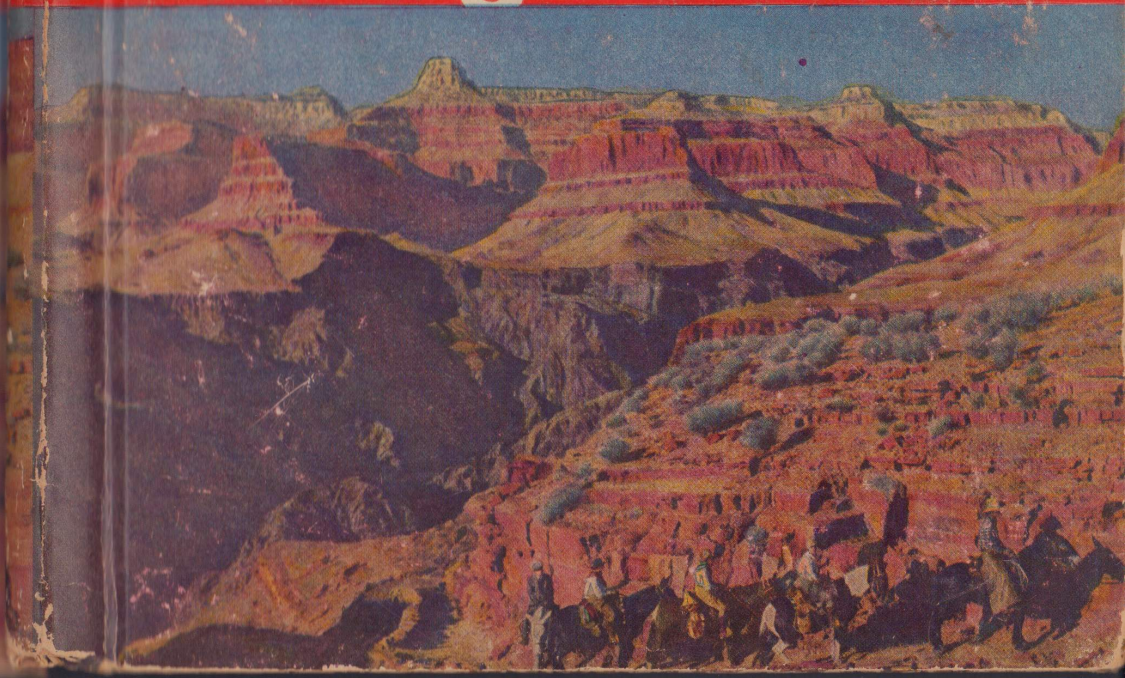


Seeing America

★★ 179

Seeing America



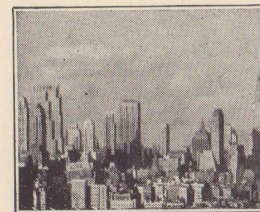
Joy u C Buefelt

31

Seeing America

Photographs and Descriptions
of 102 Leading Sights of North America

By JAMES GILCHRIST LAWSON



RAND McNALLY & COMPANY
CHICAGO

Copyright, MCMXXXVI, by
Rand McNally & Company
All rights reserved
Edition of MCMXXXVII

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author of this little book is truly grateful to the many organizations and individuals who have supplied information and photographs for the book.

The National Park Service, Washington, D. C., and superintendents of some of the individual national parks and monuments have supplied information and photographs concerning leading national parks.

Railroad and steamship lines of the United States, Canada, and Mexico have cooperated by supplying literature and photographs: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry., of Carlsbad Caverns, Mesa Verde, Ocean Park Beach (Calif.), Petrified Forest, Pikes Peak, and San Francisco; Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., of the Capitol and Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C., and of Harpers Ferry, W. Va.; Canadian National Railways, of Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Jasper Park, and Mt. Robson; Canadian Pacific Railway, of Quebec; Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, of Monticello and Williamsburg, Va.; Chicago & North Western Ry., of Mt. Rushmore, N. Dak.; Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Co., of Dearborn and Mackinac Island, Mich.; Florida East Coast Railway, of St. Augustine; Great Northern Railway Co., of International Peace Garden, and Glacier National Park (photo by Hileman); Mexi-

can Railway, of National Palace, Mexico; New York Central Lines, of Bunker Hill Monument and West Point Military Academy; Northern Pacific Ry., of Yellowstone Park; Pennsylvania Railroad, of Mount Vernon, Va., and Gettysburg, Pa.; Southern Pacific Co., of Crater Lake, Ore.; Southern Railway System, of Lookout Mt., Tenn., and Chickamauga, Ga.; Union Pacific, of Boulder Dam and Great Salt Lake.

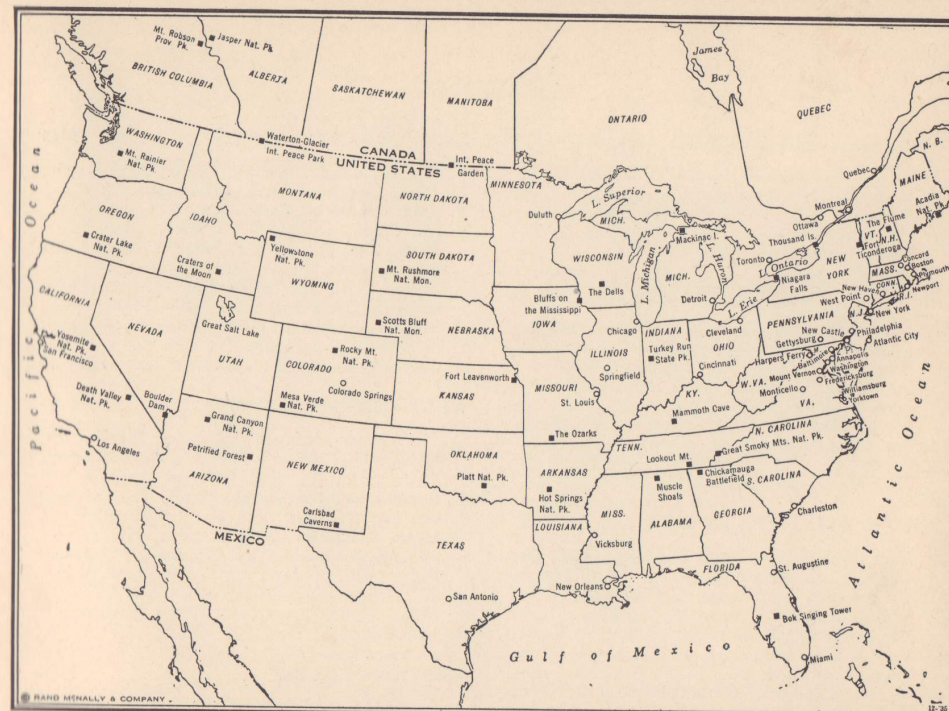
Chambers of Commerce in Alexandria Bay, N. Y., Baltimore, Boston, Miami Beach, Fla., and St. Louis sent photographs of those places; Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, of Fredericksburg and Yorktown, Va.; Greater Capital Committee, Washington, D. C., of Arlington Cemetery (by Harris and Ewing) and Library of Congress (by Underwood & Underwood).

Other photographs were supplied by the places described, with a few exceptions: Death Valley Hotel Company, Los Angeles, of Death Valley Park, Pomona, Calif.; Detroit (by Frasher Photos, Bureau, of Detroit; Convention and Tourists Bureau, of Plymouth Rock; Plymouth Book and Art Shop, of Plymouth Rock; W. F. Roberts Company, of the White House; Rugen Typewriter Exchange, of Newport, R. I.; Stewart-Taylor Company, of Duluth; Swift & Company, of Union Stock Yards, Chicago; Underwood & Underwood, of Statue of Liberty and Radio City, New York City.

The cover picture of the Grand Canyon was furnished through the courtesy of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.

Made in U. S. A.

CS 1-37



This map shows the location of all places (except those in Mexico and Alaska) described in the following pages. Circles designate cities and towns; squares, other points of interest.

CONTENTS

NEW ENGLAND STATES..... 7-12

Acadia National Park, Me., 7; White Mountains, N. H., 8; Lake Champlain, Vt., 8; Boston, Cambridge, Lexington and Concord, Plymouth, Mass., 9-11; Newport, R. I., 11; New Haven, Conn., 12

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES..... 12-20

Statue of Liberty, Empire State Building, Stock Exchange, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Museum of Natural History, Rockefeller Center, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York Zoological Park, New York City, 12-16; West Point, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, New York, 17-18; Philadelphia, Gettysburg, Pa., 19; Atlantic City, N. J., 20; New Castle and Dover, Del., 20

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES..... 21-32

Fort McHenry, Naval Academy, Md., 21; Capitol, Library of Congress, White House, Smithsonian Institution, Lincoln Memorial, Washington Monument, Washington, D. C., 22-25; Arlington National Cemetery, Mount Vernon, Fredericksburg, Williamsburg, Yorktown, Monticello, Va., 26-28; Harpers Ferry, W. Va., 29; Great Smoky Mountains, N. C.-Tenn., 29; Charleston, S. C., 30; Chickamauga, Ga., 30; St. Augustine, Bok Singing Tower, Miami, Fla., 31-32

EAST CENTRAL STATES..... 32-43

Muscle Shoals, Ala., 32; Lookout Mountain, Tenn., 33; Vicksburg, Miss., 34; Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky., 34; Cincinnati, Cleveland, Ohio, 35; Turkey Run State Park, Ind., 36; Detroit, Dearborn, Mackinac Island, Mich., 36-37; Duluth, Minn., 38; The Dells, Wis., 38; Mississippi River Bluffs, Iowa, 39; Art Institute, Adler Planetarium, Shedd Aquarium, Field Museum, Museum of Science and Industry, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., 39-42; Lincoln's Tomb, Ill., 43

WEST CENTRAL STATES..... 44-51

The Ozarks, Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo., 44-45; Hot Springs National Park, Ark., 45; New Orleans, La., 46; San Antonio and the Alamo, Texas, 46; Carlsbad Caverns, N. Mex., 47; Platt National Park, Okla., 47; Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado Springs, Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo., 48-49; Fort Leavenworth, Kans., 49; Scotts Bluff, Neb., 50; Black Hills, S. Dak., 50; International Peace Garden, N. Dak.-Man., 51

WESTERN STATES..... 51-58

Glacier National Park, Mont., 51; Craters of the Moon, Idaho, 52; Yellowstone National Park, Wyo., 52; Great Salt Lake,

CONTENTS (continued)

WESTERN STATES (continued)

Utah, 53; Petrified Forest, Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz., 53-54; Boulder Dam, Nev.-Ariz., 55; Los Angeles, Death Valley National Park, Yosemite National Park, San Francisco, Calif., 55-57; Crater Lake National Park, Ore., 57; Mount Rainier National Park, Wash., 58

DOMINION OF CANADA..... 59-61

Mount Robson Provincial Park, Brit. Col., 59; Jasper National Park, Alta., 59; Toronto, Ottawa, Ont., 60; Montreal, Quebec, Que., 61

ALASKA AND MEXICO..... 62

Mount McKinley National Park, 62; Mexico, D. F., Mex., 62

AUTHOR'S NOTE

The interest of Americans in travel and traveling is well known. This book, the author hopes, will not only be a help in planning actual trips, but also a welcome guide in that pleasant diversion known as "armchair traveling."

In every section of North America there are many notable sights, but because of space limitations it is obviously impossible to describe them all here. The selection includes at least one point of interest from each state, as well as representative sights of Canada and of Mexico and Alaska.

AMERICA

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring!

My native country, thee—
Land of the noble free—
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills
Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees
Sweet freedom's song!
Let mortal tongues awake;
Let all that breathe partake;
Let rocks their silence break—
The sound prolong!

Our fathers' God! to Thee,
Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing;
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by thy might,
Great God, our King!

—*Samuel Francis Smith*



ACADIA NATIONAL PARK, MAINE

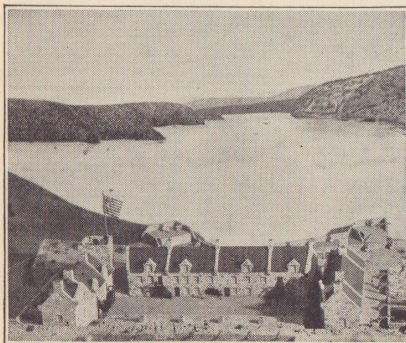
Acadia National Park, in Maine, is the only place on the Atlantic seacoast of the United States where both mountains and sea can be enjoyed at the same time. The park is on Mount Desert Island, near the center of the Maine coast. The main feature of the park is the heavily timbered mountain range, dominated by Cadillac Mountain, the summit of which is 1532 feet above sea level. An automobile road

ascends this mountain, the top of which commands a glorious view of hundreds of islands along the New England coast.

Mount Desert Island is the largest rock-built island on the Atlantic coast of the United States. Champlain named it "Isle des montes deserts" when he discovered it in 1604. It is the oldest European settlement in eastern United States north of the Gulf of Mexico.



The "Flume"



Fort Ticonderoga

WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW HAMPSHIRE

The White Mountains of New Hampshire are a popular summer resort. They are a part of the great Appalachian chain. Mount Washington, 6293 feet above sea level, in the Presidential Range of the White Mountains, is the highest mountain in New England and the third highest east of the Rockies. From its bald, rocky summit, reached by the first cog railway ever built or by motor road, there is a magnificent view of the surrounding country.

Franconia Notch, most famous of the six notches or passes through the White Mountains, is a beautiful mountain pass. In it is the "Flume," best known of the many narrow waterways making their way through the rocks of the mountains. Above the pass, on Profile Mountain, is the rocky face called "Old Man of the Mountain," immortalized by Hawthorne in "The Great Stone Face."

LAKE CHAMPLAIN, VERMONT-NEW YORK

This large, picturesque, historic lake, partly in Vermont and partly in New York, with the northern tip touching Canada, is connected with the Atlantic Ocean by the Hudson River. It is 125 miles long and from half a mile to 15 miles wide. The chief port on the lake is Burlington, Vt. About 20 miles east of the lake are the beautiful Green Mountains of Vermont, while to the west are the Adirondacks of New York, with their many renowned resorts and beautiful lakes. About 50 islands are scattered over Lake Champlain.

Lake Champlain in 1776 was the scene of the first important naval battle of the Revolutionary War. In 1814 the Americans won an important naval battle on its waters. Old Fort Ticonderoga, a little south of the lake and near the northern end of Lake George, is of great historical interest.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

This famous leading city of New England, with over three fourths of a million population, is one of the oldest and most historic cities of America. Within 15 miles of the State House (capitol) in Boston are 42 suburban cities and towns contiguous to one another and comprising Greater Boston.

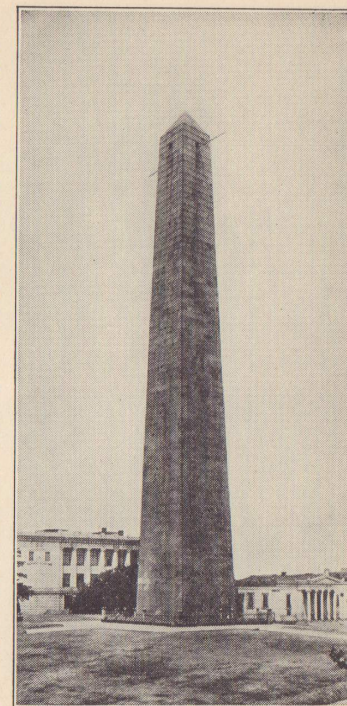
Among the principal sights in and near Boston are Bunker Hill Monument, the old ship *Constitution* ("Old Ironsides") in the Charlestown Navy Yard, Faneuil Hall, Old North Church, Old South Meeting House, Paul Revere House built in 1660, Arnold Arboretum, Museum of Fine Arts, Public Library, Massachusetts Historical Society, Franklin Park and its zoo, Old State House, site of the Boston Massacre, "Ye Old Blake House," Boston Common and Public Gardens, Copp's Hill and Granary burying grounds, King's Chapel and its burying ground, and the site of Franklin's birthplace (now a museum).

The famous Bunker Hill Monument is on Breeds Hill, an eminence 110 feet high, in the western part of Boston known as Charlestown. It marks the spot where the second battle of the Revolutionary War was fought on June 17, 1775. The monument is 220 feet high, and is 31 feet square at the base and 15 at the top.

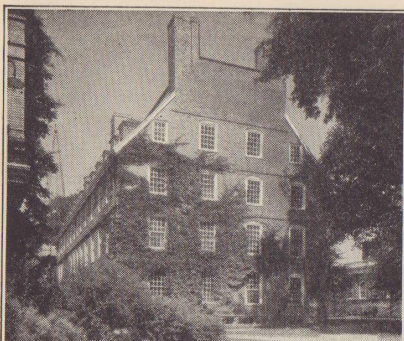
Faneuil Hall is known as "the cradle of American liberty" because it was the meeting place of American patriots during the Revolutionary period. Among the great men who spoke here were Daniel Webster, Choate, Sumner, Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, and Edward Everett.

The Museum of Fine Arts in Boston is one of the finest art museums in the United States. It has a fine art library and highly specialized collections of Chinese, Japanese, classical, Egyptian, East Indian, Mohammedan, and western art, said to be the finest of their kind.

Franklin Park is one of the most beautiful and naturalistic of all big city parks. The zoo here contains many mammals, birds, and reptiles.



The Bunker Hill Monument



Massachusetts Hall, Harvard University

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Across the Charles River from Boston is the historic old city of Cambridge, Mass., now a part of Greater Boston. The principal sights of Cambridge are Harvard University, Radcliffe College for Women, the home of Longfellow which was George Washington's headquarters in 1775-76, the birthplace and home of James Russell Lowell, and Mount Auburn Cemetery, partly in Cambridge and partly in Watertown, where many famous people are buried. Agassiz Museum, a part of Harvard University, has a remarkable collection of glass flowers, so natural in color and form that even under the microscope they can scarcely be distinguished from the natural flowers.

Harvard University, founded in 1636, is one of the world's most famous universities. It is the oldest college in the United States.



The Minuteman

LEXINGTON AND CONCORD, MASS.

The Revolutionary War began at Lexington, Mass., 12 miles from Boston, on April 19, 1775. When war between England and her American colonies seemed inevitable, Massachusetts patriots organized "minutemen," who were ready to fight at a moment's notice. They had ammunition and supplies stored at Concord. Paul Revere, learning that the British general, Gage, planned to leave Boston secretly at night with 800 men to destroy these supplies, made his famous midnight ride to warn the Americans that the British were coming. Next day the British were repulsed at Concord.

Concord is a literary Mecca, for here are the homes of Emerson and Hawthorne and the girlhood home of Louisa Alcott, immortalized in "Little Women." In Sleepy Hollow Cemetery lie many illustrious dead.

PLYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS

Plymouth Rock, at Plymouth, Mass., 38 miles from Boston, is carefully preserved as a memorial to the Pilgrims who landed on this rock from the *Mayflower* in 1620 and founded the first English colony north of Virginia in the United States. Plymouth Rock is now covered with a canopy of enduring granite.

Near Plymouth Rock is the old Burial Hill and on a near-by hill stands Forefather's Monument, a national memorial to the Pilgrims. The central figure on this monument is Faith, with the surrounding figures of Morality, Law, Education, and Freedom. About a mile north of Plymouth Rock is Pilgrim Hall, a museum containing many treasures, including the sword of Miles Standish and the cradle of Peregrine White, the first white child born in Plymouth.

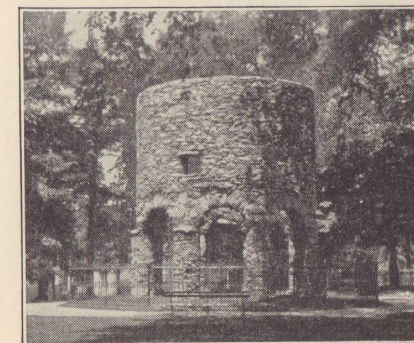


Plymouth Rock

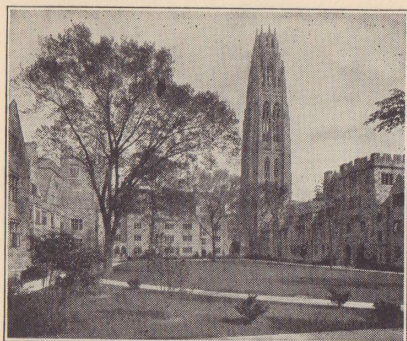
NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

One of the most popular summer resorts in picturesque New England is Newport, R. I., on Narragansett Bay. This bay and the surrounding region make up one of the beauty spots of America. Massasoit, Indian chief and friend of the Pilgrims, lived on the bay, as did also Miles Standish. Fine sandy bathing beaches lie along the 12-mile Ocean Drive, and near it are the Hanging Rocks, Spouting Rock, and the picturesque Cliff Walk. Fort Greble and Fort Adams overlook the harbor, and in the town are the State House built in 1742 and Sayer House, headquarters of the British in 1780.

Some antiquarians claim that Newport was part of the "Vinland" settled by the Norsemen under Leif Erickson about 1040 A.D. They believe that the famous old stone tower pictured was built by these Norsemen.



Old Stone Tower



Harkness Quadrangle, Yale University

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

This largest city of Connecticut, with about 200,000 population, is at the head of New Haven Bay about 4 miles from Long Island Sound. New Haven is often called the "City of Elms," because many of its avenues are lined with magnificent old elms. Of greatest interest is Yale University, founded in 1701. It is one of the most famous universities in America, and one of the oldest, being founded only 65 years after Harvard, America's oldest university. Of particular interest are the impressive Harkness Quadrangle, Sterling Memorial Library, Peabody Museum, and the astronomical observatory.

Of interest also are the New Haven Historical Society, the American Oriental Society, and many fine old churches. In the old burying ground are the graves of Noah Webster, Eli Whitney, and other celebrities.



Statue of Liberty

STATUE OF LIBERTY, NEW YORK

The Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor is the largest and probably most famous statue in the world. Visitors go to the island by boat from Battery Point at the foot of Broadway, one of the principal streets of New York City, and ascend the statue. The statue is 151 feet 5 inches high, without the base, and may be ascended inside either by elevator or by stairway. There are 195 steps in the pedestal and 154 in the statue.

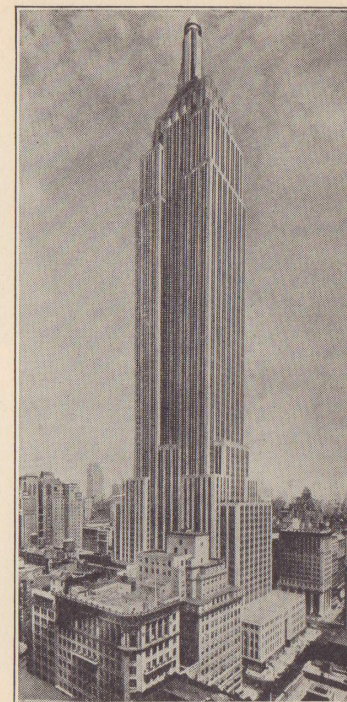
The statue, designed by Frédéric Bartholdi, was presented to the United States by the people of France in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of American independence, and was opened to the public in 1886. It consists of bronze plates on an iron framework; 40 persons can stand comfortably in the head, and the torch will hold 12 persons.

EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY

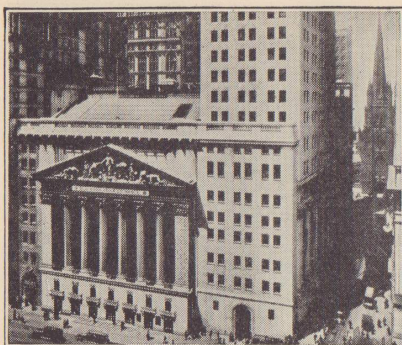
One of the most awe-inspiring sights to be found anywhere is the view from the Empire State Building in New York City, the world's tallest building. This building, located at Fifth Avenue and 34th Street, is 102 stories, or 1265 feet, high. From the observatories near the top and near the apex of the tower may be seen a complete panorama of this magnificent city and of the surrounding country as far as the eye can see. To the west and southwest lie the cities and towns of New Jersey. To the north is the beautiful Hudson River country and the wonderful Palisades, and to the northeast is Connecticut. To the east and southeast is the Atlantic Ocean.

The observatories at the top of the Empire State Building are crowded day and night. From here the observer may note the other high buildings and points of interest in and around New York City. He will see the great ocean steamers entering the harbor from New York Bay or Long Island Sound and East River and anchoring at their piers in the Hudson River on the New York City side or across the river at Jersey City or Hoboken. He will see Brooklyn just across the East River on Long Island, connected with Manhattan by several great bridges. In the harbor he will see Governor's Island, Bedloe's Island, and Ellis Island, and in the East River, between 59th and 79th streets, Welfare Island.

To the south he may catch glimpses of Chinatown and the Ghetto, and to the northeast of Bellevue Hospital and Cornell Medical Center on the East River near Welfare Island. He will also see Central Park, and beyond it the buildings of Columbia University, the great Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and Riverside Church and Grant's Tomb on Riverside Drive overlooking the Hudson River. In beautiful Central Park, between 59th and 110th streets, with its miles of pleasant walks, roads, and bridle paths and its attractive lakes, is a zoo, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the City of New York Museum.



The Empire State Building

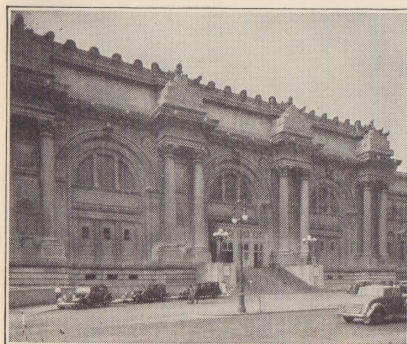


Stock Exchange

STOCK EXCHANGE

Near the foot of Broadway, in New York City, are a number of interesting sights. Among these are some of the piers for ocean liners and Battery Park, where one of the finest aquariums in the world occupies the building formerly known as Castle Garden. On lower Broadway near Wall Street is Trinity Church, in the old burying ground of which Alexander Hamilton, Robert Fulton, and other famous Americans are buried. Near by is the oldest church in New York, St. Paul's Chapel, where George Washington's pew may be seen.

On Wall Street, famous financial center, are located the Stock Exchange, the Cotton and Produce exchanges, and the Sub-Treasury Building, on the balcony of which, then Federal Hall, Washington was inaugurated as President. The Stock Exchange is the largest of all exchanges.



Metropolitan Museum of Art

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

This is one of the leading art museums of the world and is the finest in the United States. It is located in Central Park, New York City, on Fifth Avenue between 80th and 85th streets. Its grounds cover 18½ acres. Over \$20,000,000 has been appropriated for it by the state, and many splendid bequests of money and of art collections have been made to it. It has vast exhibits of paintings, sculpture, antiques, woodwork, metalwork, ceramics, and textiles. Its libraries contain over 58,000 volumes and over 90,000 photographs. The Cloisters, the Museum's branch of medieval art, is situated at 698 Fort Washington Avenue.

Among other New York museums are the Whitney Museum of Art, containing the largest collection of American art in existence, and the New York Museum of Science and Industry.

AMER. MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

This is one of the world's largest and finest museums of natural history. It occupies a palatial building on 77th Street and Central Park West in New York City. Among the most noteworthy exhibits on the first floor are those illustrating the life of Eskimos and of the Indians of the north Pacific coast and of the woodlands, plains, and the Southwest. Here also are large exhibits of fishes. On the second floor are the African collection, material illustrating the life of prehistoric man in North America, ancient monuments from Mexico, and birds and mammals of North America. The third floor contains important Asiatic and Siberian exhibits, and those concerning South American Indians, primates, insects, and birds. On the fourth floor are the library and the exhibits of the Philippines and South Sea Islands, minerals, and fossils.



American Museum of Natural History

ROCKEFELLER CENTER

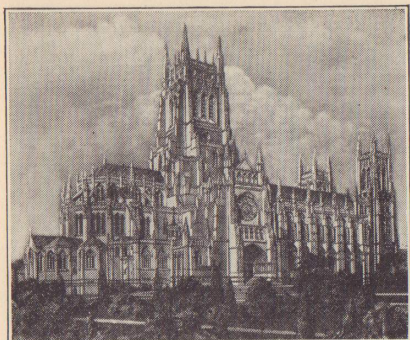
Rockefeller Center, of which Radio City is a unit, occupies 12 acres of ground, or nearly 3 blocks, between Fifth and Sixth avenues and 48th and 51st streets in New York City. It is the largest building project ever undertaken by private capital. When completed, there will be 12 buildings with 4,000,000 square feet of floor space, and 185 elevators.

Already completed are the 70-story RCA Building, the Radio City Music Hall, the 31-story RKO Building, and the Center Theater, which constitute Radio City.

The National Broadcasting Studio is the largest radio broadcasting studio and Radio City Music Hall the largest indoor theater in the world. There is a fine observation roof on top of the RCA Building.



Radio City

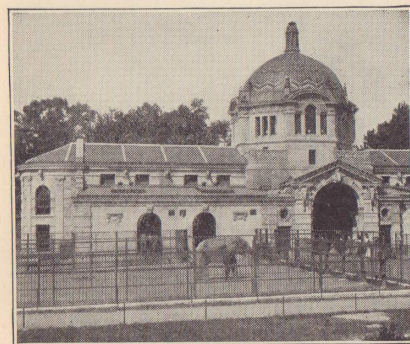


St. John the Divine

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE

When completed, this Protestant Episcopal cathedral, begun in 1892, will be the most costly and beautiful church building in the Western Hemisphere and the third largest in the world. The total cost is estimated at \$30,000,000. The building is essentially of modern design and, like Ely Cathedral in England, is of octagonal form. The total projected length is 520 feet, the breadth across transepts 290 feet, the height to the crown of the dome 254 feet, and the height of the spire 425 feet.

The material for the walls of the cathedral is Mohegan granite, for the wrought work of the exterior Frontenac stone and Mohegan granite, for the column of the apse Penobscot granite, and for the choir and chapels various kinds of marble. The rose-red bases of the walls and piers are of South Dakota jasper.



Elephant House, Zoological Park

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL PARK

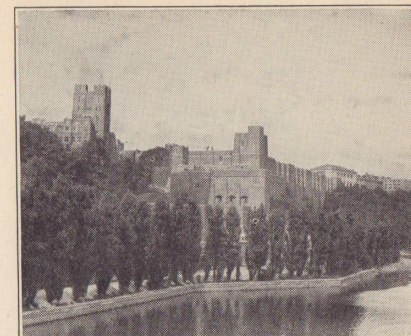
New York Zoological Park is the largest zoo in the world. The "Bronx Zoo," as it is popularly called from its location in the Bronx, the northern borough of New York, occupies 264 acres of land donated by the city, 35 of which are covered by water. The most valuable and important collections of animals in the park are the elephants, hippopotamuses, rhinoceroses, lions, tigers, leopards, tropical hoofed animals, deer, bears, buffaloes, apes, monkeys, hornbills, birds of paradise, toucans, rare pheasants, and small songbirds.

The Bronx Zoo is managed by the New York Zoological Society. It occupies the southern half of Bronx Park, the other half of which is the New York Botanical Garden, with one of the largest and most complete collections of trees, shrubs, plants, and flowers to be found in any botanical garden.

WEST POINT, NEW YORK

The United States Military Academy, located on the beautiful Hudson River at West Point, about 50 miles north of New York City, is one of the foremost military schools of the world. Some of the leading military academies of Europe are patterned after it. At West Point the future officers of the United States army receive a four years' course of scientific military training, and have the use of one of the finest military libraries in existence. Among its notable graduates are Generals Lee, Grant, and Pershing.

West Point Military Academy was organized in 1802. The present beautiful buildings are located on a plateau 150 feet above the river on the west bank. West Point was Washington's headquarters for a time during the Revolutionary War. It can be reached by steamboat, automobile, or railroad.

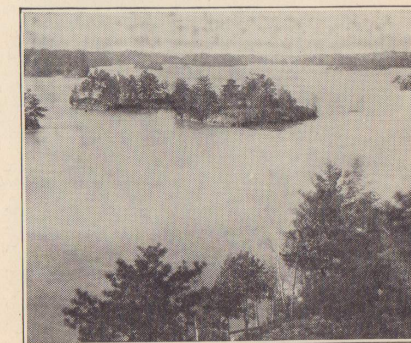


Military Academy, West Point

THOUSAND ISLANDS, NEW YORK

The famous Thousand Islands are in the broad St. Lawrence River. Beginning at its source in Lake Ontario, the islands dot the river for a distance of about 80 miles downstream. Some of the islands are on the American side of the river and others are on the Canadian side. On Grindstone Island, in the midst of the group, there is a New York state park. Alexandria Bay, N. Y., a great pleasure resort, is a town near the eastern end of the Thousand Islands; at the western end, where the river leaves Lake Ontario, is Kingston, Ontario, an historic old city. Boats large and small go to the islands from both shores of the river.

The Thousand Islands are very beautiful, and many hotels and summer homes are located here. Montreal is less than 100 miles down the St. Lawrence River from Alexandria Bay.



Thousand Islands, near Alexandria Bay



NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

Niagara Falls, one of the wonders of the world, are in Niagara River between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. Four of the five Great Lakes empty into Lake Ontario through this river. These four Great Lakes contain more than half the fresh water of the world. Niagara Falls are about 160 feet high, and the river drops over the rocky ledge with a noise like thunder. Above the falls is Goat Island, which divides the

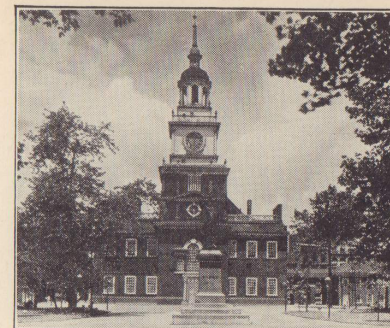
river into the American Falls on one side and the Canadian or Horseshoe Falls on the other. The Canadian Falls are wider than the American but not more majestic. At night the falls are illuminated with more than a billion candle-power colored electric lights.

Below Niagara Falls are the famous rapids, the picturesque great gorge, and the great whirlpool, which covers more than 60 acres.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

There is much to be seen in Philadelphia, including Independence Hall, William Penn's House, old Christ Church, the Mint, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Commercial Museum, the Museum of Science and Art, the Art Museum, Franklin Institute, the harbor and shipyards on Delaware River, and beautiful Fairmount Park.

Independence Hall, a low plain brick building, is in the business section of Philadelphia. Begun in 1732, it was completed in 1747 as a state house for the colony of Pennsylvania. The tower was added in 1750. Here the Continental Congress met for a while, here the Declaration of Independence was signed, and here the Constitution was formed in a convention in 1787. From the tower the bell was rung in 1776 to proclaim liberty. The hall is now a museum for historical relics, including Liberty Bell.



Independence Hall

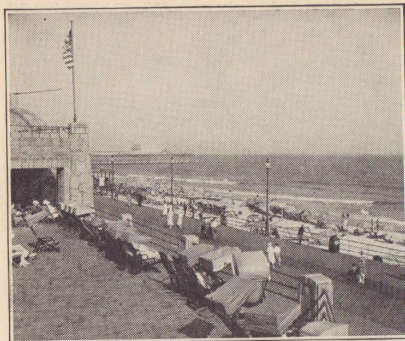
GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

At Gettysburg, not many miles from Harrisburg, was fought one of the fiercest battles of the War between the States on July 1-3, 1863. Here, on November 19, 1863, President Lincoln dedicated the National Cemetery, and in doing so uttered his famous speech ending with "government of the people, by the people, and for the people." Except that it is now dotted with monuments and memorials of the three days' struggle, the picturesque battlefield is preserved just as it was during the battle. A million persons a year visit it.

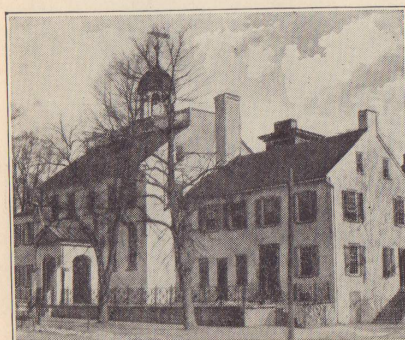
General Lee with 73,000 men, the main army of the Confederacy, hoped to defeat the Union army of 88,000 under General Meade. Lee's army was defeated at Gettysburg after a total loss on both sides of nearly 53,000 men killed and wounded. The Confederates then retreated southward.



Part of Gettysburg battlefield



Board Walk, Atlantic City



Old State House, New Castle

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

New Jersey is so compact that one may motor from one end of it to the other in a day, yet it is full of places of historic interest, of large cities, rolling mountains, rugged scenery, and of popular summer and bathing resorts. Washington Crossing State Park, 10 miles from Trenton, the capital city, marks the spot where Washington and his men crossed the ice-bound Delaware River on Christmas night, 1776, to capture the city of Trenton.

Atlantic City, in southern New Jersey on the long, narrow sandy island known as Absecon Beach, is one of America's leading bathing beaches and pleasure resorts. Among the principal attractions are the recreation piers and the famous Board Walk, 8 miles long and 60 feet wide, along the beach. Atlantic City has one of the finest convention halls in the United States.

NEW CASTLE AND DOVER, DELAWARE

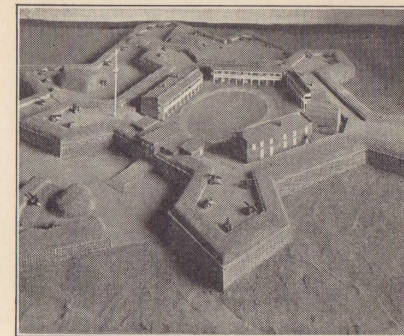
Delaware is not a large state, but it is an historic one. It was included with Pennsylvania in the land comprising the grant from the English king to William Penn, the Friend or Quaker. The east wing of the courthouse at New Castle, in northern Delaware, built in 1675, was the first building in America entered by Penn. It was later known as the State House. New Castle was the capital of Delaware until Dover became the capital in 1777. The Pennsylvania Assembly sometimes met here before Delaware became a state.

The State House at Dover was built in 1722, and it was here that Delaware, the first state to enter the Union, ratified the Federal Constitution in 1787. At Cooch's Bridge, 2 miles from Newark in northern Delaware, a monument marks the spot where the American flag was first unfurled in battle.

FORT McHENRY, MARYLAND

The battle of Fort McHenry took place between this fort, on Whetstone Point on the Patapsco River about 3 miles from Baltimore, and British war vessels which sailed up Chesapeake Bay and attacked the fort in September, 1814. The Americans' heroic defense of the fort caused the withdrawal of the British fleet. The fort still stands.

The storming of Fort McHenry inspired the writing of America's national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner." The song was written by Francis Scott Key, who had visited the British flagship to plead for the release of a Baltimore civilian held prisoner by the British. Key was detained on the vessel during the night of the bombardment of the fort. When, in the morning, he saw the American flag still waving over Fort McHenry, he was inspired to write the anthem.

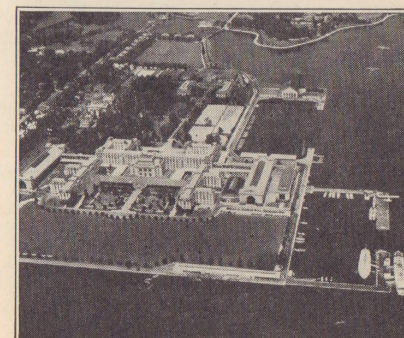


Old Fort McHenry

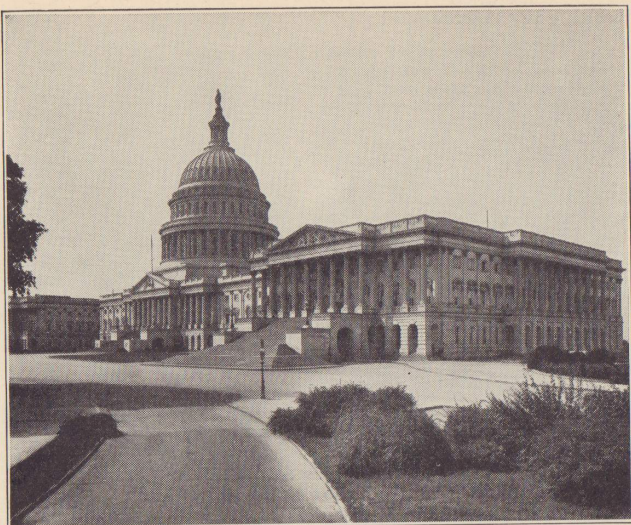
NAVAL ACADEMY, MARYLAND

The United States Naval Academy is at Annapolis, capital of Maryland, about 30 miles east from Washington or south from Baltimore. The training academy for future officers of the navy is located on 200 acres of beautiful grounds on the Severn River, near the head of Chesapeake Bay. John Paul Jones, famous naval hero, is buried here, his body lying in a crypt in the beautiful Naval Academy chapel.

The Naval Academy was begun at Annapolis in 1845. In 1898 the buildings were remodeled and greatly enlarged. The principal buildings are the academy, marine engineering building, chemistry building, midshipmen quarters, armory, gymnasium, chapel, and administration building. The Naval Academy has a museum containing many naval war relics.



Naval Academy, Annapolis



THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington, D. C., is the heart of the nation and by many considered the most beautiful capital city in the world. The Capitol is the heart of Washington. More visitors are attracted to this city than to any other place in the United States, because there is so much to see both in and around the city. In the city are the Capitol, White House, other great government buildings, the Washington Monument,

Lincoln Memorial, embassy and legation buildings of many nations, the National Zoölogical Gardens, U. S. Botanic Garden, Smithsonian Institution, and many other places of interest.

The most interesting things in the Capitol building are the Senate Chamber, House of Representatives, the famous paintings and frescoes of the rotunda, and the statues of many famous Americans.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., is now the world's largest library. It is 470 feet long and 340 feet wide, and an annex is now being built. It contains 7,500,000 books, maps, music sheets, and other printed matter, more than half of which are books or pamphlets. The original documents of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution are here displayed. The building, in modified Italian Renaissance style, is considered by many the most beautiful library building in the country, although some authorities think it too ornate.

Washington now has more than 200 libraries, containing a total of over 12,500,000 volumes. Among the largest of these are the Army Medical Library—the largest of medical libraries—which contains 1,000,000 volumes, and the \$10,000,000 Folger Shakespeare Library.

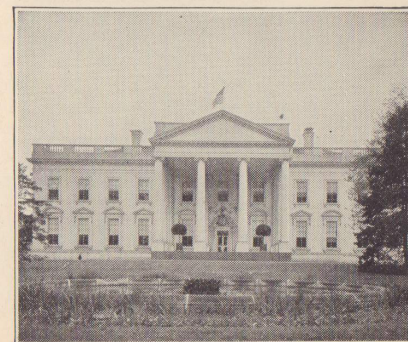


Library of Congress

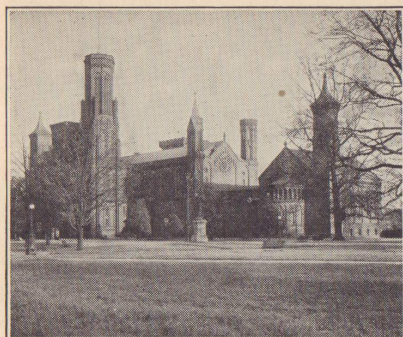
THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON

Next in importance to the Capitol building in Washington, D. C., is the White House, home and executive mansion of the President of the United States. It is located on Pennsylvania Avenue about a mile from the Capitol. The grounds cover 25 acres.

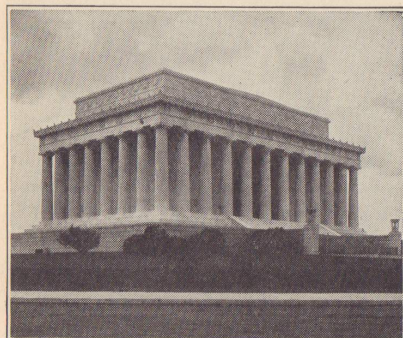
The White House was begun in 1792. Every President except Washington has lived in it. It was burned by the British during the war of 1812-14, and when the walls were repaired the fire-blackened stones were painted white. Since then the building has been known as the White House. The President's executive offices are located in the west wing. On the east side is an inclosed colonnade through which visitors enter the building. The great East Room is the most interesting room of that part of the White House shown to visitors.



The White House



Smithsonian Institution



Lincoln Memorial

THE SMITHSONIAN, WASHINGTON

The Smithsonian Institution, located in Washington, D. C., is one of the world's greatest museums. Begun in 1838, it was originally the gift of James Smithson, an Englishman who had never been in America. It is now a group of great buildings located on 50 acres of ground and also includes the National Zoölogical Gardens and a library of 800,000 volumes. The principal buildings are the Smithsonian Institution, New National Museum, Arts and Industries Building, Freer Art Gallery, and the Aircraft Building.

The New National Museum of Natural History building contains many racial, animal, mineral, and fossil exhibits, and part of the National Gallery of Art, of which the Freer Art Gallery is also a portion. Another important art gallery in Washington is the Corcoran Art Gallery.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON

Of the many memorials to Lincoln all over the United States, none was so costly as the Lincoln Memorial, one of the most beautiful monuments ever erected to the memory of a man. It was designed by Henry Bacon and built at a cost of \$2,644,000; it was completed in 1922. It is in the form of a great marble temple. In the center is the colossal statue of Lincoln seated, by Daniel Chester French, said to be the largest statue ever carved from marble.

Among other famous memorials to Lincoln are the Lincoln Museum in the old Ford Theater in Washington, where he was assassinated, and the house in which he died, just across the street from the theater. There are also his tomb in Springfield, Ill., his home in the same city, and the statue by St. Gaudens in Chicago.

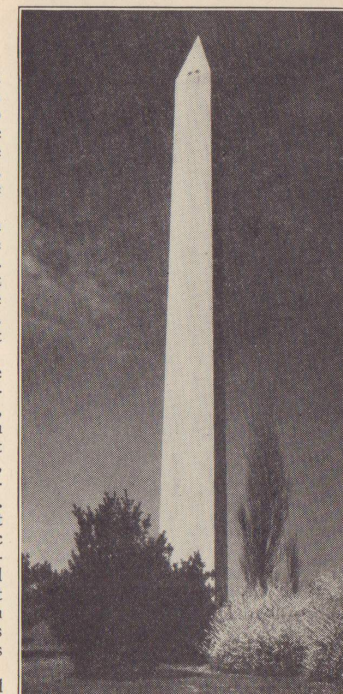
WASHINGTON MONUMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

This is the tallest of all memorial shafts. It is 550 feet high, cost \$1,300,000, was 37 years in building, and was completed in 1888. An electric elevator carries visitors to the top, or they may walk up the 898 steps and examine the marble blocks with which the monument is lined. These blocks were presented by many different states, nations, and cities, as shown by the inscriptions. There is a fine view from the top of the shaft.

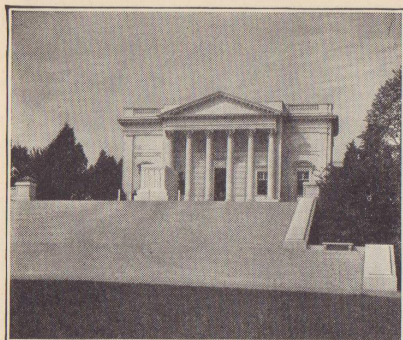
There are many other reminders of George Washington in and around the city named for him, and in which he laid the corner stones of the Capitol and the White House. Chief of these is his home, Mount Vernon, and the great \$4,000,000 George Washington Monument built by the Masonic Lodge and located at his home town, Alexandria, Va., 6 miles from Washington on the road to Mount Vernon.

From the top of the monument one may gain a knowledge of the entire city and of its principal buildings. The Washington Monument stands near the middle of the Mall, which has the Capitol at the east end and the Lincoln Memorial and Potomac River at the west end. A short distance to the north of the monument is the White House, and to the south of it the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the Tidal Basin connecting with the Potomac River. To the northeast and northwest are most of the great government buildings. To the south, across the Potomac River in Virginia, is Arlington National Cemetery, connected with the capital by the beautiful Lincoln Memorial Bridge. Beyond Arlington lie Alexandria and Mount Vernon. The Anacostia River flows through the eastern part of the city into the Potomac River. Not many miles farther east is Chesapeake Bay, on which the Annapolis Naval Academy is located.

In early spring the many Japanese cherry trees around the Tidal Basin are seen in full bloom, their great beauty attracting thousands of sightseers.



The lofty Washington Monument



Amphitheater, Arlington Cemetery



Mount Vernon

ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY

Across the Potomac River from Washington, and on the heights overlooking that city, is Arlington Cemetery, in Virginia, the most beautiful of United States national cemeteries. Here lie buried 35,000 soldiers of the army and navy. In this cemetery is the marble Memorial Amphitheater, with a seating capacity of 5000 and with room for several thousand persons in the colonnades. In front of the amphitheater is the beautiful marble sarcophagus known as the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Arlington Cemetery is located on 408 acres of what was once the estate of George Washington's foster son and later of General Robert E. Lee. The fine old colonial Custis-Lee mansion is still standing. During the War between the States it was used as a hospital for soldiers.

MOUNT VERNON, VIRGINIA

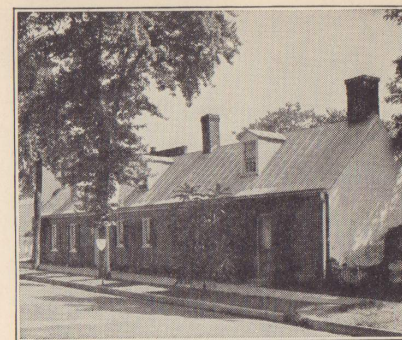
In Virginia, only a short ride by motor, trolley car, or boat down the Potomac River from Washington, is Mount Vernon, the famous estate of George Washington. Here is the home of Washington, and here also is the mausoleum in which he and Martha Washington are buried. Washington's house, an imposing old colonial building, is in much the same condition as when he lived here. It contains many Washington relics, including his swords, the key of the Bastille presented to him by General Lafayette, and many other treasures.

Many visitors come to Mount Vernon. Most of those traveling from the capital stop at Washington's old home town, Alexandria, to visit Christ Church, where Washington and later General Lee worshiped, and to see the new Washington Memorial erected by the Masonic Lodge.

FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA

Fredericksburg, about 60 miles south of Washington and the same distance north of Richmond, Va., is one of the most historic places in America. It was founded by Spaniards in the 16th century, was a town in 1671, and was the last home of George Washington's mother, who is buried near by and whose will is to be seen in the courthouse here. Still standing in Fredericksburg are the law office of President Monroe and the home of John Paul Jones, America's naval hero. Across the Rappahannock River from Fredericksburg is the boyhood home of George Washington.

Near Fredericksburg are some of the greatest battlefields of the War between the States, including Marye's Heights, the Sunken Road, Spotsylvania, the Wilderness, and Chancellorsville, where "Stonewall" Jackson was accidentally killed.

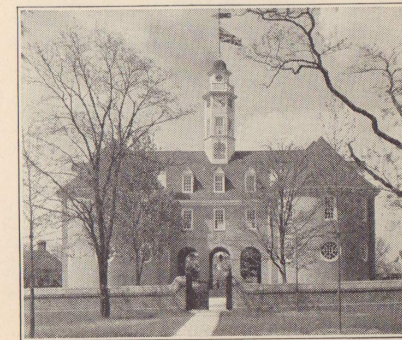


Law office of James Monroe

WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

This historic old town, 48 miles southeast of Richmond, was the capital of the old Virginia colony until 1779. It is only 6 miles from Jamestown, the oldest English settlement in the United States, and 15 miles from Yorktown, where the Revolutionary War ended.

Williamsburg was established in 1632. Here in 1765 Patrick Henry made his famous speech containing the phrase, "If this be treason, make the most of it"; here Washington served as a member of the House of Burgesses; here is William and Mary College, second oldest college in the United States. The first theater, the first insane asylum, and the first Greek-letter society (Phi Beta Kappa) in the United States were established here. This historic old town is being restored to its colonial aspect at the expense of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.



The old capitol



The house where Cornwallis surrendered



Monticello

YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA

Yorktown, 68 miles southeast of Richmond, Va., and on the York River 7 miles from Chesapeake Bay, is famous as the scene of the final battle of the Revolutionary War. It is one of the oldest settlements in the United States. A monument now marks the spot where Lord Cornwallis and the British troops surrendered to the American forces under George Washington on October 19, 1781. For the siege of Yorktown Washington commanded 9,000 American and 7,000 French troops, while a French fleet of 36 ships prevented British war vessels from coming to the aid of the besieged British soldiers.

In May 1862, General McClellan with more than 100,000 Union troops and with 100 cannon besieged Yorktown, which was evacuated after very little fighting by a much smaller number of Confederates.

MONTICELLO, VIRGINIA

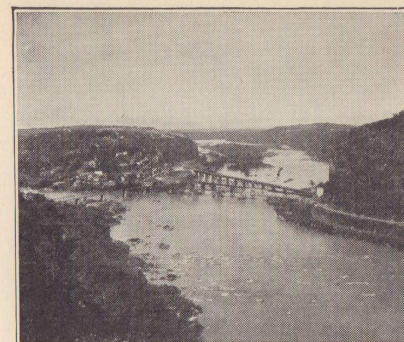
Monticello, 60 miles from Washington, the home of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States and author of the Declaration of Independence, is on the top of Little Mountain, 580 feet above the near-by town of Charlottesville, Va. Not far from Monticello are Ash Lawn, the home of President Monroe, President Madison's old colonial home in Orange County, President Wilson's birthplace in Staunton, the University of Virginia, and the famous Natural Bridge.

Although Monticello was purchased by the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation in 1923 for \$500,000, it cost Jefferson only \$5000 to build it with the help of his slaves. But since the top of the hill was leveled for the grounds, and the nails, bricks, and lumber were prepared on the place, it required 30 years to complete the building.

HARPERS FERRY, WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia is a picturesque state with much beautiful mountain scenery. White Sulphur Springs, at the foot of the western slopes of the Allegheny Mountains, and Berkeley Springs are famous health resorts. Monongahela National Forest includes thousands of acres of the beautiful Allegheny Mountains. At Moundsville is one of the largest mounds left by the people known as Mound Builders.

The old town of Harpers Ferry, founded in 1747 by Robert Harper at the junction of the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, is of historic and scenic interest. It was here, in 1859, that John Brown the abolitionist made his famous raid on the United States Arsenal, to get arms with which to equip the slaves for his planned uprising. Harpers Ferry is also an historic battlefield of the War between the States.

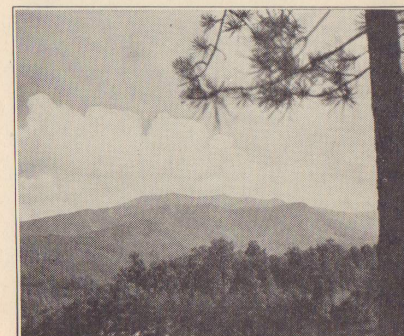


Harpers Ferry

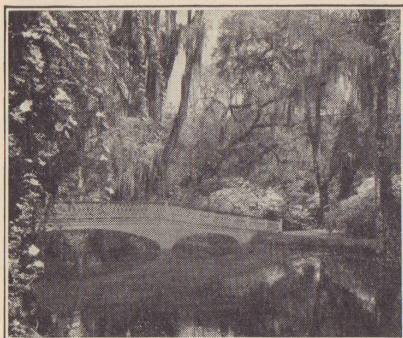
GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS, N. C.-TENN.

Each of the national parks has a particular attraction. Mount Rainier and Glacier parks have glaciers, Yellowstone has geysers, Mount Lassen and Hawaii have active volcanoes and Crater Lake has an extinct one; Carlsbad Caverns, Mammoth Cave, and Wind Cave have caverns; Yosemite, Grand Canyon, Zion, and Bryce Canyon have impressive river gorges; and Rocky Mountain, Grand Teton, Mount McKinley, and Great Smoky Mountains are noted for their mountain scenery.

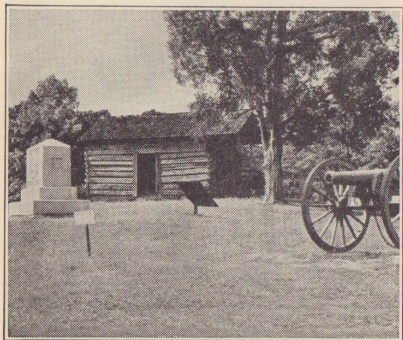
Besides its mountains, the Great Smoky Mountains National Park probably has the greatest variety of natural woods to be found anywhere, for in this park grow 152 varieties of trees. There are also many kinds of wildflowers. A blue haze like smoke hangs over these mountains, which are the most massive in eastern United States.



In the Great Smoky Mountains



Magnolia Gardens



The Snodgrass House

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

From the Blue Ridge Mountains on the western border to the sandy seacoast on the east, South Carolina is a land of varied scenery and excellent climate, her health resorts attracting many visitors. In this state may be seen many of the charms of the old South side by side with hydroelectric plants, paved roads, and other characteristics of modern life. Moss-hung oaks, magnolias, and other trees shade the streets and colonial homes of her cities.

Charleston, the old historic capital city, has many interesting sights, among them the powder magazine built in 1703, the first fireproof building in the United States, built in 1822, the old Slave Market, the Museum, and Forts Sumter and Moultrie. Magnolia Gardens, 12 miles west of the city, called "the most beautiful gardens in the world," are a paradise of flowers, pools, and moss-hung trees.

CHICKAMAUGA BATTLEFIELD, GEORGIA

Chickamauga Battlefield in Georgia, near Chattanooga, Tenn., site of one of the greatest battles of the War between the States, is now a beautiful national military park. It is marked with many monuments and memorials of the fierce struggle. One of the leading points of interest is the old Snodgrass House, headquarters of General Thomas, commander of the Union center during the battle.

The Battle of Chickamauga was fought September 19-21, 1863. The Federals under General Rosecrans numbered about 64,000 and the Confederates under General Bragg were about 33,000 the first day and about 47,000 the second day. After three days of fierce fighting, the Federals fell back to Chattanooga, where they were besieged until General Grant raised the siege by the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

St. Augustine is the oldest settlement of white men in the United States. Ponce de Leon visited it in 1512, and it was settled by Spaniards in 1565. For two centuries it remained under Spanish rule, then was a British possession from 1763 to 1783. After that it was again under Spanish rule until Florida was ceded to the United States by Spain in 1821. A disastrous fire in 1914 destroyed many of the city's historic landmarks. But the gateway of the old Spanish wall around the city still remains, and the residence of the Spanish governors and some of the oldest Spanish houses are also standing. San Marco Fort, now called Fort Marion, is a fine example of Spanish military architecture.

St. Augustine, with its historic buildings, interesting ruins, and narrow streets, some less than 20 feet wide, is a popular winter and summer resort.

BOK SINGING TOWER, FLORIDA

The wonderful Bok Singing Tower and Bird Sanctuary are on top of Iron Mountain, a hill near Lake Wales in central Florida. They are situated in Florida's "orange belt," where there are countless orange and grapefruit orchards. The tower and the spacious grounds around it are officially known as "Mountain Lake Bird Sanctuary." Many species of birds are found in this sanctuary, which was developed at great expense by Edward William Bok, well-known author and magazine editor.

The Singing Tower, because of its architectural perfection, is often called "the Taj Mahal of America." It is unique among the architectural monuments of the world. The tower has a carillon of 71 bells, made in England and brought to this country at great expense. Concerts are held here at frequent intervals.



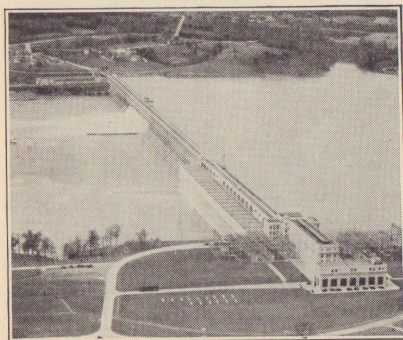
Spanish gates, St. Augustine



Bok Singing Tower



The beach, Miami



Wilson Dam

MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

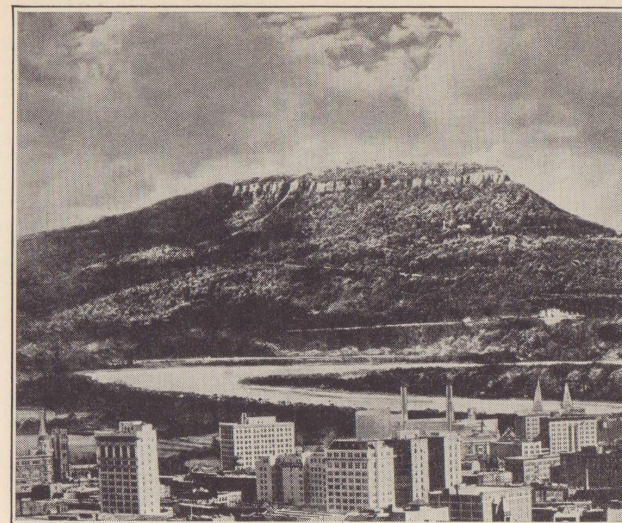
On Florida's nearly 4000 miles of seacoast there are many fine bathing beaches, including Miami, Daytona, and Palm Beach; but Miami is one of America's most popular all-year-round bathing beaches. Miami is 570 miles farther south than Los Angeles, California, more than 1000 miles farther south than the French-Italian Riviera, and about 300 miles farther south than Cairo, Egypt. Its average annual temperature is 75 degrees, and the annual average of sunny days is 359. The warm waters of the Gulf Stream roll in here.

Among its attractions for the winter vacationist Miami has fine deep-sea, surf, and fresh-water fishing, baseball, golfing, many tennis courts, aviation and annual air races, yachting and yacht races, polo, and bowling. Surrounding the city are attractive parks and many orange and coconut groves.

MUSCLE SHOALS, ALABAMA

Alabama, "the heart of Dixie," is a fascinating combination of the old and the new South. In it are thousands of acres of cotton, old paddle-wheel steamboats, and old colonial mansions as well as modern skyscrapers and hydroelectric plants.

Muscle Shoals in northern Alabama comprises nearly 40 miles of the Tennessee River. The first part of its name is doubtless a corruption of *mussel*, because of the mussel shells on the river bed. As a series of rapids and shallow pools, the shoals were practically valueless until Wilson Dam was constructed at their western end. This dam, one of the greatest in the world, holds back the waters of the river, forming a broad lake 16 miles long. The hydroelectric plant built here has a capacity of 800,000 horsepower. It and the dam were constructed at a cost of \$200,000,000.

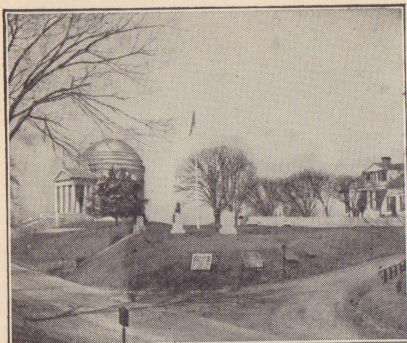


LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, TENNESSEE

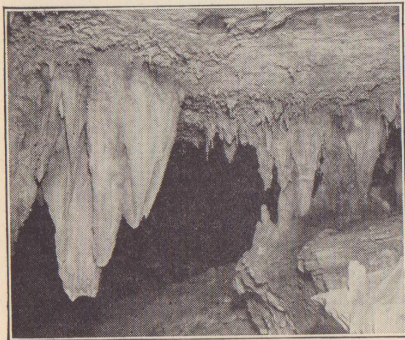
Millions of persons have visited Lookout Mountain, overlooking Chattanooga, Tenn. Many who have traveled around the world claim that it is one of the most scenic spots on earth. On a clear day, portions of seven states can be seen from Lookout Point on the mountain. At the foot of the mountain lies the great Moccasin Bend in the Tennessee River.

On top of the mountain is one of the famous

battlefields of the War between the States, now marked by many monuments and war memorials. The battle of Lookout Mountain, often called "Hooker's fight above the clouds," was fought here November 24, 1863. General Grant sent Hooker's corps to dislodge the Confederates on the mountain. The Federals ascended under cover of fog. After fierce fighting the Confederates retreated to Missionary Ridge.



In Vicksburg Military Park



Part of Mammoth Cave

VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI

The Gulf coast of Mississippi is a popular winter and summer resort, and here are located Biloxi, Gulfport, and other popular resorts. Magnolias and pines grow side by side with palms and other semitropical plants. Here have flown the flags of France, Spain, and Britain. Along the Mississippi River are the interesting old cities of Natchez, Vicksburg, and Greenville. The new bridge over the Pearl River at Jackson, capital of the state, is on the spot where Sherman said, "War is hell!"

Vicksburg, a charming southern city, founded by the Spaniards in 1791, is located on the high bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River. As the key to the river, it was the scene of a great siege during the War between the States. Vicksburg National Military Park, established in 1899, commemorates this siege.

MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK

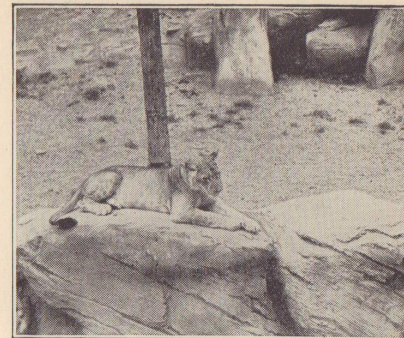
Mammoth Cave, classed as one of the modern "seven wonders of the world," is the most famous of all caves. It is near Cave City, 100 miles south of Louisville, Ky., and not far from Hodgenville, where Abraham Lincoln was born. For a hundred years visitors have been awed by the grottoes, galleries, and rivers of this marvelous wonderland.

Mammoth Cave is on five levels, has two entrances, and contains 150 passageways. There are 200 miles of charted avenues, some of them as wide as 200 feet. The most lofty of the 29 domes is about 200 feet high, while the deepest of the 23 pits is 150 feet deep. In the cave are 8 cataracts, 3 rivers, 2 lakes, and 1 sea. There are 500 known caverns in the neighborhood of Mammoth Cave, within the same county. The cave and its beautiful surroundings recently became a national park.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Cincinnati, the "Queen City," situated on the great Ohio River, has many attractions. Among these are the site of Fort Washington built in 1789 and now marked by a monument, the fine Art Museum, the Zoölogical Garden, the old Beecher House, the house where President Taft was born, Cincinnati Observatory, and the large and interesting Rookwood Pottery, one of many such plants in Ohio, which leads the nation in the manufacture of ceramics. The city of Cincinnati is hilly, the business section being in the low river basin and many residence districts on the hills overlooking the valley.

Cincinnati Zoölogical Garden has long been one of the finest zoos of the world. It covers 57 acres of wooded grounds, and has over 1400 specimens of beasts, birds, and reptiles of many kinds.



In the barless grotto of the zoo

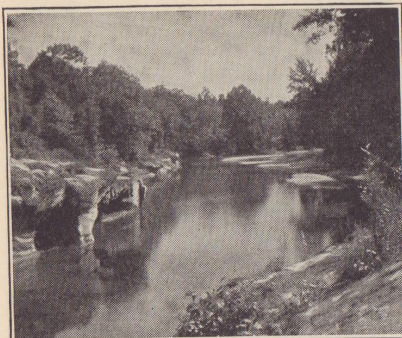
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Cleveland, Ohio, on Lake Erie, is the sixth largest United States city, with many attractions for visitors. Among these are the Terminal Building and Tower, the Mall with the enormous Auditorium and Exhibition Hall, Western Reserve University and the Historical Society Museum, the Art Museum ranking among the leading art museums of the country, the zoo, Wade and Rockefeller parks, Garfield's tomb, and the airport.

The Terminal Building and Tower, erected at a cost of \$150,000,000, is a group of mammoth buildings covering 35 acres in the heart of the city. They accommodate railroads, rapid transit lines, interurbans, a hotel, offices, and a department store. The Terminal Tower is 708 feet high, and from its 42nd story one may view the city and country for miles around and beautiful Lake Erie.



Terminal Tower



In Turkey Run State Park

TURKEY RUN STATE PARK, INDIANA

Turkey Run State Park, near the middle of the western border of Indiana, has some of the most pleasing scenery in the state. Its 1144 acres are heavily wooded, and through them runs Sugar Creek. Along the creek deep gorges have been cut into the sandstone walls.

In addition to Turkey Run there are a number of other beautiful state parks, including Brown County, City Falls, Indiana Dunes, McCormick's Creek Canyon, Muscatatuck, and Spring Mill. Among places of historic interest in the state are Vincennes, Tippecanoe, and Fort Wayne. Northern Indiana, with Lake Michigan on its border, contains about 200 lakes, whose beauty and charming surroundings attract many visitors. In southern Indiana may be seen the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, and the famous French Lick health resort.



Sky line, Detroit

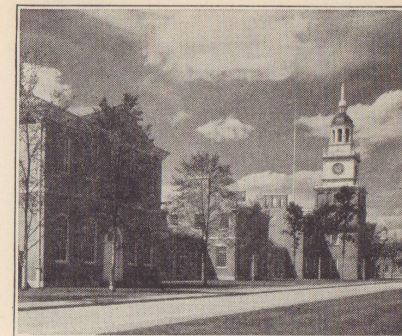
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Michigan, in the heart of the Great Lakes region, with its 4700 lakes, attracts many visitors on pleasure bent. Detroit, the fourth largest city in the United States, with a population of over 1,500,000, has been called one of the world's largest summer resorts. Among the leading sights here are the automobile factories, Historic Museum, Art Institute, Horticultural Building, Aquarium, and Belle Isle Park.

Detroit is situated on the Detroit River. Across the river is Windsor, Ontario, Canada, which is connected to Detroit by ferry boats, a vehicular tunnel, and by the new International Bridge. Steamers run between Detroit and Lake St. Clair, Port Huron, Cleveland, and Buffalo. It is claimed that the Detroit River carries the greatest amount of tonnage of any river in the world.

DEARBORN, MICHIGAN

Dearborn, near Detroit, is the heart of the world-wide operations of the Ford Motor Company. Located here are the River Rouge plant, largest in the world, main administration building, Ford airport, Ford engineering laboratories, and Edison Technological Institute with its Edison Museum, and Greenfield Village. The rotunda of the Ford building, a main attraction of the Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago, in 1934, has been re-erected and houses some remarkable exhibits. Greenfield Village includes the original workshop and laboratories of Thomas A. Edison, the workshop where Henry Ford developed his first car, exhibits of early American industries—many in operation—and other interesting Americana. Edison Museum is a storehouse of the best practice of the past in many different lines of craftsmanship and industry.

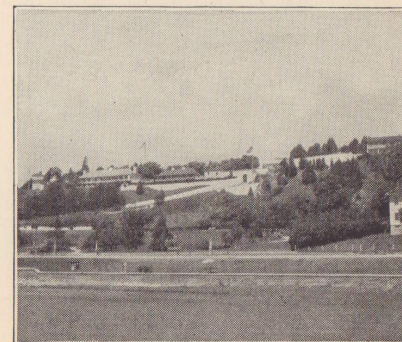


Greenfield Village

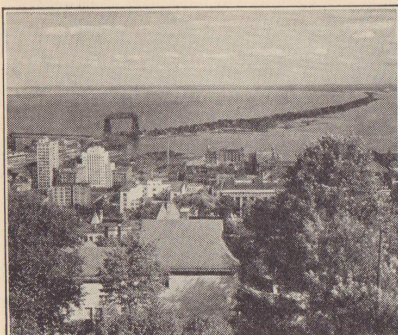
MACKINAC ISLAND, MICHIGAN

Mackinac Island is one of the most attractive of the many summer resorts in Michigan because of its cool summer climate, acres of woods, cliff-lined beaches, excellent hotels, and pollen-free air. Here many persons come every year to find a sure refuge from hay fever. No automobiles are allowed on the island, but carriages are plentiful and horse-back riding is a favorite sport.

In the quaint town of Mackinac the John Jacob Astor House, built in 1809 as fur-trading headquarters and for years seat of government of Northwest Territory, is now an historic museum. Because of its historic importance, most of Mackinac Island is a state park. Among its interesting sights are Fort Mackinac built on this strategic site in 1780 by the British, Arch Rock, Fort Holmes built in 1812, British Landing, and Chimney Rock.



Old Fort Mackinac



Duluth, showing aerial bridge



Chimney Rock, The Dells

DULUTH, MINNESOTA

Duluth, with over 100,000 inhabitants, is situated on Lake Superior, the largest of the five Great Lakes and the world's largest lake. Lake Superior is 420 miles long and 80 miles in average width, and has many pleasure resorts on its shores. Minnesota contains over 8000 lakes, many of them close to Duluth. Northwest from Duluth is a chain of large lakes reaching far into Canada.

Duluth is located on a terraced hillside, sloping down to Lake Superior. The port is busy with shipping, particularly of copper and iron ore, and is second in the United States in the amount of tonnage shipped. Above the harbor is the aerial bridge, the only one of its kind in the United States. Although Duluth had its beginning about 1800 as a fur-trading post, the city is for the most part of recent growth.

THE DELLS, WISCONSIN

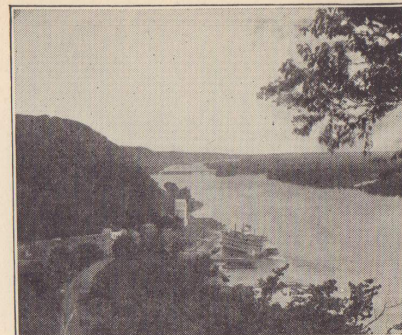
The Dells of the Wisconsin River, 57 miles north of Madison, Wisconsin's capital city, and 120 miles northwest of Milwaukee, are one of the scenic attractions of America. Here, for a distance of 10 miles, the river has cut its way through sandstone rock to a depth of 150 feet, leaving many odd and curious erosions and formations in the cliffs on each side of the river. During the ages numerous tributary streams have cut canyons through the cliffs; through these canyons there are beautiful walks where ferns, flowers, and moss abound.

Visitors may board a launch or small steamer at Wisconsin Dells, or go by automobile to explore the majestic canyons to the remotest limits of the Dells. There are several good bathing beaches and swimming pools in the Lower Dells. The Dells are about 200 miles from Chicago.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BLUFFS, IOWA

The Mississippi River is one of the greatest rivers in the world. It is 2550 miles long and runs nearly the entire length of the United States, rising within 100 miles of the Canadian border and flowing south to the Gulf of Mexico. It drains more than a million square miles, including 21 states, and forms the boundary or partial boundary of 10 states.

The mighty "father of waters" is of interest wherever seen, but it is particularly impressive at the cities of St. Paul, St. Louis, or New Orleans. Many persons think it at its best at Hannibal, Mo., home town of Mark Twain, who wrote much about the river he loved so well. Others prefer to see it in Iowa, where for many miles it is flanked by limestone bluffs often surmounted by beautiful forests.



Mississippi River, Iowa

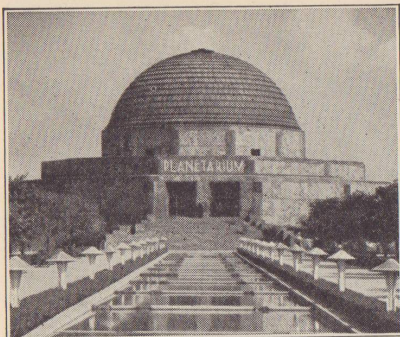
THE ART INSTITUTE, CHICAGO

This institute, located in Grant Park and fronting on Michigan Boulevard, Chicago's most beautiful street, the Art Institute is one of the leading art museums and art schools of the world and ranks among the three most important in the United States. It contains vast exhibits of masterpieces and reproductions of paintings and sculpture, and exhibits of decorative arts, textiles, tapestry, ceramics, coins, prints, medals, and antiques. Nearly a hundred special exhibits are held here annually. In addition to the exhibition rooms there are two large art libraries, a theater, and the classrooms of the school of the Institute.

Built in Italian Renaissance style, and with its two stone lions guarding the entrance, the Art Institute is much admired. Close to the building is the Great Lakes Fountain, designed by Lorado Taft.



Art Institute

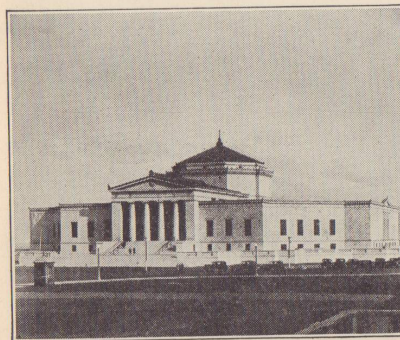


Adler Planetarium

ADLER PLANETARIUM, CHICAGO

The Adler Planetarium, Chicago's "cathedral of the skies," is located on the lake front not far from the Loop business district. The Planetarium is not only a museum of astronomical instruments and charts, but its unique feature is a great dome reproducing the planets and their motions. Visitors sit in an auditorium beneath this dome and listen to a lecturer who, two or three times daily, describes the motions of the planets, and causes representations of them to move and rotate naturally. By pressing switches and turning handles, the lecturer can show the positions that the planets have occupied at any time in past centuries or that they will occupy at any time in the future.

Chicago was the first city in America to have a planetarium. Planetariums are now being erected by other cities.



Shedd Aquarium

SHEDD AQUARIUM, CHICAGO

The Shedd Aquarium, located on Chicago's lake front near the Field Museum and not far from the main business district, is said to be the foremost aquarium in the world. It was the gift, at a cost of \$3,000,000, of the late John G. Shedd of Marshall Field & Company. It is built of solid marble, octagonal in form, and contains 132 exhibition tanks. Besides other aquatic animals, over 5000 live fish are on exhibition here, both fresh-water and salt-water fish, comprising more than 600 species from many parts of the world.

Other great aquariums in America are those in the Bureau of Fisheries Building in Washington, D. C., and the New York City Aquarium. In Europe there is a fine aquarium in Brighton, England, and another connected with the marine laboratory in Naples, Italy.

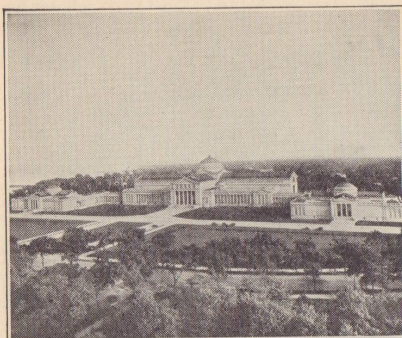


FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, CHICAGO

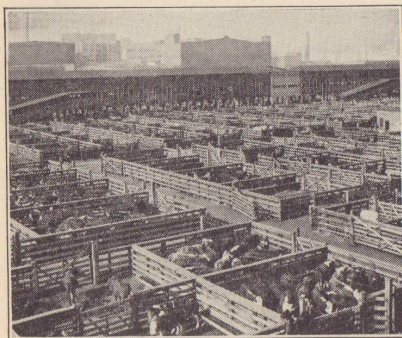
This museum, located on Chicago's lake front near the business district, is the largest marble building in the world, and the greatest museum of natural history in the Western Hemisphere. The gift of Marshall Field to the city, it cost about \$7,500,000, is 706 by 438 feet in size, and covers 11 acres. Stanley Field Hall in the center is 299 by 68 feet in size and is 75 feet high. The exterior of the museum is of white Georgia

marble, is Ionic Greek in design, and is very beautiful.

The museum includes five departments—anthropology, botany, geology, zoölogy, and N. W. Harris school extension. It has libraries, reading room, classrooms, studios, and the Simpson Theater seating 1125. It sends archaeological, geological, and zoölogical expeditions into many different parts of the world.



Museum of Science and Industry



Animal pens, Union Stock Yards

MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

When the interior is finished and all exhibits are installed, this will probably be the finest industrial museum in the world, not excepting the great industrial museum of Munich. The gigantic and beautiful Fine Arts Building of the 1893 World's Fair, in Jackson Park, has been remodeled by the city at a cost of \$5,000,000. The late Julius Rosenwald contributed many millions toward initiating and carrying out the project. Many fine exhibits, including a great many from the World's Fair of 1933-4, are now on display in this museum.

The museum shows the history and development of technology and industry, under these departments: agriculture, textiles, and forestry; geology and mineral industries; chemistry; power; physics; transportation; architecture and city development; printing and communication, and the library.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO

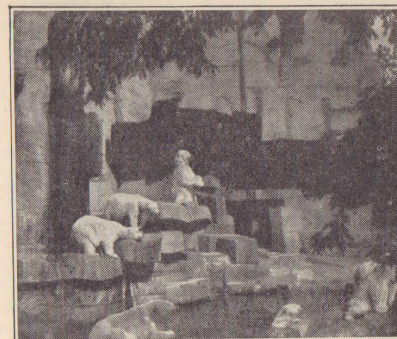
Chicago's world-famous Union Stock Yards are one of the leading sights of the city. They cover 475 acres in the southern part of Chicago between Ashland Avenue and Halsted Street and 39th and 47th streets. The annual output of meat products amounts to many millions. About 50 meat-packing plants, employing more than 75,000 persons, are in the Union Stock Yards. About 20,000,000 cattle, calves, sheep, and hogs are slaughtered and dressed here annually. Armour & Company's new \$1,000,000 beef house is the country's largest slaughter house.

Guides conduct visitors through the packing plants, explaining everything about them. In the Stock Yards is the beautiful new International Amphitheater, seating 12,000 persons, in which the International Live Stock Exposition and Horse Show is held annually.

CHICAGO ZOOLOGICAL PARK, ILLINOIS

The foundation for Chicago's fine new zoölogical park in the Forest Preserve near Brookfield, a suburb of Chicago, was a gift of \$7,000,000 from the late Edith Rockefeller McCormick. It is hoped to make it the best zoölogical park in the world. On the 133 acres of the park a lake, rocky cliffs, jungles, pools, and running streams have been made, to resemble the natural habitats of the wild animals. Already the zoo contains one of the largest collections of wild animals in the world. The monkeys have an island to themselves, where there are 300 of these interesting little creatures. The zoo also has a fine collection of the larger apes.

Lincoln Park Zoo, near the heart of Chicago, is also one of the finest zoos of the world. It contains over 5000 specimens of wild animals, including beasts, birds, reptiles, and fish.

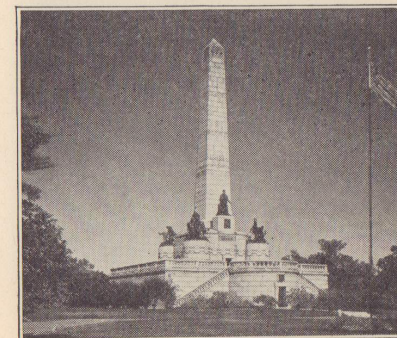


In Chicago Zoological Park

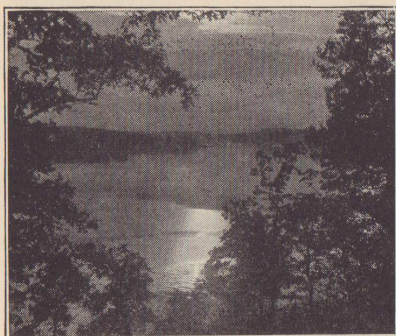
LINCOLN'S TOMB, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Although Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky, most of his manhood was spent in Illinois. The town of New Salem, near Springfield, where he worked in a store and studied law as a young man, has been restored to much the same condition as when he lived there. The only house Lincoln ever owned has been preserved in Springfield much as he left it when he became President, and contains many interesting mementoes of his life. It is open to visitors daily.

Lincoln's mortal remains rest in the beautiful Lincoln Tomb in Springfield. The Lincoln Monument, towering above all others in Oakwood Cemetery, is owned by the state of Illinois. In the room at the base of the monument is a large collection of Lincoln relics. These relics and the monument are fully explained to visitors by guides.



Lincoln's Tomb



Lake of the Ozarks by moonlight



In the Missouri Botanical Gardens

THE OZARKS, MISSOURI

Many travelers regard the scenery of that portion of the Ozarks lying in Missouri as among the finest in the United States. Here are isolated peaks, rapidly flowing streams, gorges, and caverns. Within a few hours' drive from St. Louis, and near the center of the state, is the Lake of the Ozarks. This is a great artificial lake covering 95 square miles and having 1300 miles of shore line. On and near the lake are popular summer resorts.

Another popular resort in the Ozarks is Lake Taneycomo, in the "Shepherd of the Hills" country made famous in the novels of Harold Bell Wright. This lake, also an artificial lake, is 56 miles south of Springfield, in the southwestern part of the state. It is 25 miles long and of good width, formed by a dam in the White River near Branson and Hollister.

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

This botanical garden, popularly known as "Shaw's Garden," ranks second only to the botanical garden at Kew near London, England. It was founded in 1860 by Henry Shaw, a St. Louis philanthropist, and is said to contain the largest collection of plant life in the Western Hemisphere. Its beautiful floral displays are world famous.

Shaw's Garden is comprised of 75 acres of city garden 12 miles from the heart of St. Louis, a country extension of more than 1600 acres, and a tropical extension at Balboa, Panama. The garden is open daily. There are fine botanical gardens in Washington, D. C., New York City, Berlin, Germany, and other cities. Some of the larger cities of the United States have famous conservatories also, in which are large collections of native and tropical plants.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

This great old city, founded by the French in 1764, has many interesting sights. Among these are the Botanic Gardens, steamboat wharves on the Mississippi River, the Arena and Auditorium which are two of the finest convention and exhibition halls, the vast Union Station, the Airport, and the Catholic and Episcopal cathedrals. Leading attractions near St. Louis are Grant's cabin south of the city, and Cahokia Mounds State Park near East St. Louis, Ill.

Forest Park is the popular beauty and amusement spot of St. Louis. In this 1400-acre park are clear lakes, fine shade trees, Jefferson Memorial Museum with its Lindbergh trophies, the Art Museum, the Municipal Open-Air Theater, and the Zoo, which covers 73 acres and contains more than 1900 mammals, birds, fish, and reptiles.

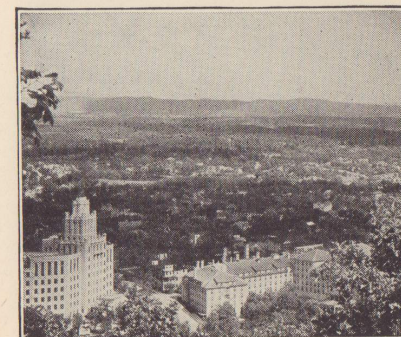
HOT SPRINGS NAT'L PARK, ARKANSAS

The famous medicinal hot springs are the leading attraction of Hot Springs National Park in the Ouachita Mountains near the center of Arkansas. The park has also beautiful mountain scenery, a river, and two lakes, and it is the oldest of our national parks. Hot Springs Mountain, from which the healing waters flow, is about 50 miles southwest of Little Rock, capital of Arkansas. The park, just outside the city of Hot Springs, contains 964 acres and incloses all 46 of the hot springs. These springs contain 20 different kinds of minerals.

Among the other famous medicinal springs in the United States are Excelsior Springs, Missouri; French Lick Springs, Indiana; White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia; and Warm Springs, Georgia.



Reptile House in the Zoo



Hot Springs



The heart of old New Orleans



The Alamo

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

New Orleans, largest city of the South and second only to New York as a port of entry, was founded by the French in 1718; it still has many descendants of its old French settlers. Among its principal sights are the old French Quarter, the United States Mint (the oldest mint in the United States), the Custom House, the Cotton Exchange, the Municipal Auditorium, the beautiful parks, the Dueling Oaks in City Park, and lovely Lake Pontchartrain near the city.

On and near Vieux Carré, which is the heart of French Town, are many old buildings with quaint patios and balconies, historic Jackson Square flanked by the famous St. Louis Cathedral, the Calabozo and Cabildo (old Spanish government buildings), the French Market, and the Absinthe House, headquarters for the pirate Jean Lafitte.

SAN ANTONIO AND THE ALAMO, TEXAS

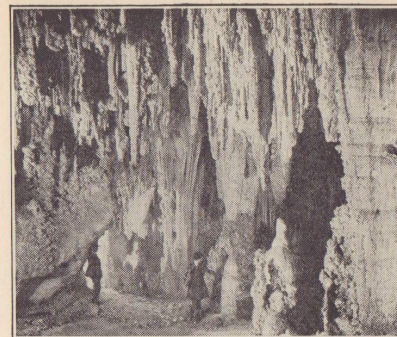
San Antonio is a beautiful city, with palm trees and other evidences of a semitropical climate. In the heart of the city is the old Spanish Governor's Palace, the old cathedral, and the Mexican quarter. On the outskirts of the city are four Spanish missions built by the Franciscans, the oldest erected in 1690. Near San Antonio is Fort Sam Houston, the largest military establishment in the United States. Randolph Field, 16 miles from the city, will be the largest military air center of the country.

The Alamo, an old Franciscan church and fortress built in San Antonio in 1718, is Texas' most cherished possession. In it, in 1836 during the Texas struggle for independence, 182 Texans were killed after fighting off an army of 5000 Mexicans for two weeks. Killed with the Texans was David Crockett, famous pioneer and hunter.

CARLSBAD CAVERNS, NEW MEXICO

Carlsbad Caverns are supposed to be the largest caverns in the world. They are under the Guadalupe Mountains in the southeast corner of New Mexico, not far from the White Sand Desert of New Mexico and 50 miles from El Paso, Texas. There are many different caverns and corridors; 32 miles of these have been explored, but many still remain unexplored.

Carlsbad Caverns are in limestone rock, wonderfully decorated with beautiful stalagmites, stalactites, helictites, columns, alabaster-like curtains, and onyx and marble formations. Among the principal attractions are the Big Room, 4000 feet long, 625 feet wide, and 300 feet high; the Giant Dome, 62 feet high and 16 feet in diameter; the Palace, and an underground river. Several million bats make their home in one cavern, closed to visitors.



King's Chamber, Carlsbad Caverns

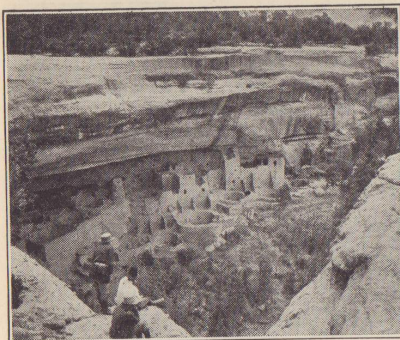
PLATT NATIONAL PARK, OKLAHOMA

The leading sights of Oklahoma are its Indian reservations, its myriad oil wells, the 52,000-acre military reservation near Lawton, known as Fort Sill, and Platt National Park. Oklahoma was formerly Indian Territory, where reservations were set apart for Indians of all tribes from all over the United States. In the state's population of over two million, there are now about 75,000 Indians.

Platt National Park in southern Oklahoma, like Hot Springs National Park in Arkansas, was made a national park because of its medicinal springs. The park, which covers only a little more than a square mile, has 32 large and several small springs. Of these, 18 are classed as sulphur, 6 as fresh-water, 4 as iron, and 3 as bromide. Thousands of visitors are attracted to the park by its mineral waters as well as by the beauty of its scenery.



In Platt National Park

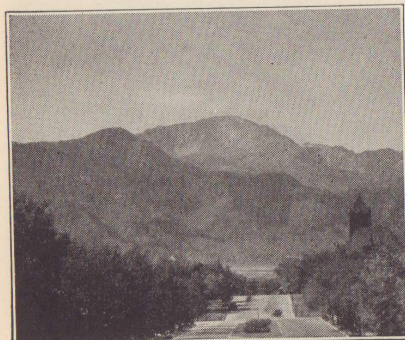


In Mesa Verde National Park

MESA VERDE NAT'L PARK, COLORADO

Mesa Verde National Park, in the southwestern corner of Colorado, contains what are generally regarded as the largest and most extensive ruins of the ancient prehistoric cliff dwellings of America. There are other cliff dwellings in New Mexico, Arizona, and northern Mexico. The Cliff Dwellers are supposed to have descended from Mongolians who found their way from Asia to America by way of the narrow Bering Strait, and were probably ancestors of the Indians.

Mesa Verde is a high tableland about 2000 feet above the Mancos River. Deep canyons were cut into it by prehistoric streams which flowed into the Mancos River. In the faces of the steep cliffs of these canyons are the ruins of the Cliff Dwellers' villages, in which are hundreds of their homes, hollowed out of the sandstone rock.



• Pikes Peak from Colorado Springs

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

Colorado Springs, 70 miles south of Denver, has long been one of the most popular sightseeing, pleasure, and recreation resorts of the United States. About it are Pikes Peak, 14,109 feet high, and other Rocky Mountain peaks. At the foot of Pikes Peak is Manitou, with its famed medicinal springs, and on a mountain side above Manitou is the celebrated Cave of the Winds. With its scintillating crystals of onyx, calcite, and alabaster, this cave is unlike any other cave.

Near Colorado Springs is a 500-acre tract known as the Garden of the Gods. Here are some of the most remarkable and fantastic sandstone formations to be found anywhere. During the ages great red and white sandstone rocks have been eroded into grotesque shapes resembling animals, human beings, cathedrals, castles, and other things.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NAT'L PARK, COLO.

This is one of the most popular of our national parks and it is visited by most persons who visit Colorado Springs, Denver, and Lookout Mountain (where "Buffalo Bill" is buried). It is 70 miles from Denver and 40 miles from Boulder. It is a beautiful valley surrounded by many of the loftiest peaks of the Rocky Mountains, including Longs Peak, which is 14,255 feet above sea level, and 64 other peaks over 10,000 feet high. Of these, 43 are more than 12,000 feet high.

The park includes the Continental Divide—the crest of the Rocky Mountains—in that part of the state, also Grand Lake, which is the largest natural lake in Colorado, and several smaller lakes and some glaciers. There are many wild animals in the park, the streams abound in trout, and there are over 600 varieties of wildflowers.

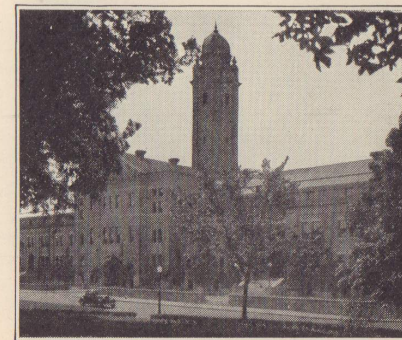


Near the summit of Longs Peak

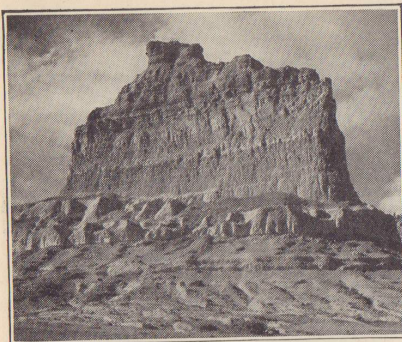
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

Among the principal sights of Kansas, which is the geographical center of the United States, are the capitol at Topeka, the three frontier posts of Fort Leavenworth, Fort Scott, and Fort Riley, and Osawatimie, for a time the home town of John Brown the abolitionist.

Fort Leavenworth, oldest settlement in Kansas, was founded in 1827 as one of the arc of frontier forts. It is located north of Leavenworth on the high bluffs of the Missouri River, midway between Westport on the old Santa Fe Trail and St. Joseph on the old Oregon Trail. For nearly a hundred years Fort Leavenworth has been one of the army's principal bases. A military school of the highest rank, for officers, is located here. Sharing the 8000 acres of government reservation for the fort is the famous federal prison and its annex.



Officers' School, Fort Leavenworth

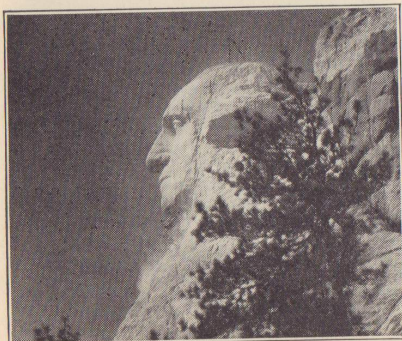


In Scotts Bluff National Monument

SCOTTS BLUFF, NEBRASKA

Among the leading sights of Nebraska are the city of Omaha on the mighty Missouri River, the new capitol at Lincoln in a new and distinctive type of plain but dignified American architecture, Longs Hill near Omaha, where skeletons of the most primitive human types discovered in either North or South America have been found, and Scotts Bluff National Monument.

Scotts Bluff, on the North Platte River near the center of western Nebraska, is the highest promontory in the hills which here rise above the plains. It is 500 feet high, and overlooks Mitchell Pass on the old Oregon Trail, now an automobile highway, over which caravans passed in the early days on their way to the coast. Near the bluff are some "bad lands," or eroded lands, where many skeletons of prehistoric animals have been found.



Washington's head, Mount Rushmore

BLACK HILLS, SOUTH DAKOTA

The Black Hills of South Dakota are the highest mountains between the Rocky Mountains and the eastern states. These scenic mountains, Wind Cave National Park, and the famous Bad Lands make the southwestern part of South Dakota one of the attractive vacation resorts of the United States. Among the leading features of the Black Hills are Mount Rushmore National Monument, many fantastic peaks and pinnacles, and Wind Cave National Park, with its profusion of colored crystals. Deadwood and Hot Springs are of especial interest.

Mount Rushmore National Monument, now being carved by the famous sculptor Gutzon Borglum, will contain colossal heads of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt, and a 500-word summary of the United States history carved on the solid granite side of Mount Rushmore.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE GARDEN, NORTH DAKOTA-MANITOBA

An interesting sight of North Dakota is the International Peace Garden, set aside to commemorate a hundred years of peace between the United States and Canada. It covers 2200 acres on the border, partly in North Dakota and partly in Manitoba. Here are beautiful natural forests and the Turtle Mountains. But in the center of the park is one square mile which is landscaped; here all the roads converge. In the center of this square is the Peace Fountain, partly on United States and partly on Canadian soil. Other features of the square are a Peace Tower, customs houses, and the administration building. The entire garden is a sanctuary for deer and wild birds. Forty miles south, at Rugby, is a monument which marks the geographic center of North America.

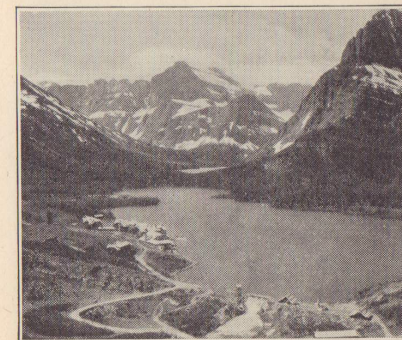


A lake in the Turtle Mountains

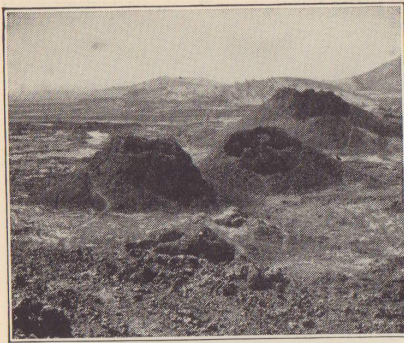
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, MONTANA

Glistening glaciers, 60 or more in number, lying in the hollows on the summits of lofty mountains, are the principal feature of wild and rugged Glacier National Park, Montana, on the Canadian border. More than 250 beautiful lakes, fed by melting glaciers, are also in this park, which covers 1600 square miles. The high range of the Rocky Mountains known as the Continental Divide runs through the park. On the east side of these mountains are 7 principal valleys and on the west side 12, through which run rivers fed by melting glaciers.

Glacier Park itself is continued into Canada as the Waterton Lakes National Park of Canada. The two parks combined are known as Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. To the east of the park, in Montana, is the Blackfeet Indian Reservation.



In Glacier National Park

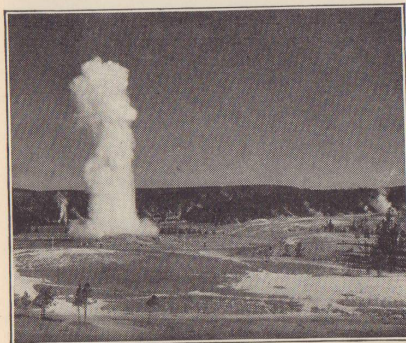


Spatter cones, Craters of the Moon

CRATERS OF THE MOON, IDAHO

One of the greatest fields of former volcanic activity in the world is the northwestern corner of the United States. Its lavas cover a quarter of a million square miles, including large areas in Washington, Oregon, and parts of California, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. The only volcano in these regions which has been active in recent times is snow-clad Mount Lassen in the Lassen Volcanic National Park, California. Crater Lake, in Crater Lake National Park, Oregon, is in the crater of an extinct volcano.

Craters of the Moon National Monument, in south-central Idaho, contains many extinct volcanoes, the craters of which resemble the spots seen on the moon. Scores of craters, cinder cones, hornitos, and lava beds dot the plains here in great profusion.



Old Faithful, Yellowstone

YELLOWSTONE NAT'L PARK, WYOMING

Yellowstone, one of the oldest and most famous national parks, is a plateau of 3426 square miles, 8000 feet above sea level, surrounded by several chains of mountains belonging to the Rocky Mountain system. The entire region is of volcanic origin and contains 3000 geysers and hot springs—more than in all the rest of the world. Old Faithful, one of the largest geysers, spouts water 150 feet high hourly. Giant Geyser is the largest geyser in existence, but is less active than Old Faithful.

Features of interest in Yellowstone Park are the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River, Tower and Great Falls, Yellowstone Lake, and rocks of various colors. The park is noted for its many wild animals. In it are large herds of elk, moose, deer, antelope, and buffalo, many bears, mountain sheep and goats, and 750 varieties of wildflowers.

GREAT SALT LAKE, UTAH

Among the principal sights of Utah are Great Salt Lake, Zion National Park, and Bryce Canyon National Park. Of interest also are the Mormon Temple and Tabernacle in Salt Lake City. Zion National Park and Bryce Canyon National Park are close together in the southwestern corner of the state, not far north of the Grand Canyon National Park of Arizona, which they somewhat resemble in rock formations.

Great Salt Lake, near Salt Lake City, is the only inland salt-water sea, except the Dead Sea in Palestine, which has no outlet. It is much larger than the Dead Sea, being 80 miles long and 20 to 32 miles wide. Like the Dead Sea, it is about 22 per cent salts, and bathers cannot sink in it. It is a popular bathing resort, and has a mammoth bathing pier and amusement pavilion.



Pavilion on Great Salt Lake

PETRIFIED FOREST, ARIZONA

In Arizona are some of the most interesting sights of the world, including Grand Canyon, Boulder Dam, Petrified Forest, Painted Desert, Canyon Diablo, cliff dwellings, ice caves, Meteor Crater, and the Hopi Indian Reservation. It has the largest pine forest (around Flagstaff), deer preserve (Kaibab Forest north of Grand Canyon), and meteor crater (near Flagstaff) in the world.

The Petrified Forest National Monument is near Holbrook, not far from the middle of the eastern border of the state. There are other petrified forests, but none is so remarkable as the one in Arizona. The trunks of the trees are all prostrate and mostly broken. They are of an extinct species of pine, of beautiful brown, yellow, and red tints. Some of the trees are 6 feet in diameter and more than 100 feet long.



In the Petrified Forest



GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK, ARIZONA

The Grand Canyon of the Colorado River is 218 miles long and 4 to 18 miles wide; 56 miles of the most scenic part of this canyon are included in Grand Canyon National Park in the northwest corner of Arizona, over a hundred miles east of the Boulder Dam. Here the turbulent Colorado River, during the ages, has worn through the granite rocks a great gorge over a mile deep. The towering cliffs on each

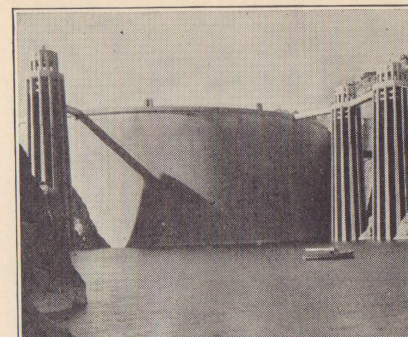
side of the gorge are carved and fretted and terraced into thousands of fantastic shapes and are marvelously colored in blue, gray, mauve, red, and every other imaginable tint.

This mile-deep canyon has been called "the most sublime of all earthly spectacles," "the first wonder of the world." The famous Painted Desert is one of the attractions of Grand Canyon National Park.

BOULDER DAM, NEVADA-ARIZONA

This is the greatest dam of the series by which it is hoped to control the rivers and streams of the United States in such a way as to use their waters for irrigating, drinking, creating power, and controlling flood waters. It is located in the Black Canyon of the Colorado River.

Boulder Dam is a concrete arch-gravity dam with a maximum height of 727 feet, a crest length of 1200 feet, and a base thickness of 650 feet. It contains approximately 3,400,000 cubic yards of concrete. The lake to be formed by the dam will be 115 miles long and 11 times larger than any previously made by man. When in full operation the power plant will generate 1,835,000 horsepower. The reservoir will contain enough water to flood 30,500,000 acres to a depth of one foot, and will provide water for a dozen cities.



Boulder Dam and the lake being formed

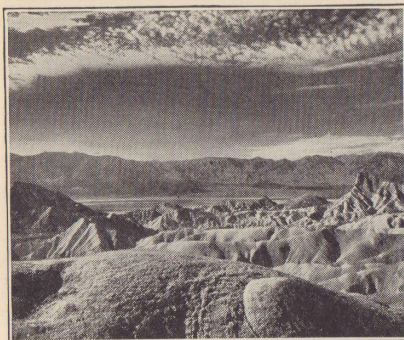
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles has grown enormously in recent years, no doubt principally because of the wonderful climate of southern California, its scenic position between snow-clad mountains and the Pacific Ocean, and its industrial opportunities. It is now a city of about 1,250,000 people, the fifth largest city in the United States. The motion-picture studios in Hollywood, a part of Greater Los Angeles, have attracted thousands, and the many fine colleges and schools have made Los Angeles a great educational center.

Near Los Angeles are the beautiful residence districts of Pasadena, Beverly Hills, Palos Verdes, and Malibu Beach. Points of interest include Mt. Wilson with its renowned observatory, the Brea Tar Pits, the California Zoological Gardens, the only planetarium in the West, Long Beach with its 8 miles of bathing beaches, and many others.



Ocean Park, Long Beach

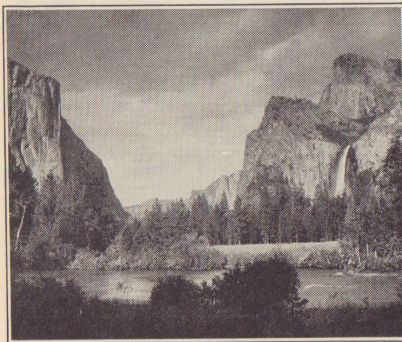


In Death Valley

DEATH VALLEY NAT'L PARK, CALIF.

Among America's winter desert playgrounds there is none more fascinating than Death Valley in California, not far from the famous Boulder Dam in Nevada. The brilliant sunshine, clear air, and quiet restfulness make it an ideal winter resort.

Death Valley is a pocket between two high mountain ranges—the Panamint Mountains on the west and the Black and Funeral mountains on the east. The valley is 130 miles long and 10 to 30 miles wide. Some of Death Valley's leading attractions are Ubehebe Crater, Death Valley Scotty's, Titus Canyon, Sand Dunes, Harmony Borax Works, Furnace Creek Ranch, Golden Canyon, Salt Ponds, Bad Water, and Bennett's Well. Bad Water, 310 feet below sea level, is the lowest point in North America, while Telescope Peak, to the west of Death Valley, is 11,045 feet high.



El Capitan and Bridal Veil Falls

YOSEMITE NAT'L PARK, CALIFORNIA

Yosemite, often called one of the "seven wonders of the world," is unlike any other valley. It is on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, 200 miles east of San Francisco. A deep gorge or canyon cut through the surrounding granite by glacial action, it is 7 miles long, about a mile wide, and about 4000 feet above sea level. The great granite cliffs on each side tower 3000 to 4000 feet higher still. Principal among these peaks are El Capitan, 7042 feet high; Cathedral Rocks, 6551 feet; Sentinel Dome, 8117 feet; Glacier Point, 7214 feet; and Half Dome, 8852 feet high. Among the famous waterfalls in the park are Yosemite, 1430 feet; Bridal Veil, 620 feet; Vernal, 317 feet; and Nevada Fall, 594 feet high.

Among other leading attractions of this national park are the big trees and Mirror Lake.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, a city of over 635,000, has many attractions. Founded by the Spanish in 1776, it is situated on a hilly peninsula, with the Pacific Ocean on the west and the Bay of San Francisco on the north and east. The bay, which is entered through the narrow channel called the Golden Gate, is one of the most beautiful bays and finest harbors in the world. The world's longest suspension bridges are now being built here, one across the Golden Gate, the other across the bay to Oakland.

Chinatown in San Francisco, with a population of 35,000, Golden Gate Park, the bathing beach and Seal Rocks in the north end of the city, the museum, Mission Dolores, the zoo, and Fisherman's Wharf are among San Francisco's interesting sights. Steamers leave here for Hawaii, the Orient, the Southern Hemisphere, and coastal ports.

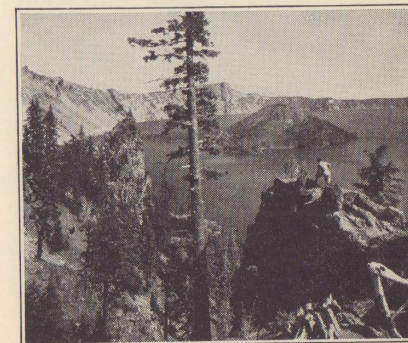


Chinatown, San Francisco

CRATER LAKE NAT'L PARK, OREGON

This park covers 251 square miles of rugged, picturesque, and heavily timbered country in the heart of the Cascade Mountains in southwestern Oregon. The principal feature of this park is Crater Lake, a lake 2000 feet deep in places and indescribably blue in color. It lies in the enormous crater of Mount Mazama, an extinct volcano, 8000 feet above sea level. An automobile road 34 miles in length circles Crater Lake.

The extinct volcanoes in this region were once very active. The largest of these was Mount Mazama, probably about 14,000 feet high. The entire top of this mountain either was blown off by an internal explosion or else collapsed, leaving a gigantic crater. During the ages the rains and melting snows have filled this crater with water to within 1000 feet of the rim of its tinted lava walls.



Crater Lake



MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, WASHINGTON

In the northwestern corner of the United States, in the Cascade Mountains, there is a series of extinct volcanoes which are covered with ice, or glaciers, the year round. Foremost among these are Mount Rainier, Mount Baker, Mount Adams, and Mount St. Helens in Washington, Mount Hood in Oregon, and Mount Shasta in California.

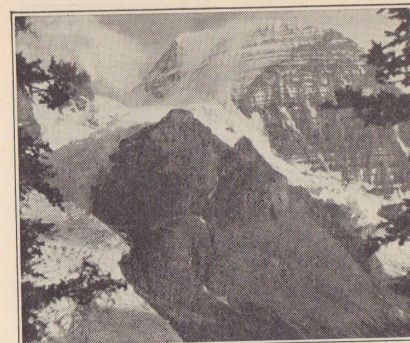
Although Glacier National Park in Montana

contains 60 small glaciers, Mount Rainier, Washington, 14,408 feet above sea level, has a glacial system far larger than any found elsewhere in the United States. This glacial system covers 48 square miles, and extends down 28 valleys on the mountain sides. The Nisqually Glacier, easily accessible, is 5 miles long and near Paradise Valley is about half a mile wide. Over 600 species of flowers grow in the park.

MOUNT ROBSON PROVINCIAL PARK, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

Mount Robson Provincial Park is one of Canada's largest natural parks. It has an area of 640 square miles. In it is Mount Robson, 12,972 feet high, the highest peak of the Canadian Rocky Mountains. Log-cabin camps are located at convenient centers in the park. The camp at Berg Lake, at the foot of Mount Robson, is in the center of one of the most wonderful mountain regions in existence. Other camps are at Mount Robson railway station and at Kinney Lake. Among the sights of the park are its great glaciers, beautiful lakes, majestic mountains, Robson River, and Valley of a Thousand Falls.

Fish and big game are plentiful in Robson Park and in the region north of Robson and Jasper parks.



Mount Robson

JASPER NAT'L PARK, ALBERTA, CANADA

Jasper National Park, in Alberta, western Canada, is not only Canada's largest national park, but it is said to be the largest national park in the world. It covers 4200 square miles in the heart of the Canadian Rocky Mountains. Maligne Lake, in this park, is the leading place in Canada for mountain speckled-trout fishing. On the shores of Lac Beauvert is one of the finest of log-cabin summer resorts, electrically lighted. Mount Edith Cavell, Athabaska and Maligne rivers, and Medicine Lake are among the leading sights of the park, which abounds in lofty mountains, vast glaciers, and beautiful lakes. The park contains bathing beaches, a famous golf course, tennis courts, motor roads, and hiking paths.

In eastern Alberta is National Buffalo Park, in which are several thousand buffalo.



Maligne Lake



Entrance gates, Exhibition



Parliament Building

TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA

Toronto, Ontario, on Lake Ontario, with a population of over 750,000, is the second largest city of Canada. It is the largest city of American, or English, Canada, just as Montreal is the leading city of "French Canada." Toronto has the largest hotel and the highest building in the British Empire, as well as the largest permanent annual exhibition in the world. This Canadian National Exhibition has 100 buildings on the lake front, covering 350 acres, to which more than 2,000,000 people come annually. Among the leading sights of the city are Ontario Museum with its finest collection of Chinese ceramics in the world, the Art Gallery, the Old Fort, and the zoo.

The lake district around Toronto includes Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays, Lake Traverse in Algonquin Park, and many other lakes.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA

Ottawa, a city of over 125,000 inhabitants, is located on a high bluff overlooking the Ottawa River. It is 116 miles northwest of Montreal and 246 miles northeast of Toronto.

Among the leading sights of Ottawa, and in fact of Canada, are the national parliament and other government buildings of the capital city. They are in Italian Gothic style and cover four acres of ground. The grace, beauty, and dignity of these buildings have been much admired by visitors. The first of the buildings was erected in 1860; in 1916 Parliament Building was destroyed by fire, but it was rebuilt in 1918. The Peace Tower on this building has a carillon of 53 bells, one of the finest in the world. The National Art Gallery, Library, Museum, Observatory, and Vice-Regal Residence are among the buildings erected in recent years.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA

Montreal, Quebec, the largest city of Canada, with over a million inhabitants, is situated on the island of Montreal at the junction of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers. Although a thousand miles from the ocean, it is next to New York City the greatest shipping port in America. More modern than Quebec in many respects, it is yet almost as French in atmosphere as that city. Montreal was founded by the French in 1642, and has more French-speaking people than any city except Paris.

A fine view may be had from Mount Royal, 750 feet above the city. Among the leading attractions in Montreal are Parc Lafontaine, Mount Royal Park, the Art Gallery, McGill University, several notable churches, and the Victoria and Harbor bridges across the St. Lawrence River.

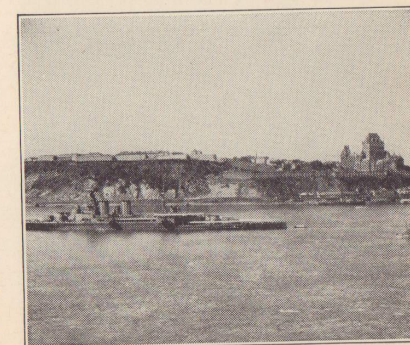


The Lookout, Mount Royal

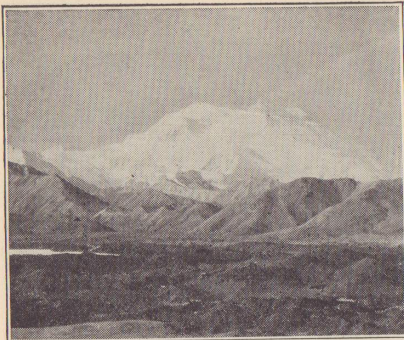
QUEBEC, QUEBEC, CANADA

Visiting "French Canada," which includes the province of Quebec and the Evangeline country in Nova Scotia, is somewhat like visiting France. These provinces were settled by France about 150 years before the British conquest in 1760, and to a great extent they have remained French.

This is especially true of the picturesque old city of Quebec, which, founded by the French in 1608, now has a population of more than 140,000. Its citadel commands a fine view of the mighty St. Lawrence River. Southwest of the citadel is Battlefield Park on the Plains of Abraham, where, in 1759, the British under Wolfe defeated the French under Montcalm, and both generals were mortally wounded. Besides the provincial House of Parliament, Quebec's ancient walls, many narrow streets, and quaint buildings charm the visitor.



Citadel and Chateau Frontenac



Mount McKinley



National Palace

MT. MCKINLEY NAT'L PARK, ALASKA

Visitors to Alaska claim that in summer that country is more beautiful than California or any other region. One of the greatest sights of Alaska is Mount McKinley National Park in the central part of the territory.

Mount McKinley, 20,300 feet high, is the highest mountain in North America. It has two peaks, the southern, higher, one being 17,000 feet above the timber line (which is at about 3300 feet in this arctic country). Perpetual snow covers about two thirds of the mountain. On the southern and eastern slopes are glaciers of enormous extent. The north and west sides drop abruptly to a plateau 2500 to 3000 feet in altitude. On this great treeless plateau, covered with mosses and grasses, are many streams, lakes, and valleys inhabited by caribou, mountain sheep, and moose, protected by law.

MEXICO, D. F., MEXICO

Mexico attracts many visitors who are anxious to see the picturesque country and to observe the Mexican and Spanish customs. Most of Mexico is a high mountainous plateau of the Rocky Mountains. The climate of this plateau is one of the most delightful in the world, although the low lands along the coasts are hot in summer.

Mexico, D. F., the capital city, 7500 feet above sea level, is easily reached by rail or over the new International Highway from Laredo, Texas. The principal sights of the city are the National Palace, National Museum, Art Palace, Cathedral, and Chapultepec Castle, home of the presidents. The great pyramids at San Juan Teotihuacan, 28 miles northeast of the capital, rival those of Egypt. The volcano Popocatepetl, 40 miles south of the city, is 17,784 feet high, the second highest Mexican peak.

INDEX

- Acadia National Park, Me., 7
 Adler Planetarium, Chicago, 40
 Alamo, San Antonio, Texas, 46
 Alaska, Mount McKinley, 62
 Alexandria, Va., 25
 Alexandria Bay, N. Y., 17
 American Museum of Natural History, New York City, 15
 Annapolis, Md., 21
 Aquarium, Chicago, 40
 Arlington National Cemetery, Va., 26
 Art Institute, Chicago, 39
 Atlantic City, N. J., 20
 Battlefields: Chickamauga, Ga., 30;
 Fredericksburg, Va., 27; Lookout Mountain, Tenn., 33
 Black Hills, S. Dak., 50
 Bluffs on the Mississippi, Iowa, 39
 Board Walk, Atlantic City, N. J., 20
 Bok Singing Tower and Bird Sanctuary, Fla., 31
 Boston, Mass., 9
 Botanical Gardens: New York City, 41
 16: St. Louis, 44
 Boulder Dam, Nev.-Ariz., 55
 "Bronx Zoo," New York City, 16
 Brookfield Zoo, Ill., 43
 Bunker Hill Monument, Mass., 9
 Cahokia Mounds State Park, Ill., 45
 Cambridge, Mass., 10
 Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Ont., 60
 Capitol, Washington, D. C., 22
 Carlsbad Caverns, N. Mex., 47
 Champlain, Lake, N. Y.-Vt., 8
 Charleston, S. C., 30
 Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, Que., 61
 Chattanooga, Tenn., 30, 33
 Chicago, Ill., 39-42
 Chickamauga Battlefield, Ga., 30
 Chinatown, San Francisco, Calif., 57
 Cincinnati, Ohio, 35
 Citadel, Quebec, Que., 61
 Cleveland, Ohio, 35
 Cliff Dwellings, Colo., 48
 Colorado Springs, Colo., 48
 Concord, Mass., 10
 Congressional Library, Washington, D. C., 23
 Crater Lake National Park, Ore., 57
 Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho, 52
 Dearborn, Mich., 37
 Death Valley National Park, Calif., 56
 Dells, The, Wis., 38
 Detroit, Mich., 36
 Dover, Del., 20
 Duluth, Minn., 38
 El Capitan, Yosemite, Calif., 56
 Empire State Building, New York City, 13
 Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, 41
 "Flume," The, N. H., 8
 Fort Leavenworth, Kans., 49
 Fort McHenry, Md., 21
 Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y., 8
 Fredericksburg, Va., 27
 Gettysburg National Cemetery, Pa., 19
 Glacier National Park, Mont., 51
 Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz., 54
 Great Salt Lake, Utah, 53
 Great Smoky Mts., N. C.-Tenn., 29
 Greenfield Village, Mich., 37
 Harkness Quadrangle, Yale University, 12
 Harpers Ferry, W. Va., 29
 Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., 10
 Hot Springs National Park, Ark., 45
 Independence Hall, Philadelphia, 19
 International Peace Garden, N. Dak.-Man., 51
 Jasper National Park, Alta., 59
 Jefferson, Thomas, home of, 28
 Lake Champlain, N. Y.-Vt., 8
 Lake of the Ozarks, Mo., 44
 Lexington, Mass., 10
 Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., 23
 Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D. C., 24
 Lincoln's Tomb, Springfield, Ill., 43
 Long Beach, Calif., 55
 Longs Peak, Colo., 49
 Lookout Mountain, Tenn., 33
 Los Angeles, Calif., 55
 McHenry, Fort, Md., 21
 Mackinac Island, Mich., 37
 Magnolia Gardens, S. C., 30
 Maligne Lake, Alta., 59
 Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky., 34
 Massachusetts Hall, Harvard University, 10
 Mesa Verde National Park, Calif., 48
 Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, 14
 Mexico, D. F., Mexico, 62
 Miami Beach, Fla., 32
 Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., 17
 Mississippi River Bluffs, Iowa, 39
 Missouri Botanical Gardens, St. Louis, Mo., 44
 Monroe, James, law office of, 27
 Monticello, Va., 28
 Montreal, Que., 61
 Monuments: Bunker Hill, 9; Washington, 25
 Mount Desert Island, Me., 7

INDEX (continued)

- Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska, 62
 Mount Rainier National Park, Wash., 58
 Mount Robson Provincial Park, Brit. Col., 59
 Mount Royal, Montreal, Que., 61
 Mount Rushmore, N. Dak., 50
 Mount Vernon, Va., 26
 Muscle Shoals, Ala., 32
 Museums: Natural History, New York City, 15; Art Institute, Chicago, 39; Field, Chicago, 41; Metropolitan, New York City, 14; Science and Industry, Chicago, 42; Smithsonian, Washington, D. C., 24
 Narragansett Bay, R. I., 11
 National Cemeteries: Arlington, Va., 26; Gettysburg, Pa., 19
 National Military Parks: Chickamauga, Ga., 30; Vicksburg, Miss., 34
 National Monuments: Craters of the Moon, Idaho, 52; Petrified Forest, Ariz., 53; Scotts Bluff, Neb., 50
 National Palace, Mexico, 62
 National Parks: Acadia, Me., 7; Bryce Canyon, Utah, 53; Crater Lake, Ore., 57; Death Valley, Calif., 56; Glacier, Mont., 51; Grand Canyon, Ariz., 54; Hot Springs, Ark., 45; Jasper, Alta., 59; Platt, Okla., 47; Mammoth Cave, Ky., 34; Mesa Verde, Colo., 48; Mount McKinley, Alaska, 62; Mount Rainier, Wash., 58; Rocky Mountain, Colo., 49; Waterton Lakes, Alta., 51; Yellowstone, Wyo., 52; Yosemite, Calif., 56; Zion, Utah, 53
 Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., 21
 New Castle, Del., 20
 New Haven, Conn., 12
 New Orleans, La., 46
 Newport, R. I., 11
 New York City, 12-16
 Niagara Falls, N. Y., 18
 Old Faithful Geyser, Wyo., 52
 Ottawa, Ont., 60
 Ozarks, The, Mo., 44
 Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Ont., 60
 Peace Garden, International, N. Dak.-Man., 51
 Peace Park, Waterton-Glacier International, Mont.-Alta., 51
 Petrified Forest National Monument, Ariz., 53
 Philadelphia, Pa., 19
 Pikes Peak, Colo., 48
 Planetarium, Chicago, 40
 Platt National Park, Okla., 47
 Plymouth, Mass., 11
 Quebec, Que., 61
 Radio City, New York City, 15
 Rockefeller Center, New York City, 15
 Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo., 49
 Rushmore, Mount, N. Dak., 50
 St. Augustine, Fla., 31
 St. John the Divine, Cathedral of, New York City, 16
 St. Louis, Mo., 44, 45
 San Antonio, Texas, 46
 San Francisco, Calif., 57
 Scotts Bluff National Monument, Neb., 50
 "Shaw's Garden," St. Louis, Mo., 44
 Shedd Aquarium, Chicago, 40
 Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., 24
 Smoky Mts., Great, N. C.-Tenn., 29
 Snodgrass House, Chickamauga, Ga., 30
 State Parks: Cahokia Mounds, Ill., 45; Mackinac Island, Mich., 37; Turkey Run, Ind., 36
 Statue of Liberty, New York City, 12
 Stock Exchange, New York City, 14
 Stock Yards, Chicago, 42
 Stone Tower, Newport, R. I., 11
 Terminal Building, Cleveland, Ohio, 35
 Thousand Islands, N. Y., 17
 Ticonderoga, Fort, N. Y., 8
 Tomb of Lincoln, Springfield, Ill., 43
 Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Arlington, Va., 26
 Toronto, Ont., 60
 Turkey Run State Park, Ind., 36
 Turtle Mountains, a lake in the, 51
 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, 42
 United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., 17
 United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., 21
 Vicksburg, Miss., 34
 Washington, D. C., 22-25
 Washington Monument, Washington, D. C., 25
 Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, Mont.-Alta., 51
 West Point, N. Y., 17
 White House, Washington, D. C., 23
 White Mts., N. H., 8
 Williamsburg, Va., 27
 Wilson Dam, Ala., 32
 Yale University, New Haven, Conn., 12
 Yellowstone National Park, Wyo., 52
 Yorktown, Va., 28
 Yosemite National Park, Calif., 56
 Zoological Parks: Chicago, Brookfield, Ill., 43; Cincinnati, Ohio, 35; New York City, 16