ADVENTURES AND OBSERVATIONS OF CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH, ETC.," PRINTED IN LONDON 1629.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING "B."**Department of Justice.**

Original papers of the Burr treason trial.
 Fireplace made by prisoners of Atlanta penitentiary.
 Inlaid cabinet, 9,740 pieces, made by prisoners at Fort Leavenworth.
 Articles made by prisoners.
 Paintings of Attorneys-General.

Department of State

See—

Declaration of Independence (facsimile), with photographs and autographs.
 Jefferson's desk upon which he composed the Declaration of Independence.
 Articles of Confederation; portraits and autographs.
 United States Constitution, portraits and autographs.
 Monroe Doctrine documents.
 Territorial expansion of the U. S.
 Swords of Washington and Andrew Jackson.
 Buttons from Franklin's court dress.
 Eye glasses of Washington presented by Lafayette.
 Whale's tooth, treaty from Fiji.

War Department

See—

West Point Military Academy Exhibit.
 Cartridge making, continuous exhibit.
 Models of uniformed soldiers, in wax.
 Models showing development of ocean vessels in 19th century.
 Relief map, battlefield of Gettysburg.
 Relief map of Arlington National Cemetery.
 Submarine mine laying. Continuous exhibits.
 Armor penetrated by shot.
 Mountain batteries.
 Progress in development of small arms.
 Projectiles, ordnance, tents, etc.
 Gatling guns.
 Full-size model 16-inch B. L. rifle.
 Colored transparencies of scenes of American wars.
 Enlarged photographs of Moro campaign, 1903.
 Carabao and cart from Philippines.
 Alaska dog sled and harness.
 Models of fortifications and harbor defenses.
 Signal corps exhibit of heliograph, field telephone, telautograph and wireless.

Navy Department

See—

Searchlights.

Whitehead torpedo.

Models of naval vessels.

Franklin life buoy.

Sections of guns from 18-pounder of 1775 to 12-inch 45-caliber, the latest development.

Models of rapid fire guns.

Eighteen-inch cable.

Full-size model of Dunn 17,000 pound stockless anchor.

Compasses.

Shells.

Model of Annapolis Naval Academy.

Model Holland submarine boat.

Model of graving dock, with model of U. S. S. Illinois, which is docked and undocked each day.

Model of dry-dock Dewey, in which a model of the U. S. S. Kearsarge is docked and undocked at intervals during the day.

Figurehead of U. S. S. Niagara, Commodore Perry's flagship in 1855.

Model of review held in Oyster Bay, September, 1906, showing forty men-of-war and five auxiliaries.

Uniforms and equipment of Marine Corps Signal apparatus.

Cooking and messing apparatus from Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Daily lecture, with biograph, on details of ship life.



SCENE ON WAR-PATH.

What the Exposition Commemorates

Rightly to appreciate the achievements of Jamestown's pioneers it is necessary to review the history of the days intervening between 1607 and 1619. America, which had been a treasure mine of Spain, had long been eagerly eyed by another great power, England, and after the victory over Spain's great fleet, the Invincible Armada, the thoughts of England were turned more strenuously westward. It is necessary to go back a few years before 1607 that the beginning of the movement may be traced. In 1584 Sir Walter Raleigh obtained a charter for the colonization of Virginia and he sent his two captains, Amadas and Barlowe, to explore the coast and chart the rivers flowing into the sea. After their return Raleigh dispatched the first set of colonists under Sir Ralph Lane. This party remained a year in the new land, but made no progress toward a permanent settlement. Many of them died from fever or were killed by Indians, and Sir Francis Drake, admiral, brought back the survivors in 1586. The next year and five years later similar expeditions started and similarly failed. For ten years nothing was accomplished toward effecting an English entry into America. In 1602 Bartholomew Gosnold commanded a company whose purpose was to locate a settlement. However, he did not land, but charted some new coast articulations and promontories, discovered a few islands, surveyed what is now New England and called it North Virginia; then returned to Great Britain. Gosnold's report started a torrent of discussion over the advisability of colonization and the most acrimonious debates ensued. From rostrums and pulpits eloquent orations were delivered favoring or opposing the settlement of Virginia. Companies were organized and abandoned; dates for sailing were settled and forgotten, but in December, 1606, a party left England who were destined to give not only to their own land but to the world a splendid Christmas gift.

Three of Raleigh's captains commanded three frigates which bore the party. In tiny craft they braved tempestuous seas and biting gales; they voyaged to an unknown port where danger waited to give them welcome. In the bravest hearts terror must have lurked at times, but the men who were to colonize Virginia pursued their voyage to the end and landed at Jamestown and to them is due the United States, and to them also is due a much larger meed of glory, namely, the credit of sowing the seed whose plant was to grow and spread until it embraced the greater part of civilization, for the example of popular government at Jamestown and later in the United States has led to other nations essaying the trial of this system, and the contented patriotism which is a strong asset of most modern governments may be traced to the share that the people have in their own ruling.

From early in December, 1606, until the 26th of the succeeding April they were on the sea. On that day they entered between the two Virginia Capes, naming the southern Henry, after the Prince of Wales, and the northern Charles, after his brother. Doubtless, the same monumental sand dunes backed Cape Henry in those days that stand guard to-day, and it may be that these mountain-like formations attracted the adventurers

because they landed at the Cape, but were soon attacked by savages and driven back to their ships. The next morning they proceeded to Hampton Roads and anchored just inside that splendid harbor at a sheltered place which they named Point Comfort. Some days after they proceeded up the wide, noble river which empties into Hampton Roads, first called Powhatan and later denominated James river, after the monarch, first of that name, who then ruled England. They landed finally, May 13th, on a peninsula which juts into the James about thirty-five miles from its mouth, and named the place Fort James. Later it was called James City, still later Jamestown. Long since the water has washed away the neck which connected the body of the peninsula with the main land. For nearly two centuries it has been an island, for more than two centuries it has been abandoned. Two fires desolated the town, one kindled during Bacon's Rebellion in 1676, the other an accident twenty years later. After the second fire the seat of government was moved to Williamsburg in 1698.

Having landed, the pioneers erected a tent and nailing a rude board between trees they made a reading desk for their chaplain, the Reverend Robert Hunt, a courageous clergyman of the Church of England. In this elementary structure was heard the first service and first sermon in the English tongue on American soil.

One hundred and five settlers remained at Fort James and these set to work to hew trees for houses and palisades, and to clear land for farms and gardens. The work of the pioneers was frequently interrupted by savage attacks, and their energies were sapped by fever and lack of sustenance. When a few months later Newport arrived from England with his first supply of men and provisions, but thirty-eight were alive out of the original one hundred and five. They made treaties with the Indians which were broken by the savages and food was scarce since few of the Englishmen were farmers. It was largely due to John Smith, the heroic leader of the colony, that the men held out as long as they did. This strange character never feared work nor allowed others to shirk it.

An untimely accident having deprived the colony of his valuable services it nearly came to an end. Smith's successor had not the ability, courage or prestige to rule as he had done. There was a turbulent element in his company which he could not control and they were brawlers rather than fighters. They began to assume an aggressive attitude toward the Indians, who did not rate them higher than their real value. The result of aggression opposed to contempt was that trading parties bent on peaceful measures were massacred and with the advent of spring, 1610, famine stared the colonists in the face and there were more houses in Jamestown than occupants for them. Five hundred men were left when Smith sailed to England, sixty greeted Gates, Simmons and Newport when they arrived from the Bermudas in May, and they were a haggard, disheartened, starved, cadaverous, miserable group of maniacal-looking men and women. To continue at Jamestown seemed impossible. It appeared that Raleigh's dream would not be realized. By popular vote it was decided, though the bravest among them shed tears at failure, that James Fort must be abandoned, and on the 7th day of June, while the drums

rolled a dirge, cabins were stripped, effects were packed, belongings removed, and the dejected aggregation boarded the pinnaces and cleared for home. When they reached Hampton Roads a small sail was seen far below and every eye was strained to see what manner of boat it was. Could it be the longboat of the white or the canoe of the Indian? Nearer they came and finally they saw the new Governor's own longboat. His ships were in the Roads. The settlers returned to their village, and there was enacted one of the most pitiful, yet dramatic scenes in the world's history, when the settlers stood erect in military fashion on the following Sunday to present arms to Lord Delaware, who had heard their story, and as he landed from his boat, fell on his knees and thanked the God of Might that his fortunate coming had saved Virginia.

After that summer day in 1610 there was never a question concerning the continuance of the Virginia colony. Before the arrival of Lord Delaware the settlement had been ruled by more or less despotic measures. Under Smith the despotism had been beneficent if not benevolent. Under other governors the despotism had been the tyranny of weak men. Strong authority was needed to hold the worthless in subjection and cause them to be producers, for the colony had always been operated on a communistic method and this system is eminently unfair to the bees because the drones share in the profit of their labor. Even despotism could not make this Utopian idea feasible and although Delaware supported the plan it was abandoned by Sir Thomas Dale, who succeeded him, with the result that the drones worked to some extent, the industrious worked still harder, and the colony prospered.

After Dale came the still more liberal Yeardley, and Virginia smiled. Cattle and sheep were raised, crops were planted and harvested; poultry received attention and pigs were kept in many pens. Horses were brought over and utilized for travel and for farming. In addition to these necessities of life, tobacco, which was destined to become the standard of value and exchange, was cultivated on a large scale. Instead of starvation plenty was the order of the day, and Virginia offered inducements to immigrants sufficiently attractive to impel their coming. The pioneers had conquered dangers and were living in comparative affluence. They had no particular dread of savages to engage their thoughts, nor were they fearful as to their food supply. They had a magnificent territory granted to them by a charter extending for four hundred miles on the Atlantic, two hundred north and two hundred south from the Capes, westward to the Pacific.

It was not so much the extent of territory which interested the colonists, they had enough to occupy their attention in holding and developing the small strip they had settled, but their charter had given to them all the rights of natural born Englishmen, the first of which was the right of self-government. They insisted on this privilege and the Virginians received recognition, for in the old wooden church at Jamestown in June, 1619, Governor Yeardley summoned the first legislative body ever called in America and formally opened the General Assembly of Virginia. This Assembly was not an entirely independent body. It could originate measures but could not enforce them without the consent of the company. On the other hand, the company could not enforce any law not accepted

by the Assembly. It was not absolute independence, but it was a long step in that direction. In form this Assembly was modeled after the English Parliament, an upper and lower house, the lower called the House of Burgesses, the higher, the Council.

This Assembly made the people of the colony proud of their home, confident of themselves and loyal to the mother country, and the success of their government impelled others of their race to hazard colonies which likewise prospered. From Jamestown grew all the settlements that overspread Virginia, and Virginian prosperity induced the settlements which covered the coast from Florida to Canada.

—From a prospectus issued by the Jamestown Exposition Company.

By the President of the United States of America ***A Proclamation***

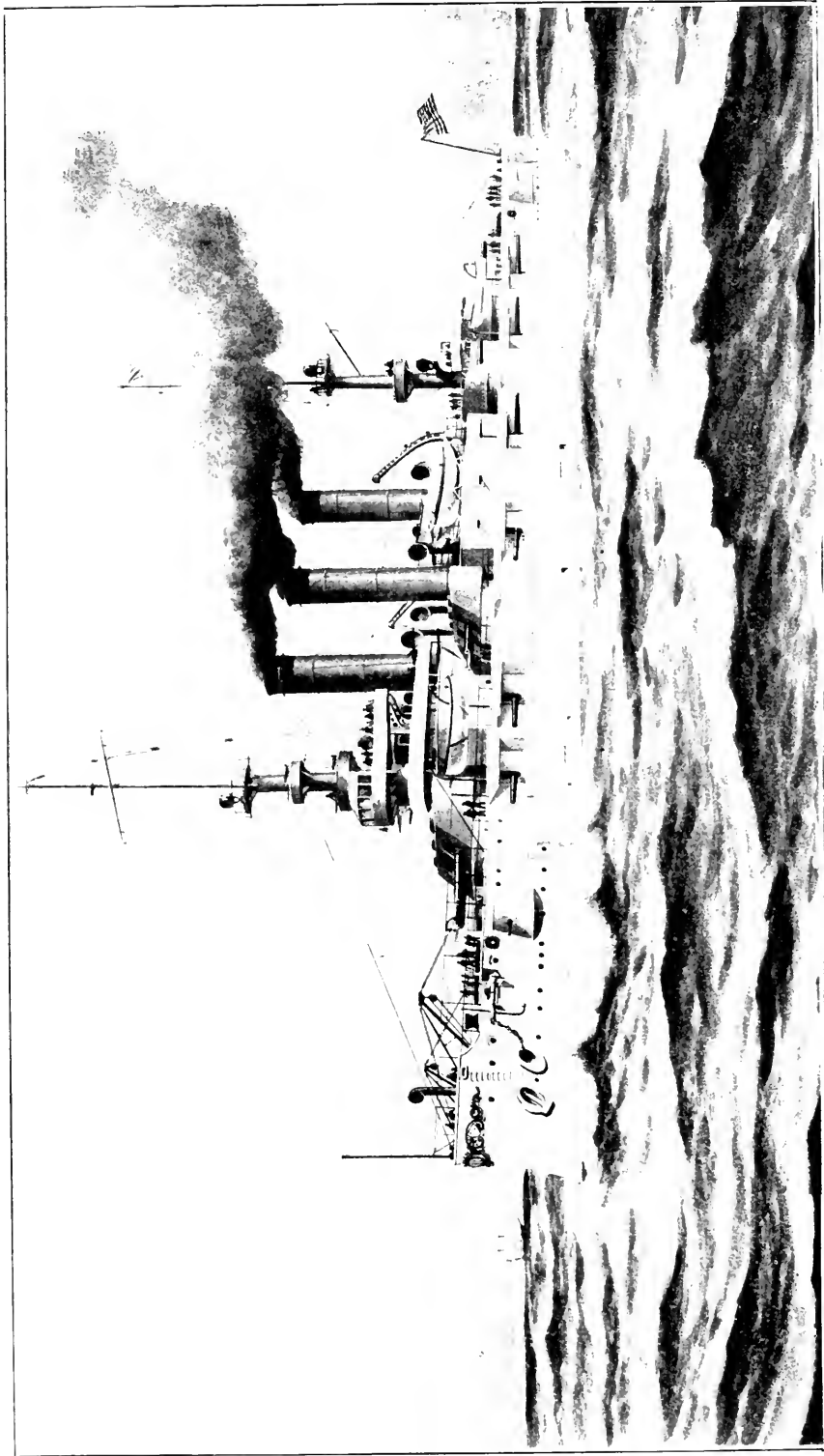
WHEREAS the Congress of the United States has passed an Act approved March 3, 1905, and entitled, "An Act To provide for celebrating the birth of the American nation, the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people on the Western Hemisphere, by the holding of an international naval, marine, and military celebration in the vicinity of Jamestown, on the waters of Hampton Roads, in the State of Virginia; to provide for a suitable and permanent commemoration of said event, and to authorize an appropriation in aid therefor, and for other purposes."

And Whereas Section 3 of the said Act reads as follows:

"Sec. 3. The President of the United States is hereby authorized to make proclamation of said celebration, setting forth the event to be commemorated, inviting foreign nations to participate by the sending of their naval vessels and such representation of their military organizations as may be practicable. . . ."

Now, therefore, I Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the said Act, do hereby declare and proclaim that there shall be inaugurated, in the year nineteen hundred and seven, on and near the waters of Hampton Roads, in the State of Virginia, an international naval, marine and military celebration, beginning May 13, and ending not later than November 1, 1907,* for the purpose of commemorating, in a fitting and appropriate manner, the birth of the American nation, the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people on the American Continent, made at Jamestown, Virginia, on the thirteenth day of May, sixteen hundred and seven, and in order that the great events of American history which have resulted therefrom, may be accentuated to the present and future generations of American citizens. And in the name of the Government and of the people of the United States, I do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of an event which has had a far reaching effect upon the course of human history, by sending their naval vessels to the said celebration and by making such representations of their military organizations as may be practicable.

*Dates changed by Act of Congress, approved February 9, 1907.



U. S. S. *Louisiana*. THE U. S. S. *Connecticut*, NOW FLAGSHIP OF REAR ADMIRAL EVANS IN HAMPTON ROADS, IS A TWIN OF THE *Louisiana*.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 29th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and five, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-ninth.

[SEAL.]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President: ALVEY A. ADEE, *Acting Secretary of State.*

War Ships

Among the foreign countries that have accepted the invitation of President Roosevelt and have declared their intention to participate in the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the first English settlement in America, are: Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Russia, France, Japan, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Spain, Sweden, Greece, Brazil, Argentine Republic, Venezuela, Mexico, Chile, Dominican Republic, Salvador, Peru, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Costa Rica and Panama. While there are no official figures as to the exact number of foreign war vessels that will participate, the number will be large.

Following is a list of the United States naval vessels that have been assigned anchorage off the Jamestown exposition grounds, with their class and commanders:

(Designations—A, armored cruiser; B, battleship; C, cruiser; D, torpedo boat destroyer; T, torpedo boat; M, monitor; X, auxiliary.)

ATLANTIC FLEET

REAR ADMIRAL ROBLEY D. EVANS, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Name of Vessel.	Class.	Displacement. Tons.	Names of Flag and Commanding Officers.
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FIRST SQUADRON, FIRST DIVISION.

Connecticut	B.	16,000	Capt. H. Osterhans.
Louisiana	B.	16,000	Capt. A. R. Conden.
Maine	B.	12,500	Capt. N. E. Niles.
Missouri	B.	12,500	Capt. E. C. Pendleton.

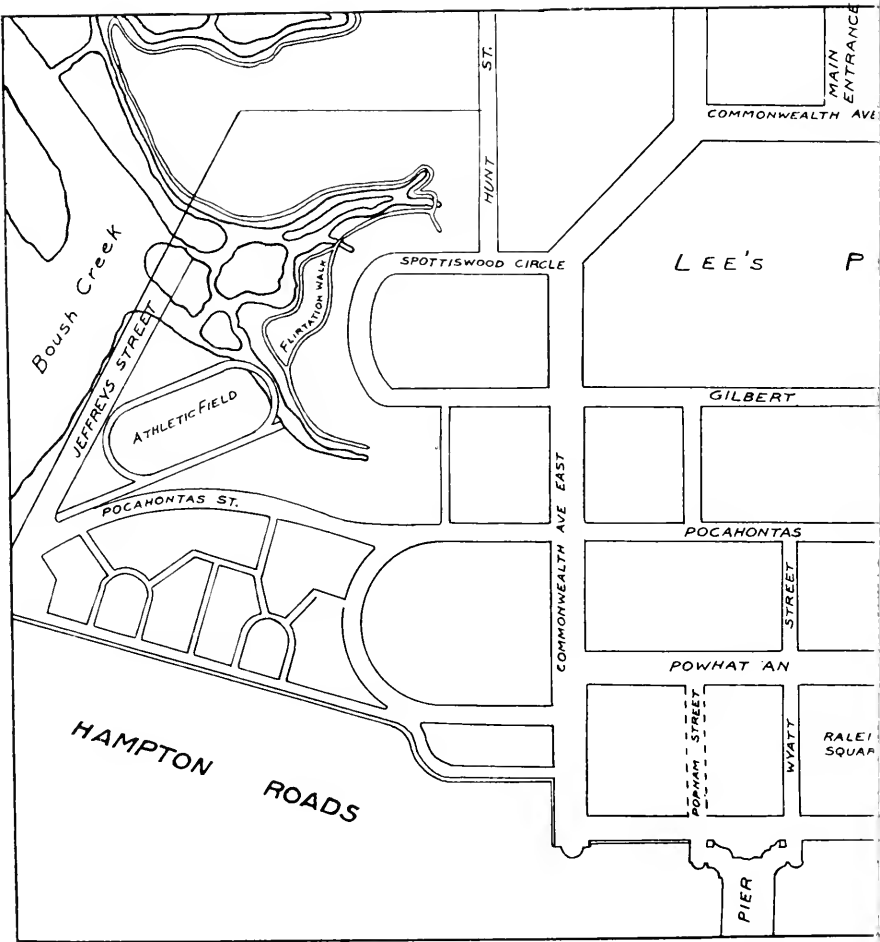
SECOND DIVISION, REAR ADMIRAL C. M. THOMAS.

Virginia	B.	14,948	Capt. S. Schroeder.
Rhode Island	B.	14,948	Capt. C. G. Bowman.
New Jersey	B.	14,948	Capt. W. W. Kimball.
Georgia	B.	14,948	Capt. R. G. Davenport.

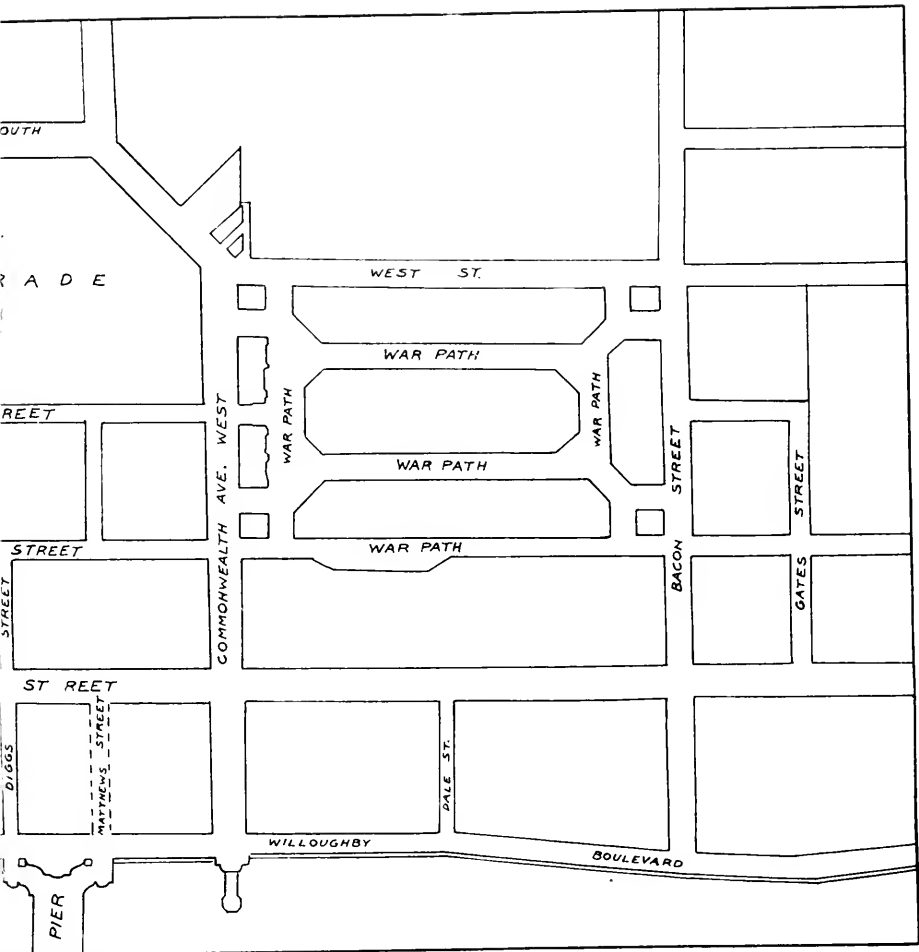
SECOND SQUADRON, REAR ADMIRAL C. H. DAVIS.

THIRD DIVISION.

Alabama	B.	11,552	Capt. S. P. Comly.
Illinois	B.	11,552	Capt. G. Blocklinger.
Kentucky	B.	11,520	Capt. E. B. Barry.
Kearsarge	B.	11,520	Capt. H. Winslow.



STREET PLAN



THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS.

FOURTH DIVISION, REAR ADMIRAL W. H. EMORY.

Ohio	B.	12,500	Capt. L. C. Heilber.
Minnesota	B.	10,000	Capt. J. Hubbard.
Iowa	B.	11,340	Capt. H. McCrea.
Indiana	B.	10,288	Capt. D. H. Mahan.

CRUISERS.

St. Louis	C.	9,700	Comdr. N. R. Usher.
Washington	A.	14,500	Capt. J. D. Adams.
Tennessee	A.	14,500	Capt. A. G. Berry.
Denver	C.	3,200	Comdr. W. B. Caperton.
Cleveland	C.	3,200	Comdr. J. T. Newton.

DESTROYERS, LIEUT. COMMANDER E. A. ANDERSON.

Hopkins	D.	408	Lieut. A. G. Howe.
Hull	D.	408	Lieut. T. C. Hart.
Stewart	D.	420	Lieut. J. E. Hellweg.
Truxtun	D.	433	Lieut. J. V. Babcock.
Whipple	D.	433	Lieut. F. Woods.
Worden	D.	433	Lieut. V. S. Houston.

TORPEDO BOATS

Stringham	T.	340	Lieut. W. McDowell.
Blakely	T.	190	Lieut. C. E. Courtney.
DeLong	T.	190	Lieut. W. S. Miller.
Stockton	T.	200	Lieut. J. H. Tomb.
Wilkes	T.	195	Lieut. A. W. Johnson.

STEAMER SHIPS

Brooklyn	C.	6,315	Capt. A. P. Nazro.
Texas	P.	6,215	Comdr. G. R. Clark.
Montomoh	M.	3,990	
Canopus	M.	2,100	

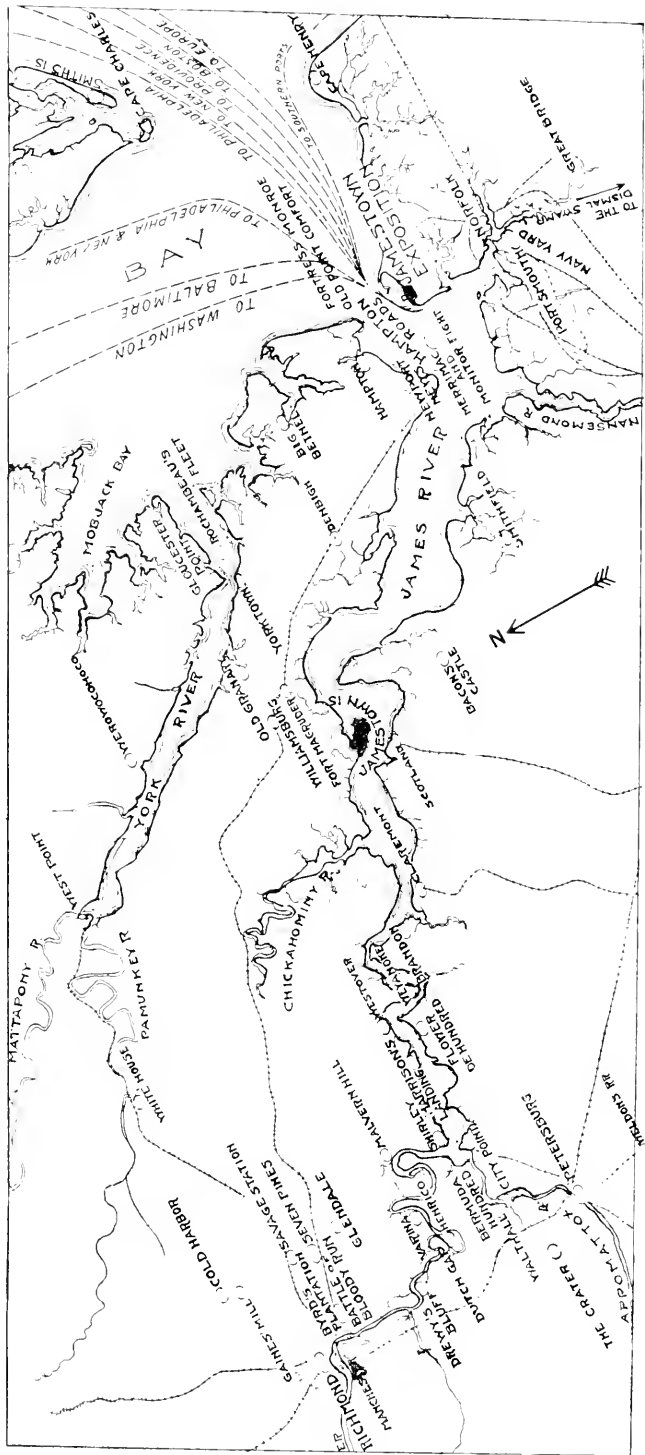
AUXILIARIES.

Glacier	X.	2,910	Comdr. F. M. Bennett.
Arctusa	X.	3,310	

HISTORIC

VIRGINIA





HISTORIC TIDEWATER VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA

Six miles south of Washington, on the Potomac.

Take ferry from foot of Seventh Street, or electric car from Pennsylvania Avenue and 13½ Street, Washington.

See—

Washington's pew, Nos. 59 and 60, in Christ Church.

Robert E. Lee's pew.

Braddock House, open daily except Sunday. Here Braddock's expedition was decided on.

City Hall, containing lodge room where Washington presided as Worshipful Master.

ARLINGTON

Four miles from Washington. Originally owned by Martha Custis Washington. Later inherited by wife of Gen. Robert E. Lee, who lived there when Civil War broke out. Bought by Government for \$150,000. Take Pennsylvania Avenue (Washington) car west via Aqueduct Bridge.

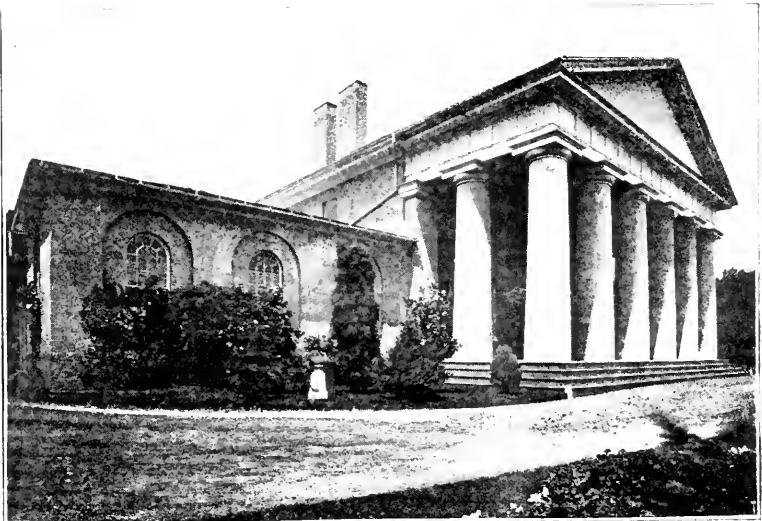
See—

National Cemetery, open every day from sunrise to sunset.

Custis-Lee Mansion, built 1802; see cut.

Temple of Fame

The Unknown Dead.



ARLINGTON. CUSTIS-LEE MANSION.



CAPE HENRY, VA., LIGHTHOUSES AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATION.

CAPE HENRY

Six miles from Virginia Beach. Reached by trolley or rail. Round trip tickets from Norfolk, 25 cents. Newport's flotilla first anchored in America, and made their first landing April 26, 1607.

Lynnhaven Bay, famous for oysters, is just west. Off Lynnhaven Bay is Witch Duck Inlet, into which Grace Herwood was thrown for witchcraft in 1705.

At Norfolk, take Norfolk and Southern Railway (northern route).

See—

Lighthouse, erected 1691; see cut.

New Lighthouse.

Wireless Telegraph Station.

Spot where English landed in 1607, marked by a stone tablet; see cut, opposite.

Mammoth Fog Horn.

United States Signal Service.

United States Life Saving Station.



CAPE HENRY, VA. TABLET ON OLD LIGHTHOUSE.

CHARLOTTESVILLE

One hundred miles northwest of Richmond, on the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Southern Railways.

Lewis and Clark born here.

See—

University of Virginia, founded by Jefferson.

Monticello—home of Jefferson, three miles southeast.

Montpelier—home of Madison.

Ash Lawn—home of Monroe.

Lodge and country place of Theodore Roosevelt.

DISMAL SWAMP

Lake Drummond, "The Lake of the Dismal Swamp," by Tom Moore, written at Norfolk. Reached from Suffolk.

FORT WOOL

Rip-Raps.

In entrance to Hampton Roads. Not garrisoned.

HAMPTON

On Hampton Roads, opposite the Exposition grounds.
Indian name, Kecoughtan, oldest continuous settlement of Englishmen in America.

See—

National Soldiers Home.

Institute for Indians and Negroes.

St. John's Church, the third oldest church in the State.

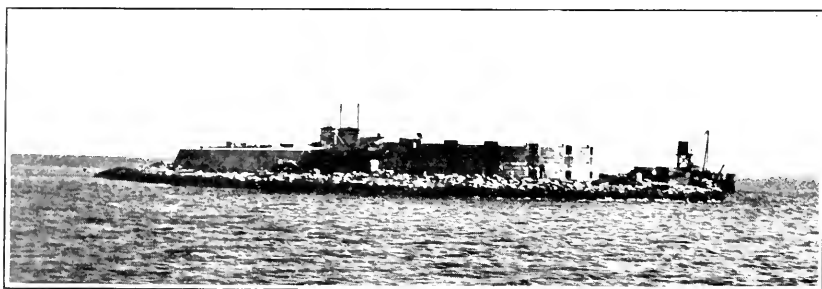
Pembroke Farm—ancient black marble monuments.

Symmes-Eaton School, the first free school established in America.

HAMPTON ROADS

The largest and best land-locked harbor on the Atlantic Coast.
Merrimac and Monitor battle fought here March 8, 1862.

Hampton Roads Yacht Club is on Willoughby Spit, east of
Exposition Grounds.



FORT WOOL. IN THE ENTRANCE TO HAMPTON ROADS.

JAMES RIVER

See—

Amphill. First iron works in America. Destroyed and inhabitants massacred March 22, 1622.

Dutch Gap Canal, made by Gen. Benjamin F. Butler.

Varina, home of Pocahontas after marriage to John Rolfe.

Curl's Neck, home of Nathaniel Bacon, Jr., leader of Bacon's Rebellion.

Malvern Hill. Lafayette camped here in 1781. Civil War battle, July 1, 1862.

Bermuda Hundred. The original town on this site was built by Sir Thomas Dale, 1611. Third town erected in Virginia.

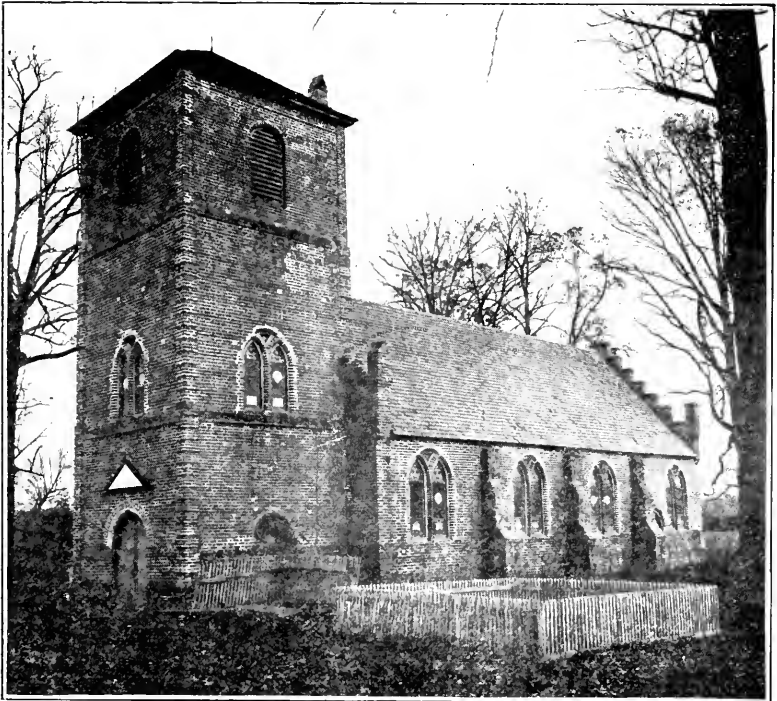
Shirley, built 1642, estate of the Carters. Birthplace of Anne Carter, wife of Light Horse Harry Lee and mother of Robert E. Lee.

Cawsons, birthplace of John Randolph.

City Point. Charles City founded here by Sir Thomas Dale in 1614; was destroyed in the massacre of 1622. Grant's headquarters here have been purchased and are maintained by the Government at Philadelphia in Fairmount Park.

Berkeley, birthplace of William Henry Harrison.

Westover, built in 1737, home of Col. William Byrd; occupied by Arnold, Cornwallis and General Pope.



SMITHFIELD, VA. LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Sherwood Forest, President Tyler's home.

Brandon, estate of Harrisons. Mansion the oldest colonial architecture in Virginia.

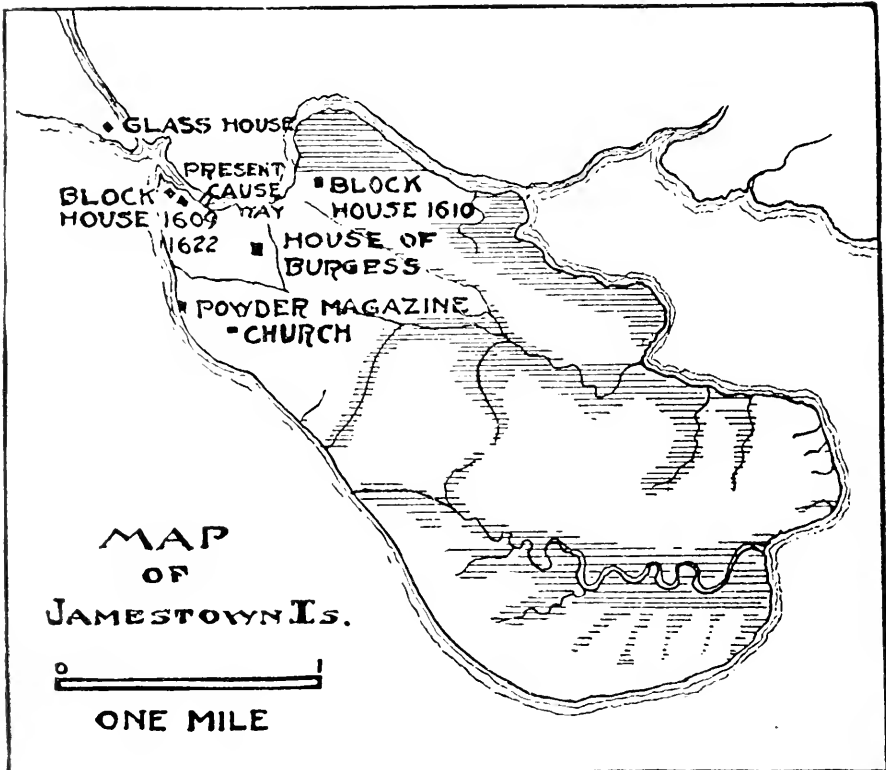
Claremont. Grave of Benjamin Harrison, signer of Declaration of Independence, recently discovered. The mansion built by Col. Wm. Allen is an exact duplicate of the one at Claremont, England, in which Queen Victoria was born.

Jamestown Island.

Smithfield. St. Luke's Church, built 1632; the second church built in Virginia, standing the oldest Protestant church in America. Graves of soldiers of Bacon's Rebellion. See cut, page 45.

JAMESTOWN ISLAND

Nearly opposite Williamsburg. Thirty-two miles from mouth of the James River. May be reached via Williamsburg, from which it is seven miles. Automobile road from Williamsburg. First permanent settlement, May 13, 1607.



The original landing place was about 1,500 feet to the west of the present wharf, and was swept away by the lapping waters of the river many years ago. The rest of the island lies today very much as it did then. According to Ralph Hamor, an early secretary of the colony, it was two and three-quarters miles long and from 300 yards to one and one-quarter miles wide. A neck of land at first connected it with the mainland, but this was washed



JAMESTOWN ISLAND. TOMBS IN CHURCH-YARD. THE TOMB OF MRS. COMMISSARY BLAIR, NOW RAISED SEVERAL FEET OUT OF THE GROUND BY AN OLD SYCAMORE, WAS RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN SO RAISED SEVERAL INCHES MAY 13, 1807, THE SECOND CENTENARY JUBILEE OF THE SETTLEMENT OF JAMESTOWN. THE TOMB WAS THEN NEARLY A HUNDRED YEARS OLD.



JAMESTOWN ISLAND. OLD CHURCH TOWER.

away in the succeeding years and left "the island of James Cittie" as we now see it. They were religious, these early settlers, and one of their first acts on landing was to stretch an old sail-cloth on a tree and give thanks to God that they had at last reached this paradise of their dreams. The company included "fifty-four gentlemen, four carpenters, and twelve laborers." See map, page 46.

See—

Ruined tower, built between 1676 and 1684; 18 feet square, 30 feet high.

The older church was of hewn timber.

Old graveyard with historic tombs.

Restored church, see page 6, May 11.

Monument to Colonists by United States; cost \$50,000. Cornerstone laid May 13, 1907.

Counterpart of home and grounds of Sir Walter Raleigh (D. A. R.).

Statue of Pocahontas, unveiled June 25, 1907, by the Pocahontas Memorial Association.

Monument to John Smith, erected by Virginia.

Brass tablet on wall of restored church; a replica of that placed over Smith's grave in St. Sepulchre's, London.

Museum of historic relics.

Foundation of Governor's mansion.

Foundation of House of Burgesses.

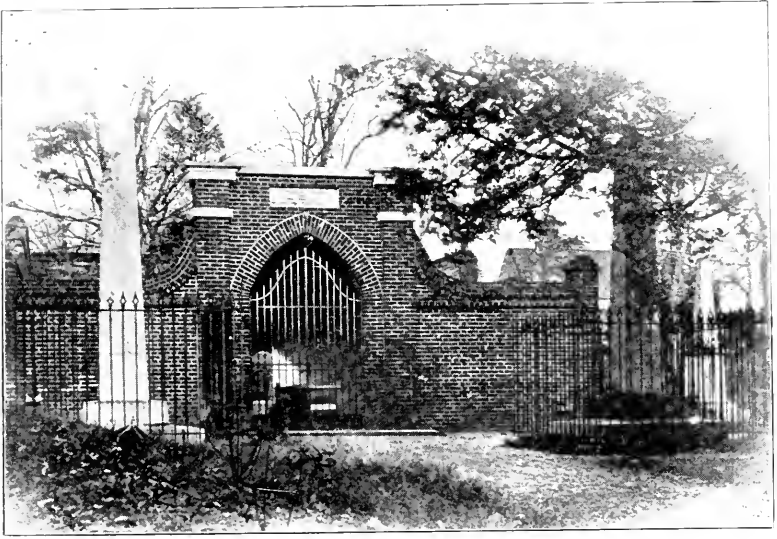
Old powder magazine.

Ruins of Ambler Mansion.

Earthworks of the Civil War.



MOUNT VERNON, WASHINGTON'S HOMESTEAD, BUILT IN 1743. ENLARGED BY WASHINGTON 1786.



MOUNT VERNON. TOMB OF GEORGE AND MARTHA WASHINGTON. SITE SELECTED BY WASHINGTON. HIS REMAINS WERE TRANSFERRED HERE FROM THE OLD TOMB IN 1831.

MOUNT VERNON

Sixteen miles south of Washington on Potomac. Two hundred acres of original estate of 8,000 acres. Take steamer from foot of Seventh Street (Washington), or electric line from Pennsylvania Avenue and 13½ Street. Open week days from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m.

See—

Tomb of Washington; see cut.

Personal relics of George and Martha Washington.

Original furniture.

Harpichord of Nellie Custis.

Embroidery frame of Nellie Custis.

Key of Bastile, presented by Lafayette.

Washington's dress swords, flute, and spectacles.

Rug presented by Louis XVI.

Death chamber with original furniture.

NEWPORT NEWS

Five miles from Exposition grounds, at mouth of James River, on north shore.

Largest dry-dock in the world.

Greatest shipyard in the country. Plant covers 120 acres; ships building. Cost \$15,000,000.

Take Tidewater Navigation Co. from various points; or Chesapeake and Ohio steamer from Norfolk.

NORFOLK

On the Elizabeth River, which is an arm of Chesapeake Bay, the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, and the Dismal Swamp Canal, 116 miles from Richmond by water; 90 miles in direct line. Five miles from Exposition. Site visited by Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition in 1585. Founded August 16, 1682.

Railroads:

Atlantic Coast Line. Depot, Mathews, cor. Water; ticket office, 171 Main.

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. Depot, foot of Brooke Avenue; ticket office, 69 Granby.

New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk. Depot, foot of Brooke Avenue; ticket office, 69 Granby.

Norfolk & Southern. Depot, Park Avenue, cor. Claiborne Avenue; ticket office, 12 City Hall Avenue.

Norfolk & Western Railway Co. Depot, east end Main; ticket office, 171 Main.

Southern Railway. Ticket office, 69 Granby Street.

Baltimore & Ohio. Ticket office, 10 Granby Street.

Union Ticket Office, 2 Granby Street.

Steamboats:

Weems Steamboat Company, to Fredericksburg.

Old Dominion Line. Daily service for New York, from Company's wharf, Norfolk, every week day at 7 p. m. Virginia Division (Night Line), every evening between Norfolk and Richmond. Steamers Berkeley and Brandon leave Company's wharf 7 p. m., stopping at Newport News in both directions.

Baltimore Steam Packet Co. Old Bay Line. Baltimore and points north, east and west. Steamers Virginia, Alabama and Georgia.

Chesapeake Line. Steamers Atlanta and Augusta to Baltimore and points north, east and west.

Clyde Steamship Co. Direct steamers to Philadelphia Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

- Merchants and Miners Transportation Co. Direct for Boston and Providence. Boston—Sundays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 p. m. For Providence—Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 p. m.
- Norfolk and Washington Steamship Co. Daily for Washington and Alexandria.
- Virginia Navigation Company. James River by daylight. For Richmond, Petersburg, Claremont, Old Point, Newport News, and all James River landings direct.
- Water Belt Line. To Exposition and Old Point Comfort. Foreign lines to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Hamburg, Belfast, Cuba, Mexico. Lines to points on Hampton Roads and contiguous waters of Virginia and North Carolina.

Hotels:

- Algonquin, 182-186 Granby Street.
- Atlantic Hotel, Main, cor. Granby.
- Burgess, 102-104 Boush.
- Central House, 283-287 Main.
- Colonial, Granby Street.
- Emmet House, 89 Church.
- Gladstone, 453-455 Main.
- Lynnhaven, Granby Street.
- Hotel Fairfax, City Hall Avenue, cor. Randolph.
- Hotel Lorraine, Granby, cor. Tazewell.
- Hotel Neddo, Plume, near Granby.
- Mansion House, 9-15 Union.
- Monticello, Granby, cor. City Hall Avenue.
- Pine Beach Hotel, opposite Exposition grounds.
- Stag (The), 25 Bank.
- Stag Hotel, 108 Commercial Place.
- Terminal Hotel and Café, 120 Plume.
- Union Hotel and Restaurant, 35 Brewer.
- Welcome Hotel, 221-227 Main.
- Victoria, Granby Street.

Restaurants:

- Auditorium, Main Street.
- Atlantic Hotel Café and Rathskeller, 14 Granby.
- Hudson's English Kitchen, 347 Main.
- Jamestown Café, 19 City Hall Avenue.
- Jones, James, 221-227 Main.
- Linn's Café, 134 Plume, Board of Trade Building.

Monticello Hotel, Granby, cor. City Hall Avenue.

St. Elmo Café, 96 Roanoke Avenue.

Union Hotel and Restaurant, 35 Brewer.

Tazewell Café, 6th floor Tazewell Building, Granby and Tazewell.

See—

St. Paul's church, erected 1739. Under the eaves, partially imbedded, is the cannon ball fired from Lord Dunmore's frigate, Liverpool, in the attack of January 1, 1776.

Norfolk Academy—one hundred years old.

OCEAN VIEW

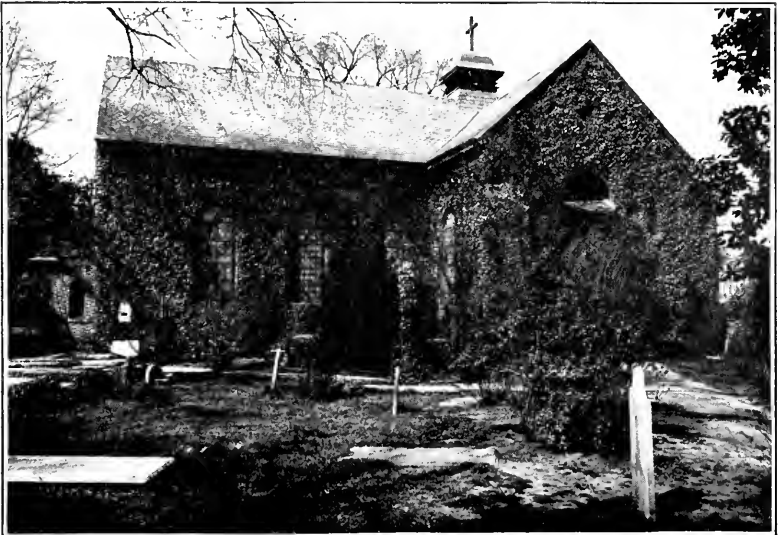
Three miles from Exposition grounds.

Point where Federal troops landed in the Civil War.

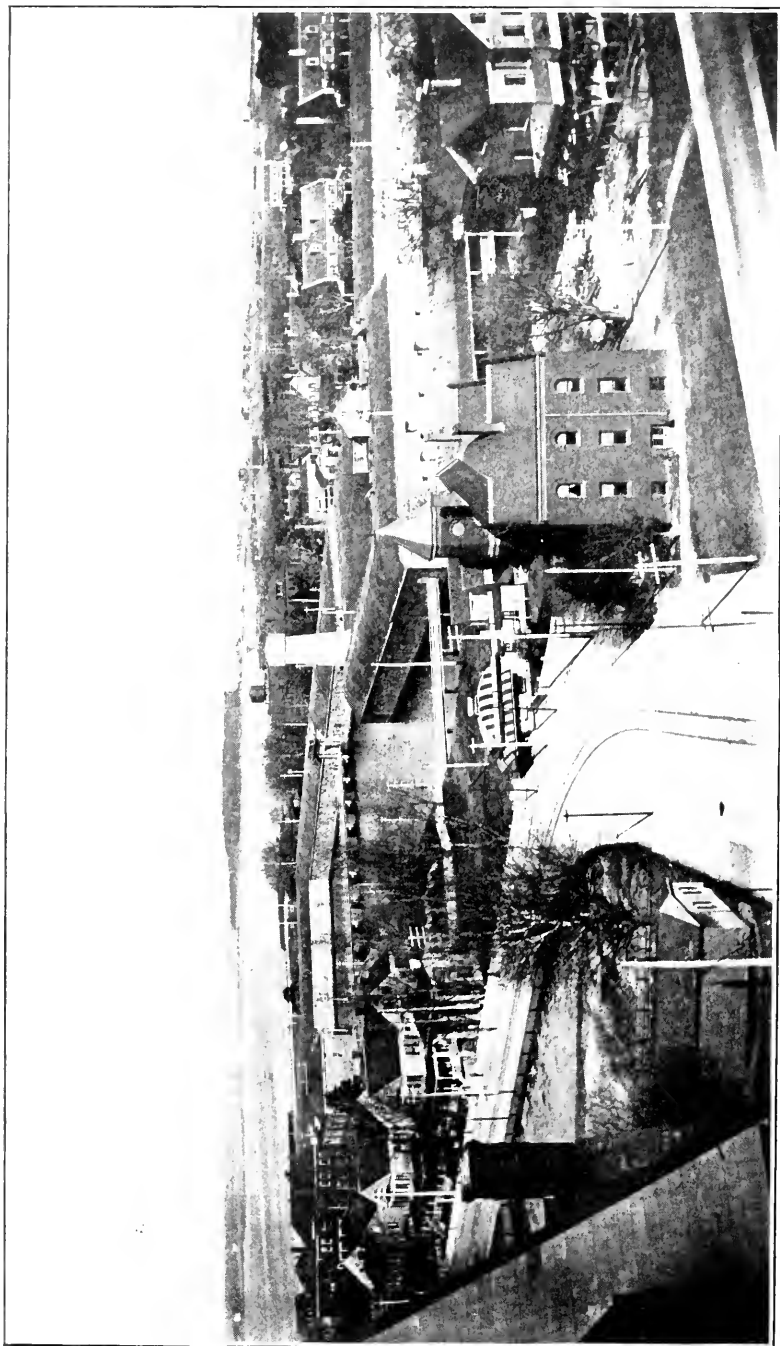
Fishing and Bathing.

Willoughby Spit, near by, is the home of the Hampton Roads Yacht Club.

At Norfolk, take Norfolk and Portsmouth Traction Co. or Bay Shore Line, via Ghent and Virginia Place.



NORFOLK, VA. ST. PAUL'S CHURCH. A PARTIALLY IMBEDDED CANNON BALL UNDER THE EAVES.



OLD POINT COMFORT, VA. — FORTRESS MONROE.

OLD POINT COMFORT

Named Poynt Comfort by Christopher Newport, whose ship, after being driven by storms along the Carolina Coast, found anchorage here. Used as a military post in 1630.

Fortress Monroe, largest American fort, laid off in 1817. Garrison: 6th, 13th, 35th, 41st, 58th, 69th, 73d and 118th Companies Coast Artillery. Six miles from Exposition Grounds. Originally a palisaded fort, planned in 1614. Fort is irregular hexagon; covers eighty acres; two sides facing the water front. A wide moat surrounds it. The walls are of granite, thirty-five feet high. Reached from Norfolk or Portsmouth by Tidewater Navigation Company.

See—

Sand batteries and disappearing guns.

Casement No. 3 where Jeff Davis was imprisoned.

Parade grounds. Evolutions of troops at stated hours.

Museum of trophies and curiosities.

Hotel Chamberlin.

PORTSMOUTH

Eight miles from Expositions grounds. Opposite Norfolk on the Elizabeth River. Founded in 1753.

See—

Norfolk Navy Yards, blown up by Federal troops in 1862. Cost over \$20,000,000.

Largest United States Naval Hospital.

Training Station for enlisted men.

Reserve Torpedo Flotilla Station.

RICHMOND

Known as Byrd's Plantation during colonial days. One hundred and fifteen miles south of Washington; 90 miles from mouth of James River, at the head of tidewater.

Transportation lines:

Norfolk and Western, Chesapeake and Ohio, Seaboard Air Line, Southern Railroad, Atlantic Coast Line; Virginia Navigation Company, Old Dominion.

See—

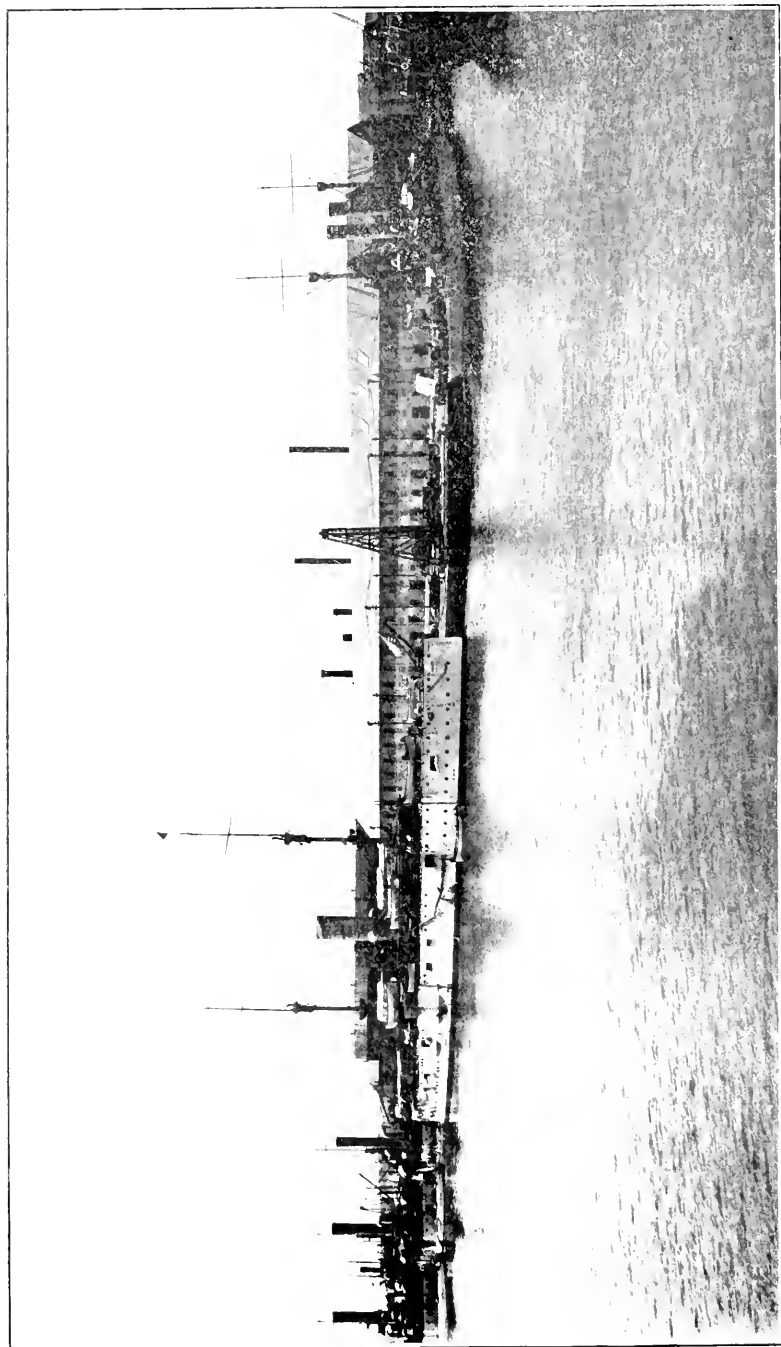
Capitol Square on Shockoe Hill, 12 acres.

State Capitol, patterned after Maison Quarriés of Nismes. Begun in 1779, cornerstone laid 1785; State Legislature convened in it October, 1789.

The original statue of Washington by Houdon.

Bust of Lafayette, by Houdon.

Bird's-eye view of city from dome.



PORTSMOUTH, VA. NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Governor's Mansion.

Bronze Statue of Stonewall Jackson, by Foley.

Statue of Washington by Thomas Crawford; of the pieces at the base, John Marshall, George Mason, Andrew Lewis and Thomas Nelson were made by Randolph Rogers. Crawford completed Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry.

Henry Clay monument.

State Library, contains original Virginia Bill of Rights, parole signed by Cornwallis at Yorktown, and Virginia ordinance of secession.

Old Bell House.

City Hall, of Richmond granite.

Home of Jefferson Davis (Confederate Museum).

Oldest house in Richmond, stone building on Main Street; built in 1737 by Jacob Ege; now a historical museum.

Valentine Museum, containing over 100,000 archaeological specimens.

St. John's Church, built in 1740, where Patrick Henry made his famous "Give me liberty or give me death" speech in 1775. In the churchyard is the grave of George Wythe, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

View from Chimborazo Hill.

View from Gamble's Hill.

Soldiers' Home.

Bronze equestrian statue of Robert E. Lee, by Mercie, in Lee Circle.

General Lee's residence, occupied by Virginia Historical Society.

St. Paul's Church (church President Davis and General R. E. Lee attended).

Monumental Church. On this site the Constitution of the United States was ratified by the Convention of Virginia, 1788.

Soldiers' and Sailors' monument.

Jefferson Davis monument.

Chief Justice Marshall's house.

Howitzer monument.

Libby Prison site.

Castle Thunder site.

Old Stone House, Washington's headquarters.

Powhatan; place of rescue by Pocahontas of Captain John Smith.

Hollywood Cemetery. Soldiers' Monument to Confederates. Tomb of ex-President Monroe; graves of ex-President Tyler, Jefferson Davis, Commodore Mathew F. Maury, John Randolph of Roanoke, General J. E. B. Stuart, General George E. Pickett, General Fitzhugh Lee.

VIRGINIA BEACH

Six miles from Cape Henry.

Thirty minutes from Norfolk by trolley and rail. Take Norfolk & Southern Railway (Southern route). Round trip tickets from Norfolk, 25 cents.

Seaside resort.

Surf bathing.



WILLIAMSBURG. FIRST THEATER IN THE UNITED STATES. THE FIRST PLAY GIVEN WAS "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE," SEPTEMBER 5, 1752. LEWIS HALLUM, LATER A LEADING AMERICAN ACTOR, ESSAYED A MINOR PART, BUT WAS OVERCOME BY STAGE FRIGHT.. ONE MUSICIAN WITH A HARPSICORD CONSTITUTED THE ORCHESTRA.



WILLIAMSBURG, VA. FIRST MASONIC BUILDING.

WILLIAMSBURG

Forty-eight miles east by south of Richmond on Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad; 35 miles from Old Point Comfort; 27 miles from Newport News.

Established in 1632. First incorporated town in United States. Colonial and State Capitol, 1699-1779.

See—

William and Mary College; chartered 1693; burned 1705, 1859, 1862. Restored each time on the old walls. Occupied by troops, 1781; also by Federal troops in the Civil War. Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, William H. Harrison, John Tyler, John Marshall, Edmund Randolph and Winfield Scott were graduates of the college.

Foundations of House of Burgesses. Here Patrick Henry delivered in 1765 his "Caesar-Charles I" speech. Monument erected by Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities with names of prominent patriot burgesses.

Bruton Parish Church, built in 1678; rebuilt in 1715 successor to Middleton church, organized 1632; oldest English church now in use in this country.

Two communion services, one gift of George III, the other gift of Queen Anne.

Font at which Pocahontas was baptised, from Jamestown.

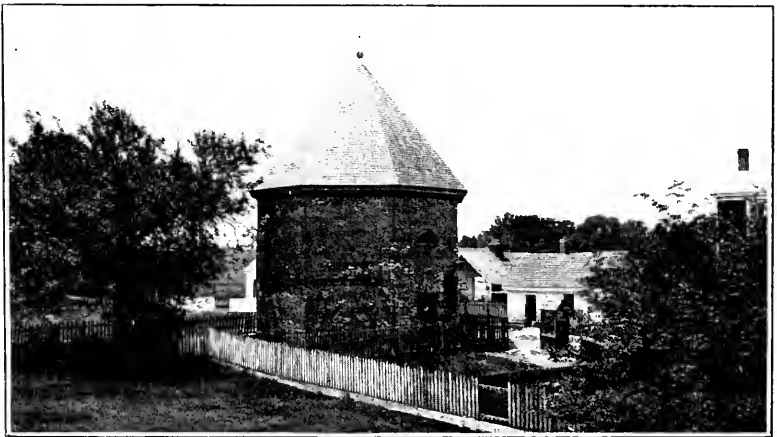
Links in bible; gifts of Edward VII and President Roosevelt.

Restored memorial pews.



WILLIAMSBURG. BRUTON PARISH CHURCH.

- Court House, planned by Sir Christopher Wren; built in 1769.
- Old Powder Horn, built during the administration of Gov. Alexander Spotswood, 1714.
- Home of Chancellor George Wythe; headquarters of General Washington, 1781.
- Fort Magruder.
- Home of William Wirt.
- Home of Edmund Randolph, Secretary of State during Washington's administration.
- Home of Peyton Randolph, first President of the Continental Congress, 1774.
- Home of Hon. John Blair, Judge of the United States Supreme Court; appointed by Washington.
- President's house at the college of William and Mary; accidentally burned during the occupation of the French troops, while en route to Yorktown, 1781, and rebuilt by Louis XVI out of his private exchequer.
- Bassett Hall; home of Hon. Burwell Bassett; also of John Tyler, President of United States, 1841.
- Site of the famous Raleigh Tavern, burned in 1859.
- The Six Chimney Lot, where Washington made love to Martha Custis.
- Yew tree planted by Martha Custis.
- Martha Custis' kitchen.
- Poor Debtors' Prison
- Site of the Colonial Palace, now occupied by the Matthew Whaley Model and Practice School.
- Site of the first theater in America, built 1716. See cut, page 58.
- The Brafferton Building, on the college campus, erected in 1723; formerly used as an Indian School, the first in America.
- Eastern State Hospital for the Insane; oldest in America; built in 1758.
- First Masonic building in United States. See cut, page 58.



WILLIAMSBURG. OLD POWDER HORN.

YORK PENINSULA AND VICINITY

Battle Grounds:

Big Bethel—June 10, 1861.

Lee's Mill—April 28, 1862.

Yorktown—September and October, 1781; April 5th to May 4, 1862.

Williamsburg—May 5, 1862.

Malvern Hill—July 1, 1862.

White Oak Swamp—June 30, 1862.

Fair Oaks—May 31 and June 1, 1862.

West Point—May 7, 1862.

Petersburg—June 19, 1864; March 25, 1865.

Monitor and Merrimac—March 9, 1862.

Dutch Gap Canal.

Drewry's Bluff.

Craney Island—June 22, 1813.

YORKTOWN

Seventy miles southeast of Richmond on the York River.

On the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond, and the Old Dominion Steamship Lines.

Famous for sieges of 1781 and 1862.



YORKTOWN, VA., FIRST CUSTOM HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.

See—

Centennial Monument, erected 1881, dedicated to soldiers who won surrender of Cornwallis in 1781.

Monument marking spot of surrender of Cornwallis. See cut, page 39.

Nelson Mansion.

Swan Tavern, opened in 1722.

Temple Farm.

Old Moore House, where terms of surrender of Cornwallis were arranged.

Ruins of church built in 1660.

Oldest Custom House in the United States.

National Cemetery.

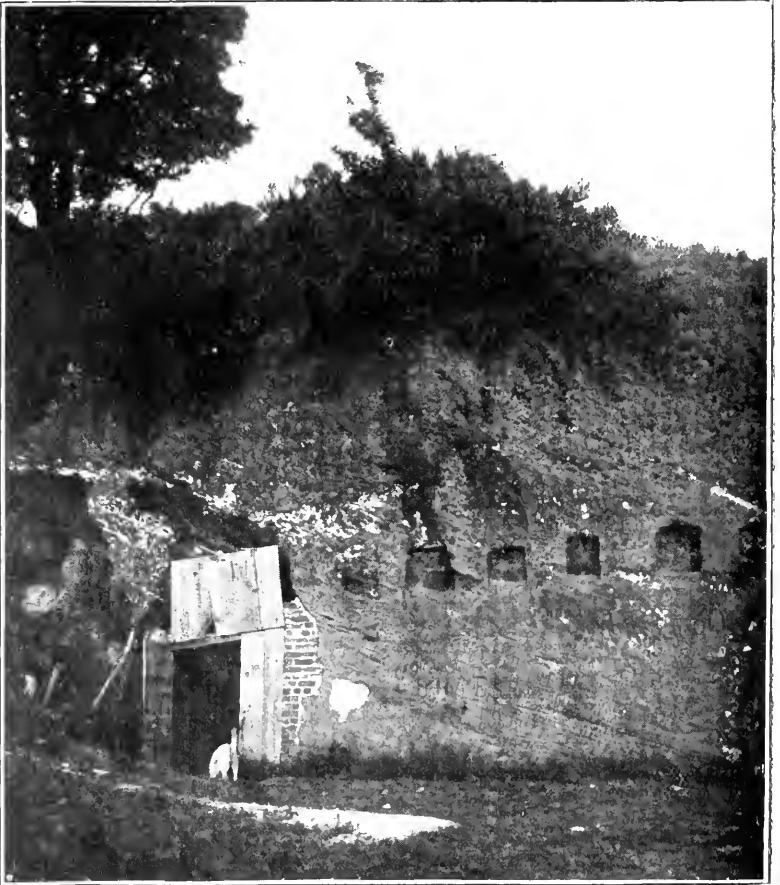
Cave where Cornwallis took refuge during bombardment. See cut.

Remnants of Washington's breastworks.

White House, on Pamunkey River, a reproduction of the one in which Washington was married, and on the same site.

Old stone house, on ridge of Ware Creek, built by Jamestown settlers as retreat in case of Indian uprising.

Powhatan's chimney.



NEAR YORKTOWN, VA. CORNWALLIS'S CAVE.



WASHINGTON



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Washington

- Library of Congress.** Open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. on week days; from 2 p. m. to 10 p. m. on Sundays and certain holidays. A guide to the mural decorations can be bought at the door for 10 cents.
- Carnegie Library.** Ninth Street and New York Avenue. 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.
- White House.** 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
- Capitol.** 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Authorized capitol guides should be employed to explain all objects of interest.
- Treasury.** 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Official guides conduct parties of visitors from 10:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 1 to 2 p. m.
- Bureau of Engraving and Printing.** 9 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. On 14th Street, south of Monument. Guides in building.
- State, War and Navy Building.** The State Department occupies the south end; the Navy the east; War, the north and west. Most of the objects of interest usually on exhibition are at the Jamestown Exposition. In the Library of the Department of State is Jefferson's rough draft of the Declaration of Independence. Above it a facsimile of the Declaration. The original signed Declaration and the original Constitution of the United States are preserved in a safe in this Library. See Diplomatic Reception Room.
- Patent Office.** 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. See Museum of Models on second floor, showing inventions in all stages of development.
- Pension Bureau.** 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. See vast court where inauguration balls are held.
- Botanical Garden.** 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. East of Capitol. See the rare exotics.
- Corcoran Gallery of Art.** 9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m.; 1:30 to 4:30 p. m. on Sundays. Closed July 1st to September 30th. Admission free Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays; other days, 25 cents. Catalogues at Gallery.
- Washington Monument.** Five hundred and fifty-five and one-half feet high. 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. Elevator carries visitors without charge.
- Government Printing Office.** 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. Largest printing office in the world. Visitors are conducted by guides.
- Smithsonian Institution.** 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Take 7th Street cars.
- National Museum.** 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Adjoining the Smithsonian.

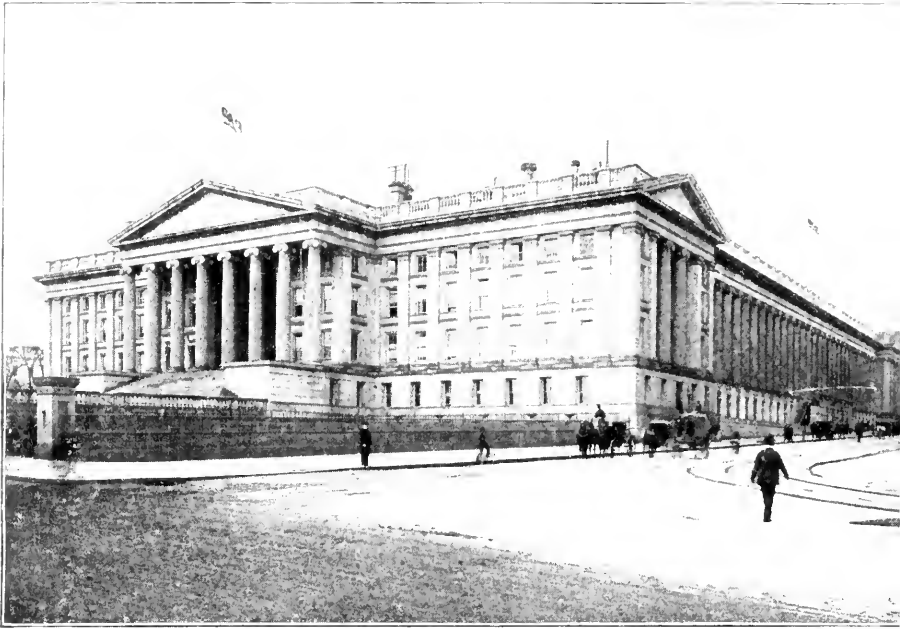
- Fish Commission.** 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sixth and B, S. W.
- Army Medical Museum.** 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Seventh and B, S. W. See the exhibits of injured flesh and bones, skeletons, etc.
- Department of Agriculture.** Twelfth and Mall. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. See rare trees on grounds.
- Navy Yard.** 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Take Pennsylvania Avenue cars, going east. Local guides. See Museum and Long Tom.
- Naval Observatory.** 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Take Georgetown cars on F Street.
- Soldiers' Home.** 9 a. m. to sunset. Take 7th or 9th Street cars.
- Key House.** Near Aqueduct Bridge, Georgetown, on route to Arlington. Take Pennsylvania Avenue cars, going west. Home of author of Star Spangled Banner.
- Oldroyd Lincoln Museum.** 516 10th Street; all day. House where Lincoln died. Admission 25 cents. Do not miss it.
- Foreign Embassies:**
- Italy—1400 New Hampshire Avenue.
 - Austria-Hungary—1304 18th Street.
 - France—1640 Rhode Island Avenue.
 - Germany—1435 Massachusetts Avenue.
 - Brazil—1710 H Street.
 - Russia—1634 I Street.
 - Japan—1310 N Street.
 - Mexico—1415 I Street.
 - Great Britain—1300 Connecticut Avenue.
- The numerous houses that are famous** as the houses of great men, past and present, can best be noted from sight-seeing automobiles.
- In the suburbs:**
- Mount Vernon; see page 50.
 - Alexandria; see page 41.
 - Arlington; see page 41.
- Zoological Park.** All day. Take 14th Street cars and transfer at U Street, or Mount Pleasant cars on F Street, going west. Open every day. Of unusual interest. One hundred and sixty-seven acres.
- Cabin John Bridge.** Take Georgetown car going west on F Street, and transfer at end of line. A beautiful seven-mile ride along the Potomac. Bridge is 420 feet long, containing one of the largest stone arches in the world.



THE CAPITOL—FROM THE NORTHEAST.



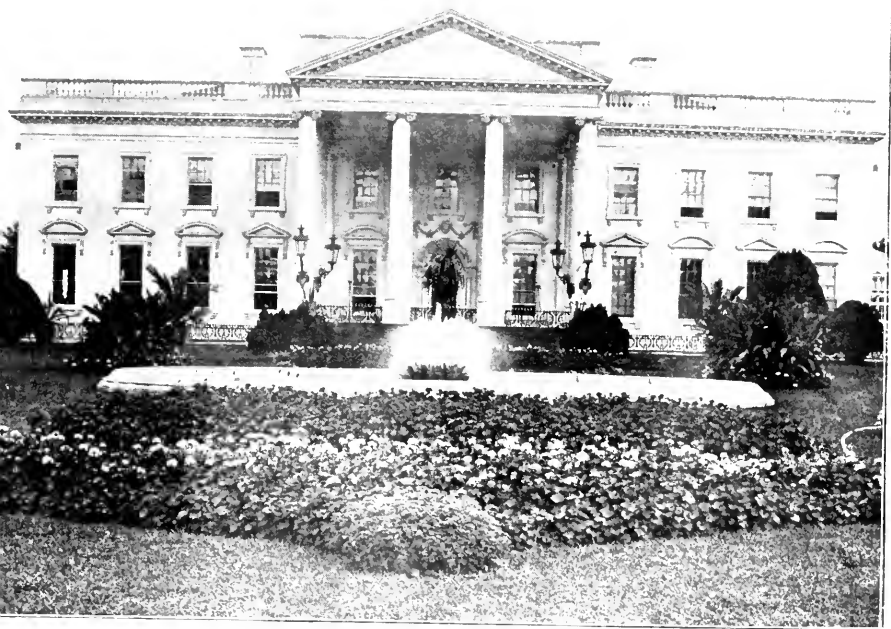
THE CAPITOL—FROM THE SOUTHWEST.



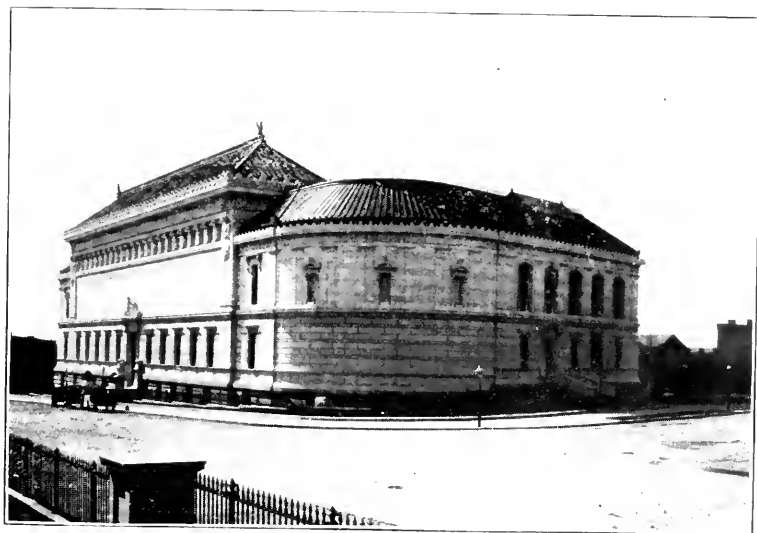
UNITED STATES TREASURY.



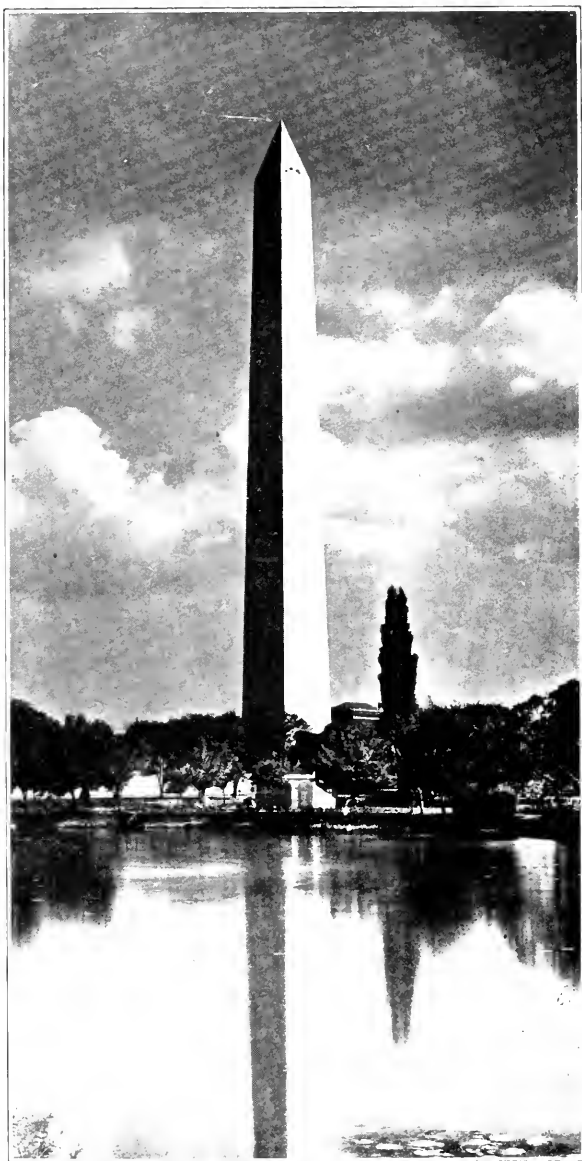
CABIN JOHN BRIDGE. ONE OF THE LARGEST SINGLE SPANS OF MASONRY IN THE WORLD. OVER CABIN-JOHN RUN.



THE WHITE HOUSE.



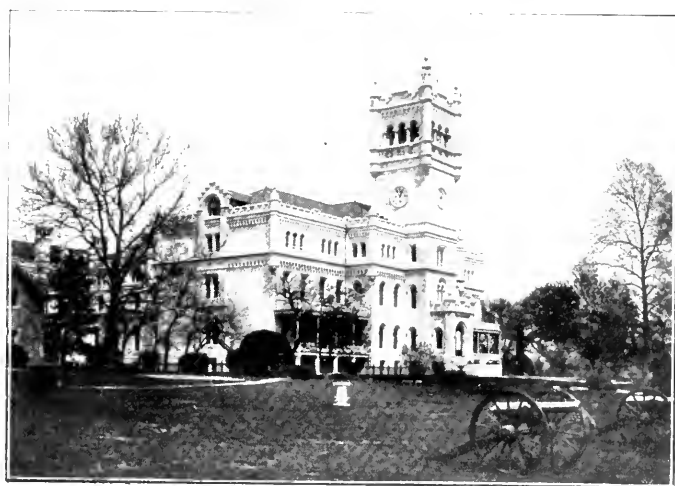
CORCORAN ART GALLERY.



WASHINGTON MONUMENT.



STATE, WAR AND NAVY BUILDING.



U. S. SOLDIERS' HOME.



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION GROUNDS.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY
J. G. WOOD CO. INC.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



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1850