

U. S. SENATOR

ROBERT C. BYRD

PRESENTS

A TOUR

OF

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE NATION'S CAPITAL





Washington, D. C., is an unusual city. Not only is it a city of monuments commemorating great American figures and deeds of the past; it is also the center of our institutions of government, and the seat of all foreign embassies and legations accredited to our Nation. At the same time, it is a repository of great works of art and of natural history, and of the evidence of mechanical and industrial evolution. It also holds in its trust the noble documents that are the wellsprings of our freedoms and liberties--the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

The Nation's Capital is a fascinating city that invites you to walk her Malls, to stroll along her river banks, to sit on her benches and to think of the great American traditions which are symbolized everywhere about her.

Your tour of Washington starts from this room, Suite 342, in the Old Senate Office Building.

As you leave this room, go to your left to the nearest elevators, and take one to the basement level of this building. Follow the signs which direct you to the subway--a system of electrically powered cars that will carry you to the basement of the United States Capitol.

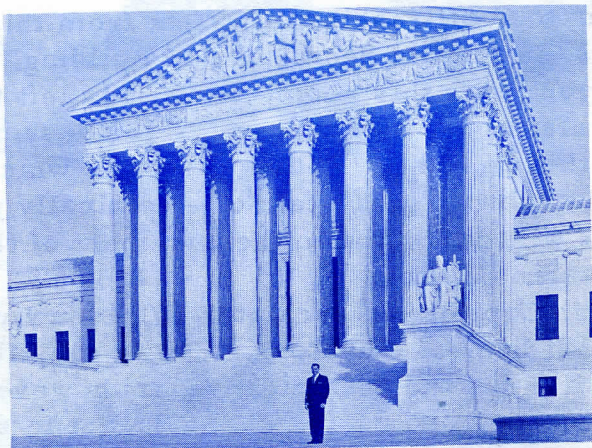
At the Capitol, an escalator will carry you to the nearest bank of elevators. These can take you to the gallery of the Senate Chamber; however, stop at the main floor first, for you will want to see Statuary Hall, with its busts and figures of great Americans, and the Rotunda, with its tremendous paintings of historical events, and the colorful frescoes on its high, rounded ceiling.

## Page Two

Tours of the Capitol are available from the Rotunda for a small fee, and the accredited guides will explain the significance and meaning of the many frescoes, paintings, and other art works. They also will delineate for you the history of the building, its wings and its rooms.

Of course, you are free to wander around on your own, and the "Pass" which you have received from my office will enable you to enter the gallery of the Senate Chamber, where you may hear debate on pending legislation.

When you leave the Capitol from the east side of the Rotunda, be sure to notice the large bronze doors. They are really extra special, for on them are depicted the life of Christopher Columbus, and his discovery of America.



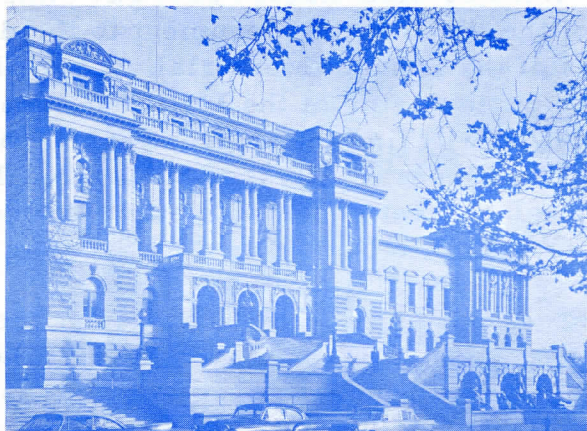
EQUAL JUSTICE UNDER LAW is assured to all Americans by the United States Supreme Court. The building, which is constructed of white marble, portrays the dignity and solemn importance of the highest court of the land.



## Page Three

Directly across from the Capitol grounds, and to the left, is the United States Supreme Court, dressed in gleaming white marble and fronted with imposing columns. Here, where the constitutionality of laws and lower court decisions are tested, the rights and liberties of Americans have been safeguarded since the establishment of our Republic. The offices of the Chief Justice and the Associate Judges are in this building, and when the Court is in session--usually in the early afternoon--you are free to walk in and sit down, to watch and listen.

To the right of the Supreme Court is the Library of Congress, a granite building designed in Italian Renaissance style. It is the world's largest library, and now contains more than 11 million books and



**WORLD'S LARGEST LIBRARY**, housing more than 30 million items, including first editions, rare books, documents, maps, photographs, orchestral scores, art works, and the like, the Library of Congress is a priceless center for research, and is open to use by all Americans.

pamphlets, housed in a total of 36 acres of floor space, on more than 250 miles of shelves. There are interesting frescoes and paintings on the main floor, as well as exhibits of various kinds. The lower floor usually has superb American exhibits, very worthwhile seeing.

Behind the Library of Congress is the Folger Shakespeare Memorial Library, an impressive American shrine in memory of the great English poet. This building not only contains a vast collection of Shakespeareana and contemporary Elizabethan literature, but an adaptation of an Elizabethan theater as well. To browse through this Library will prove a rewarding experience.

On the opposite side of the Capitol, known as the "West Front," is the Mall, whose greensward and tree-lined streets stretch past the imposing obelisk of the Washington Monument to the distant colonades of the Lincoln Memorial. There is much to be seen on each side of the Mall, but at the very start of it you will find the impressive, bronze Memorial to "General" Ulysses S. Grant. This is the second largest equestrian statue in the world, and stands against a background of charging horses and Union soldiers pulling cannons.

Before proceeding up the Mall, turn back and look at the Capitol. See how it sits on "The Hill" like a monument to the glory and greatness of America. Observe the Statue of Freedom on top of the dome, and how it not only caps the beautiful symmetry of the Capitol, but also symbolizes our heritage. This view is one you will never forget.



## Page Five



"A BEAUTIFUL SYMBOL OF A VIBRANT REPUBLIC." That is what the Capitol of the United States has been called by a visiting foreign dignitary. The impressive structure, surrounded by sweeping lawns, trees, and flowering shrubs, sits on a hill that dominates much of the District of Columbia. The north wing contains the Senate chamber. The chamber of the House of Representatives is in the south wing. In the two chambers, legislation affecting the welfare of the nation is debated and acted upon.

Several blocks beyond the Grant Memorial, and on the right, is the National Gallery of Art, a large windowless building constructed of rose-white marble. Here are housed many valuable

paintings, from wall size to tiny miniatures, as well as etchings, wood, bronze, and stone sculptures. You will observe that the lighting in the building is all artificial, and planned so that each piece of art work can be fully appreciated. The statue of Mercury in the Rotunda of this building is centered in a gracious marble fountain. (There is a reasonably priced snack-bar in the lower level of the building. )

The Archives Building stands off to the left side of the National Gallery of Art, on the corner of 7th Street and Constitution Avenue. Here are housed all the permanent records of the Federal Government. As you enter this building on Constitution Avenue, you will see two of history's most important documents--the original parchments of the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States. Of course, there are other historical documents on exhibit; but none will stir you so much as will those faded documents of our Republic.

Leave the Archives building by way of Pennsylvania Avenue, for one block to your left is the Justice Department building, headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Here, free tours are conducted twice daily--at 10:30 a.m., and at 2:30 p.m. You can visit the F. B. I. Crime Laboratory, which contains many weapons tagged with the names of the criminals to whom they belonged. This collection of criminal weapons is said to be the largest of its kind in the world. There are also other displays and points



## Page Seven

of interest to see--all of which will confirm your belief that with the F. B. I. on the job, the country's law breakers can only end up where they belong, which is in jail.

When leaving the Justice Department building, turn right on 9th Street and walk one block to Constitution Avenue. Across the Avenue, centered between 9th and 10th Streets, is the gray, granite building of the Museum of Natural History, also known as the Smithsonian Institution. Here on exhibition are varied fossil collections of the many species of reptiles and mammals which roamed the earth many thousands of years ago. There are also exhibits of early man and his habitats, as well as life-like exhibits of American Indians and their handiwork. You will also want to see the famous President Theodore Roosevelt Animal Exhibit, the display of precious gems, the meteorites from the sky, and literally hundreds of other fascinating displays.

Ask a guard at the Museum to direct you to the Madison Drive exit of the building, for directly across the Mall, in red stone, Romanesque style architecture, is the original building of the Smithsonian Institution--the National Museum of Arts and Industries Building. On display in this building are several million exhibits covering a multitude of subjects. You can see the gowns worn by all of our First Ladies at their husbands' inaugural ceremonies as well as the uniforms, gifts, relics, and so forth, of Washington, Lincoln, Grant, and other American notables of yesteryear. Then, too, on



A CONTRAST OF PAST AND PRESENT ERAS, the Smithsonian Institution, built in the mid-19th Century, is now fronted by gleaming rockets of the mid-20th Century. Inside the Romanesque building, which faces the Mall, are many exhibits of industrial progress in the United States.

display is one of the first steam engines with its train of tiny passenger cars; the first Franklin printing press; the first telegraph instrument, as well as the first telephone, sewing machine, automobile and airplane. Orville Wright's famous "Kitty Hawk" hangs from the ceiling, as does Lindbergh's "Spirit of St. Louis."



## Page Nine

By walking to your left, as you leave the National Museum of Arts and Industries, and following the curved sidewalk, you will reach the Freer Gallery of Art, which is also a part of the Smithsonian Institution. Here are housed rare Chinese, Japanese, Persian and Indian works of art, as well as an extremely large collection of



SOARING MAJESTICALLY SKYWARD, the Washington Monument is perhaps the most widely known of the Capital City's attractions. Each year, more than one million persons visit the 555-foot marble shaft. Here it is seen in the distance, with its image sparkling in the rippling waters of the famous Tidal Basin.

## Page Ten

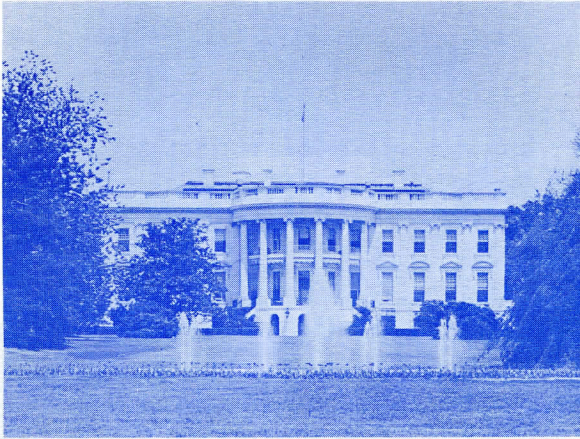
the works of the American painter, Whistler, including his famous "Mother." Be sure to see the Peacock Room, for it is something special.

From any spot along the Mall you have seen the towering Washington Monument, 555 feet high. Its grounds are just two blocks to the left of the Freer Gallery of Art, and can be reached by walking up Jefferson Drive, and across 14th Street. A view from the top of this Monument is something you will not forget. Of course, you are free to walk up its 898 steps and see the many memorial stones, which range from those given by volunteer fire departments to those given by nations; but a 10¢ elevator ride will get you to the top without such exertion. At the top, the city can be viewed from windows at all sides, and there are maps and diagrams by each window to help you identify what you see.

The White House is your next focal point, and you will find it by walking to your left as you leave the Washington Monument. It is the City's most famous address: 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest. Since 1800, this has been the home of the President of the United States.

There is no lavishness about the Executive Mansion, yet it is a beautiful structure set in well-kept grounds. Although Washington, our first President, did not live in the structure, he walked through the partly finished building just a few days before he died. John Adams occupied it in 1800, only to find that its roof leaked and that there was not enough furniture,





THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF AMERICAN PRESIDENTS, the White House is the nerve-center from which are directed the far-flung activities of the Executive Branch of our Government. The mansion has been the home of presidents since 1800, with John Adams as its first occupant. Set afire by the British in 1814, the mansion was painted white to hide its scars. It has since been known as "The White House."

nor any plumbing. The British set it afire in 1814, but it was fixed up and painted white to hide the scars of the fire, and was ready again for occupancy by President James Monroe in 1817. However, because of that first coat of white paint, it has been known as the White House ever since. It is open to the public only two hours a day, from 10 a. m. to 12 noon, from Tuesday through Saturday only.

After your White House visit, return to the Mall and proceed down it to the Lincoln Memorial with its famous Reflecting Pool in front of the building. The structure is built like a classic Greek temple, of white marble. Its 36 columns

## Page Twelve



A SHRINE TO A GREAT AMERICAN, the classic simplicity of the Lincoln Memorial, fronting the famous Reflecting Pool, is in keeping with the spirit of the great man whose superhuman efforts saved the Union from destruction--President Abraham Lincoln. In a cavernous center hall in the Memorial, sits a huge brooding statue of our Civil War President, looking over the city he loved.

represent the States of the Union at the time of Lincoln's death. Within the central hall of the Memorial, a colossal Mr. Lincoln sits in life-like contemplation on a chair. This outstanding statue is the work of sculptor Daniel Chester French, and was completed in 1922. On opposite walls are two memorial tablets, one containing Lincoln's Gettysburg address and the other his second inaugural address. Above the tablets are two large mural paintings, one entitled "Emancipation," and the other "Reunion." They are by the artist Jules Guerin.

The Lincoln Memorial stands on the bank of the Potomac River, and behind it is the Memorial



## Page Thirteen

Bridge, which spans the river and leads to Arlington Cemetery. Here you can visit the Tombs of the Unknown Soldiers, the Custis-Lee Mansion, once the home of General Robert E. Lee, and the Amphitheater, where outdoor memorial ceremonies to our dead soldiers of many wars are held.



**TOMB OF UNKNOWN HEROES** of World War I, World War II, and the Korean War, sits on a hilltop in Arlington National Cemetery, overlooking the Potomac River. Day and night, in all kinds of weather, a sentry patrols the Tomb area to assure the sanctity of these honored dead.

Not far from the Tombs of the Unknown Soldiers is the Marine Corps War Memorial, known as the Iwo Jima Statue. To reach this Memorial, leave the cemetery grounds by way of the same gate through which you entered, turn left, and follow the road about a half-mile. Looking to the left, you will see the entrance, and the large statue. You also will see a carillon bell-tower on your left, which was given to the people of the United States by the people of The Netherlands.



A SYMBOL OF A GRATEFUL NATION'S ESTEEM for the honored dead of the United States Marine Corps, this Memorial depicts the inspiring action of the Marines in raising the flag on Mount Suribachi during World War II.



## Page Fifteen

From the Iwo Jima Statue, proceed back the same route, cross Memorial Bridge, around to the right of the Lincoln Memorial, following Route 50 directional signs, to Ohio Drive. This will lead you to another celebrated Washington area, the Tidal Basin, and on around to the Thomas Jefferson Memorial. This majestic, white marble structure, designed after the Roman Pantheon, houses a 19-foot-tall bronze statue of President Jefferson, set on a six-foot-high pedestal. On the encircling marble walls are panels containing quotations by this great and famous statesman.

The trees you will see surrounding the Jefferson Memorial and the Tidal Basin are the world renowned Japanese Cherry Trees. When these



MARBLE BEAUTY WREATHED IN PINK CHERRY BLOSSOMS, the Jefferson Memorial reflects its classic beauty in the waters of the Tidal Basin. The monument, a tribute to one of the greatest figures in American history, contains a 19-foot statue of President Thomas Jefferson, who was also the author of the Declaration of Independence.

## Page Sixteen

trees bloom in the early spring, the pink loveliness of the clusters of cherry blossoms attracts tourists from all over our country, and from many foreign lands as well.

If you have some time left, there are still a few more places that you will enjoy seeing. The most interesting and lovely of these is Mount Vernon, the home and the burial place of George Washington and his wife Martha.

To reach Mount Vernon, drive south across the 14th Street Bridge, which is Route 1, and follow the directional signs to this historic shrine. You will have to turn left immediately after crossing the bridge, and swing down to the Mount Vernon Memorial Parkway. About a 15-mile drive,

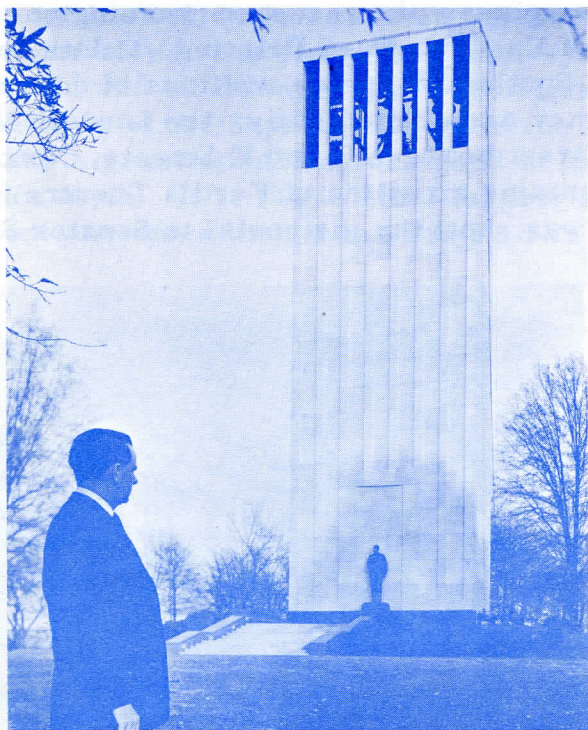


HOME OF THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY, Mount Vernon is also the burial place of George and Martha Washington. Pictured here is the columned back porch overlooking a broad sweep of the Potomac River. This edifice is one of the finest examples of the kinds of southern plantation homes around which centered the social and economic life of our colonial days.



past Washington National Airport, through the historic city of Alexandria, Virginia, and along the banks of the Potomac, brings you to the parking area of Mount Vernon.

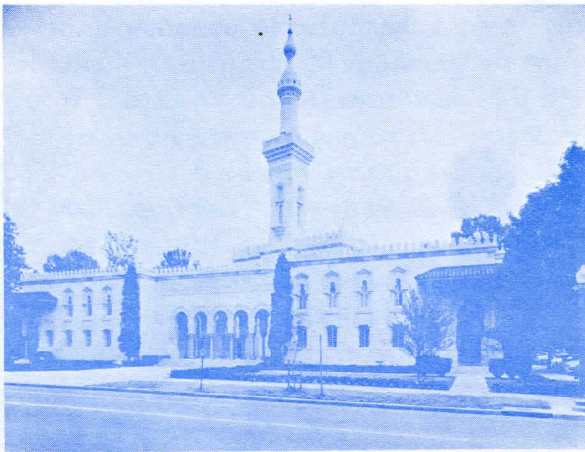
The mansion, built of wood cut to resemble stone, is a fine example of colonial architecture. The grounds, which overlook the Potomac River,



TRIBUTE TO A COURAGEOUS STATESMAN, the Robert A. Taft Memorial stands on the Capitol grounds, a 10-foot bronze statue of the Senator from Ohio fronting the 100-foot high marble tower, which contains 27 bells that chime every 15 minutes from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. The memorial was built by private contributions from Americans in all walks of life.

are surrounded by beautiful boxwood hedges. The building itself contains the furniture, the household items, and the clothes worn by the President and his wife. Most of the rooms of the house can be visited, as can the attached kitchen and the many out-buildings. The tomb of our first President, his wife, and some members of his family, lies below the house and to the left.

Other places of interest in Washington are the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, at 14th and C Streets, Southwest, where millions of dollars worth of currency are printed daily; the Lincoln Museum, at 10th Street between E and F Streets, Northwest, which contains a replica of Ford's Theatre in which Lincoln was shot; the memorial to Senator Robert A.



A UNIQUE PLACE OF WORSHIP, for persons of the Islamic faith, the Washington Mosque is an exquisite example of Mediterranean architecture. Most of the interior decorations, as well as much of the building structure, were shipped to Washington by fifteen Islamic nations around the world.



## Page Nineteen

Taft, of Ohio, which stands on the lower north side of the Capitol grounds; and the Zoo, a short distance from the downtown area, at 3000 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest, where you will see animals, birds, and reptiles from all corners of the world.

There are many more points of interest, such as Embassy Row, which is a portion of Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, between Sheridan Circle and Wisconsin Avenue; many art galleries; many churches, such as the Mosque, the Washington Cathedral, and the Shrine of the Immaculate Conception.

If you cannot see everything on your first trip to Washington, I hope you will want to come back and see more. Please visit my office whenever you are in the Nation's Capital. It is always good to see a fellow West Virginian.



AT HOME WITH MY FAMILY--On the far left is our daughter Mona, next to me is Mrs. Byrd, and on the right is our daughter Marjorie. Our cocker spaniel responds to the name of Billy Byrd.



## **The Famous Senate Restaurant Bean Soup Recipe**

Take two pounds of small Navy Pea Beans, wash, and run through hot water until Beans are white again. Put on the fire with four quarts of hot water. Then take one and one-half pounds of Smoked Ham Hocks, boil slowly approximately three hours in covered pot. Braise one onion chopped in a little butter, and, when light brown, put in Bean Soup. Season with salt and pepper, then serve. Do not add salt until ready to serve. (Eight persons.)