

**STIG ALBECK**

# TRAVEL TO BOSTON



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# Boston

Boston



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Metro Map

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Boston

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Translation: Rikke Christoffersen

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Hello Boston

## A visit to Boston

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[www.bostonusa.com](http://www.bostonusa.com)

[www.mass-vacation.com](http://www.mass-vacation.com)

The state of Massachusetts and Boston City are situated in New England in the North-Eastern part of the USA. More than anywhere else in the United States, this part of the country reflects a certain link to Britain and British culture, although it is mixed with American culture and way of life too.

It was in the North-Eastern corner of the USA that the American civilisation initially started, but it was also here that the battle against the British colonial power later took place. The many picturesque streets and districts of present-day Boston hold interesting information about America's independence process from England.

Today Boston is a lovely city with a welcoming atmosphere and rich on culture. Amongst its attractions is Harvard University, from which the former American president, John F. Kennedy, graduated. Boston has, in fact, played an important role in several of America's historical highlights.

Enjoy your holiday!

## Historical outline

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Although the earliest signs of human life in the Boston area date back 7,500 years, the first Europeans only arrived around 1000 A.D. The first explorer of North America is believed to be Leif Erikson, a Scandinavian Viking who settled temporarily in this new place that he named Wineland.

In 1497 a British expedition led by John Cabot arrived on the American East Coast, and the following centuries saw this coastline gaining popularity amongst other European explorers.

The famous ship, the Mayflower, arrived in Cape Cod in 1620. On board were English pilgrims who, prior to arrival, had agreed to run their new colony democratically and based on equality. The pilgrims named the colony after their hometown, Plymouth, and the first Thanksgiving was celebrated in 1621, following the peace agreement between Governor John Carver and the Native American, Chief Massasoit.

A few years later, King Charles I gave a piece of land to a group of puritans, who sailed to Massachusetts and settled at the mouth of the Charles River. In 1630, they founded a town, Trimountain, but they soon renamed it Boston after the English town of the same name that many of the settlers had come from.

The first school was built in 1635, and the following year Harvard University was founded. Boston gradually grew, but there were frictions between different religious groups, which in 1692 led to several people being hanged for witchcraft.

As Boston gradually developed to become the most important town within the 13 British colonies on the East Coast, Britain began to tax the colony ever more heavily, which eventually led to local resistance. Samuel Adams was at the centre of the

protests against the Stamp Act of 1765, which introduced, for instance, import duty. British soldiers were sent to Boston to protect the authorities, and the situation intensified after the so-called Boston Massacre of 1770 where 5 civilians were killed.

The massacre set the independence process in motion. In 1773 the Boston Tea Party took place as an act of protest against taxation. A group of local citizens boarded 3 British ships and threw their cargo of tea overboard. The Battle of Bunker Hill, which took place in 1775, was won by the British troops, although they suffered heavy casualties. This encouraged the American separatists. Only a few months previously, Paul Revere had successfully ridden from Boston to Lexington to warn Samuel Adams and John Hancock about British plans to arrest the two leaders of the independence movement.

The role of the British as a colonial power in the USA finally came to an end in 1776, when American independence was declared in Boston.

After the independence, Boston quickly became known as the intellectual capital of the USA, and the very busy port made it a wealthy town. Boston grew gradually, and new districts were established, such as Back Bay and South End. In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century, Boston was slowly becoming industrialised, and it became one of the main locations for the production of machinery, leather and clothes.

During the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, the number of Puritans fell, and Boston became a stronghold of Catholicism. This was primarily due to the high number of Irish and Italian immigrants. The Irish, especially, would come to dominate political history. Given his Irish ancestry, John F. Kennedy, was favoured by the Irish when he won the American presidential election in 1960.

In 1831, William Garrison, who lived in Boston, published the first issue of the magazine 'The Liberator', which called for the total and unconditional abolition of slavery in America. In the Faneuil Hall, lots of speeches were given opposing the slavery, and this had a ripple effect across America, which made Boston a key advocate for Afro-American rights. During the American Civil War, when Abraham Lincoln called for soldiers to be sent to the front, Boston and Massachusetts were subsequently the first to comply.

Boston flourished after the Civil War due to its high production of cotton, among other products, but disaster struck in 1872, when a huge fire destroyed more than 700 buildings. As part of the rebuilding process, many new cultural institutions were founded, and in 1897 the first subway opened. In 1905, John F. Fitzgerald, who was later to become the grandfather of John F. Kennedy, became mayor. Fenway Park opened in 1912 and became the home ground of Boston Red Sox, who before 1918 went on to winning the national championship 4 times. In 1919 the Boston police force went on strike, resulting in a wave of criminal activities. The strike, which revolved around demands for increased wages and improved work conditions, became a key event in the history of the American trade union.

In 1960, the Bostonian John F. Kennedy became the youngest and first Catholic president of America. He was assassinated in Dallas only 3 years later, in 1963.

In the recent decades, Boston has seen increased investment in high-tech companies, educational institutions, research and the medical industry. This has modernised and revitalised business and culture in Boston.

## Tour 1: Boston

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### 1. Massachusetts State House

#### Beacon Street/Park Street

[www.mass.gov](http://www.mass.gov)

#### Metro: Park Street

The State House was built in 1798. It was originally owned by John Hancock, the first governor of Massachusetts. The plans for this grand building were made by the leading architect at the time, Charles Bullfinch. The large dome is clad with gilt copper. There is a guided tour of the building, which takes you past the famous wooden fish in the House of Representatives. The fish symbolises the importance of the fishing industry to countries within the Commonwealth.

### 2. Beacon Hill

#### Beacon Hill

#### Metro: Park Street

Beacon Hill, which was built from 1790 to 1870, is the wealthy area of Boston. The neighbourhood consists of cobbled streets and traditional townhouses, and a walk around the pleasant area should include a stroll across the elegant Louisburg Square that is the most prestigious address in the city. The main street, Charles Street, has a wide range of speciality shops. The Nichols House Museum gives a glimpse into 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> Century interior design. (55 Mount Vernon Street).

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### 3. Cheers



#### 84 Beacon Street

[www.cheersboston.com](http://www.cheersboston.com)

**Metro: Park Street**

The pub, Cheers, gained world fame from the television show of the same name. It serves a broad selection of drinks that can be consumed at the bar, whilst imagining taking part in the show.

### 4. Gibson House Museum

#### 137 Beacon Street

[www.thegibsonhouse.org](http://www.thegibsonhouse.org)

**Metro: Arlington**

The beautiful Gibson House was built 1859-1860 as one of the earliest houses in the Back Bay area. The house is unique through its almost entirely original interior - only few alterations have been made since 1888 - and feels like a time capsule from Boston's Victorian past.

### 5. Boston Common/Freedom Trail



#### Boston Common

[www.cityofboston.gov/freedomtrail](http://www.cityofboston.gov/freedomtrail)

**Metro: Boylston/Park Street**

Boston Common is one of the oldest public parks in the USA. Until 1817 the common was used for public hangings, and it was used for grazing until 1830.

Today, Boston Common is the starting point of the so-called Freedom Trail, which leads from the park to the ship USS Constitution. The Freedom Trail passes several historical landmarks connected to the American battle for independence from Great Britain.

### 6. Opera House

#### 539 Washington Street

[www.bostonoperahouse.com](http://www.bostonoperahouse.com)

**Metro: Chinatown**

In 1928 Thomas Lamb built the Opera House, known at the time as the B. F. Keith Memorial Theatre after the creator of the American vaudeville, and the theatre originally staged a wide variety of vaudeville performances. Today, the theatre still stages a good range of different shows.

The name of the building was changed several times over the years, but in 1978 it finally became the Opera House. The building has been faithfully restored in its original extravagant style, and the lobby and the large auditorium are especially beautiful.

## 7. Chinatown



### Chinatown

#### Metro: Chinatown

Between Essex, Kingston, Kneeland and Washington Streets you will find the Chinatown of Boston, which is the third largest in the USA. Almost 10,000 people live here and through a varied selection of shops and restaurants they create an overall exotic atmosphere.

## 8. Cutler Majestic Theatre

### 219 Tremont Street

[www.maj.org](http://www.maj.org)

#### Metro: Boylston

The Cutler Majestic Theatre was built as the city's opera house in 1903 by the architect John Galen Howard. In the mid-1990s, Emerson College bought the theatre and restored it in its original beaux arts style.

## 9. Shubert Theatre

### 265 Tremont Street

#### Metro: Boylston

The neo-classical Shubert Theatre opened in 1910. From the very beginning it attracted many international stars, including Sarah Bernhardt, W. C. Fields and Ingrid Bergman.

## 10. Wang Center for the Performing Arts

### 270 Tremont Street

[www.wangcenter.com](http://www.wangcenter.com)

#### Metro: Boylston/NE Medical Center

When the Wang Center opened in 1925, it was known as the Metropolitan Theatre. It was originally intended as a movie theatre, but was also used for staging Vaudeville performances. It was built by the architect Clarence Blackall, whose source of inspiration was the Opera House in Paris. The result is a palatial building, beautifully adorned with large chandeliers, ceiling paintings and many other details. From the very beginning the building was therefore described as the cathedral of movie theatres.

## 11. John Hancock Tower



### 200 Clarendon Street

Metro: Back Bay/South Än/Copley

John Hancock Tower is a 60-storey skyscraper, which stands at 241 metres (768 ft) high. It was built in 1976 and is the tallest building in Boston and in New England.

## 12. Trinity Church

### Copley Square

[www.trinitychurchboston.org](http://www.trinitychurchboston.org)

### Metro: Copley

The Trinity Church in Boston is widely regarded as one of the most beautiful buildings in the USA. It was built of granite and sandstone, and while the floor plan is Romanesque, the characteristic tower was inspired by the renaissance cathedral in Salamanca, Spain.

Inside, the wonderful stained glass windows by Edward Burne-Jones are especially noteworthy.

## 13. Boston Public Library

### Copley Square

[www.bpl.org](http://www.bpl.org)

### Metro: Copley

Boston Public Library was built in 1895. Its large Italian-inspired rooms have an almost spiritual air about them. Bates Hall especially stands out with its stunning, high ceiling.

## 14. Prudential Tower

### 800 Boylston Street

[www.prudentialcenter.com/play/skywalk.html](http://www.prudentialcenter.com/play/skywalk.html)

### Metro: Prudential

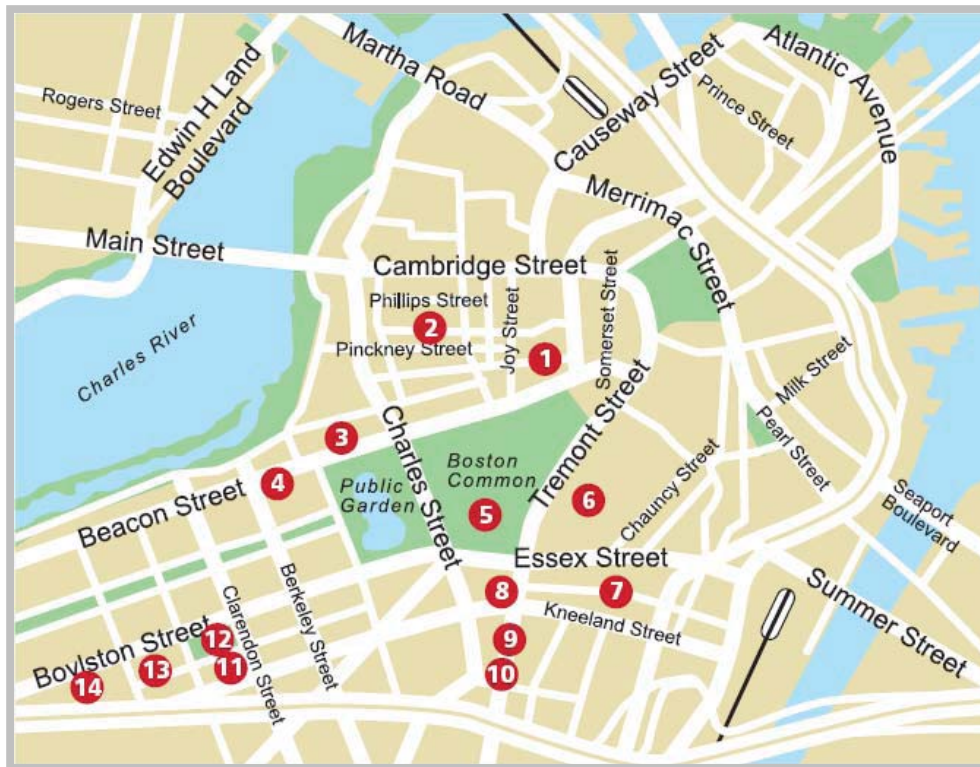
When Prudential Tower was constructed in 1964, it was the tallest building in Boston and indeed America, if excluding the skyscrapers of New York. It is 229 metres (730 ft) high, and consists of 52 storeys. On the 50th floor there is an observation deck, the Prudential Skywalk, which offers the highest and possibly the most beautiful view across Boston.

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## Tour 2: Boston

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### 15. Park Street Church

#### 1 Park Street

[www.parkstreet.org](http://www.parkstreet.org)

**Metro: Park Street**

The evangelical church in Park Street was built in 1809 on the site of the Old Granary Building from 1728 where, for instance, the sails for the USS Constitution were sewn. Architecturally, the Park Street Church has taken inspiration from English church buildings, and for many years the tall, narrow church tower was the first thing travellers would catch sight of when approaching Boston.

### 16. King's Chapel

**School Street/Tremont Street**

[www.kings-chapel.org](http://www.kings-chapel.org)

**Metro: Park Street**

Where King's Chapel stands today, there was originally a small, wooden church built in 1689. From 1749-1754 the neighbouring plot of land was purchased, the old church was demolished and the King's Chapel was constructed in its place. It was built in granite, and in 1772 a church bell was imported from England. The adjoining cemetery is the oldest in Boston.

### 17. Old City Hall & Benjamin Franklin Statue

**45 School Street**

**Metro: Park Street/State**

Benjamin Franklin was born in Boston in 1706. His statue was erected in 1856, and an inscription on the base of the statue tells of his achievements. The statue stands in front of the beautiful Old City Hall, built in the French Empire style.

In 1634, the first public school in British America was founded in School Street. The site of the former building is marked out on the pavement.

### 18. Old Corner Bookstore

**School Street/Washington Street**

[www.cityofboston.gov/freedomtrail](http://www.cityofboston.gov/freedomtrail)

**Metro: Park Street/State**

The building known as the Old Corner Bookstore is one of the oldest buildings in Boston. It was built in 1718 by Thomas Crease as a chemist's shop and adjoining residence. From 1832 to 1865 it housed the publishing house, Ticknor & Fields. During the 19th Century, the Old Corner Bookstore became the literary centre of Boston, visited by, for instance, Charles Dickens.

### 19. Old South Meeting House

**310 Washington Street**

[www.oldsouthmeetinghouse.org](http://www.oldsouthmeetinghouse.org)

**Metro: State**

The Old South Meeting House was built in 1729 as a Puritan house of worship. It was the largest building in colonial Boston.

The Boston Tea Party of 1773 started in the Old South Meeting House, where more than 5,000 people gathered to organise their resistance against taxation on tea. Samuel Adams completed his speech by stating: "This meeting can do nothing more to save this country". The large group then rushed to the harbour, where they destroyed 3 shiploads of tea by throwing them overboard. This became a turning point for British colonial history in America.

The Old South Meeting House has now been turned into a museum with reconstructions of the debate and historical meeting of the Tea Party in 1773.

## 20. Old State House



Washington Street/State Street

[www.bostonhistory.org/old\\_state\\_hs\\_hist.php](http://www.bostonhistory.org/old_state_hs_hist.php)

Metro: State

The Old State House was built in 1713. It is the oldest public building in Boston. It was originally divided into a merchant's exchange, a warehouse, administrative offices and a courthouse. In 1776, it went into history when the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed from the balcony on the East side of the building.

For a period of time, the building was home to the government of Massachusetts. It then became the town hall, and later it was used for commercial purposes. In 1881 the building was restored to its original appearance, and it is now a museum. To the Eastern side of the Old State House, a ring of paving stones marks the spot where the Boston Massacre took place in 1770. Five civilians were killed in the event, which inflamed the resistance against British rule.

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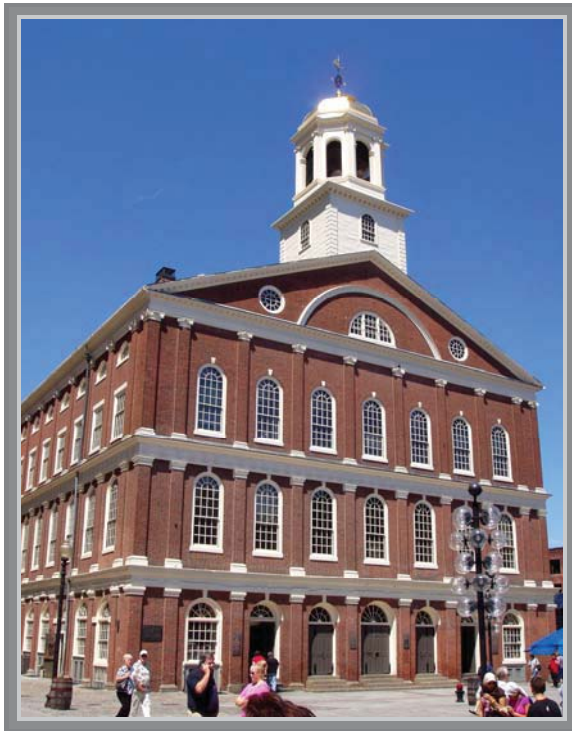
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## 21. Faneuil Hall



### Dock Square

[www.faneuilhallmarketplace.com](http://www.faneuilhallmarketplace.com)

**Metro: State**

Since its construction in 1742, Faneuil Hall has been used as a meeting hall and market place. During the time of the British colonisation, Samuel Adams delivered several speeches in the hall on the topic of independence. The Faneuil Hall is still used as a market place, but there is now also a museum with a collection of arms.

## 22. Quincy Market

### Chatham Street/Clinton Street

[www.faneuilhallmarketplace.com](http://www.faneuilhallmarketplace.com)

**Metro: State**

The Quincy Market of 1825 originally formed part of the Faneuil Hall Market. It is named after former Mayor Josiah Quincy, who initiated its development. It is an exciting architectural achievement. With its 163-metre colonnade and the Grecian rotunda, the market is a fascinating sight. Today the building houses shops and restaurants.

## 23. Custom House

### 3 McKinley Square

**Metro: Aquarium**

In 1847 the Custom House was built in the style of a Greek temple, and was originally crowned by a dome. A tall tower of 150 metres (478 ft) was added in 1915. Although the building has been converted into a hotel, the tower can still be visited. Its observation deck gives access to beautiful panoramic views of Boston.

## 24. Paul Revere House



### 19 North Square

[www.paulreverehouse.org](http://www.paulreverehouse.org)

**Metro: Aquarium/Haymarket**

Paul Revere House was built in 1680 by a wealthy merchant and is the oldest house in central Boston.

The Paul Revere House gained its name and fame when the silversmith, Paul Revere, lived here with his family from 1770-1800. In 1775, Revere rode from Boston to Lexington in order to warn Samuel Adams and John Hancock that the British were about to arrest them. This allowed the two leaders of the resistance movement time to take their precautions. In 1908, the Paul Revere House was converted into a museum for this historical figure. However, the house also reveals a lot about life in 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> Century Boston.

## 25. Old North Church

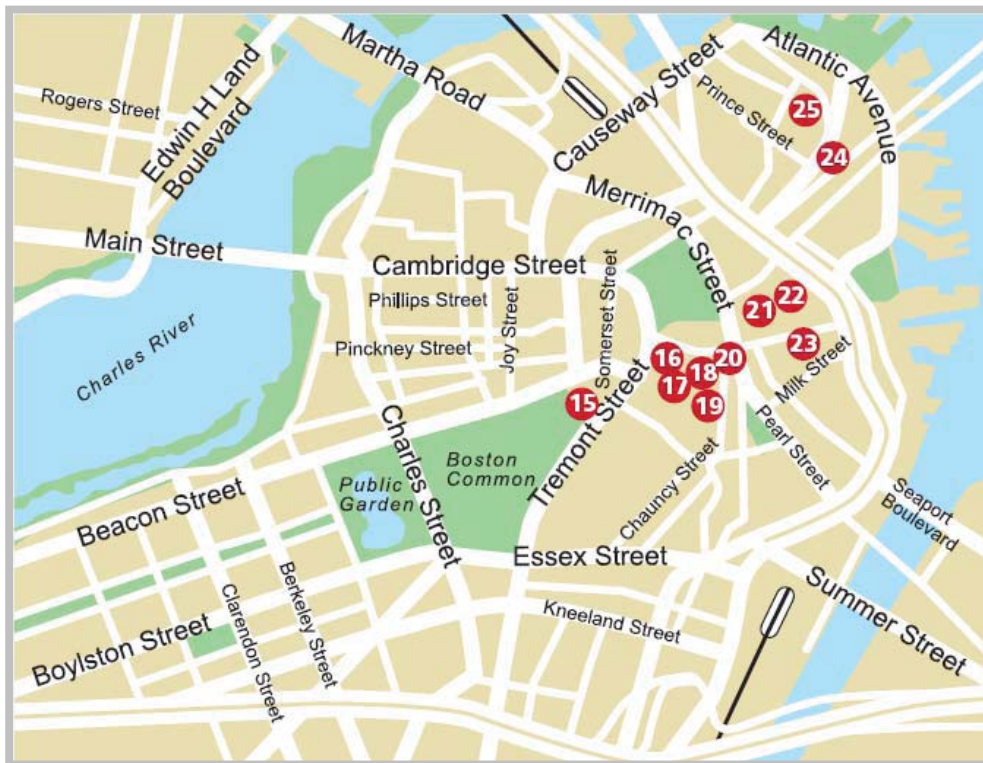
**193 Salem Street**

**[www.oldnorth.com](http://www.oldnorth.com)**

**Metro: Aquarium/Haymarket**

Old North Church was built in 1723 in Georgian style. It is also known as the Christ Church in the City of Boston. The church tower, which is the tallest in Boston, stands at 58 metres (185 ft) high and its bells were the first church bells to be imported to America.

In 1775, Robert Newman lit two lights at the top of the tower to warn about advancing British troops. It was the signal for Paul Revere to ride to Lexington to warn Samuel Adams and John Hancock.





# Day Tours from Boston

## 26. Charlestown

**Charlestown, 2 km/ 1.2 miles N**

**Metro: Community College**

Charlestown is situated on the northern banks of the Charles River and today it is a centrally located suburb to Boston and an interesting area for sightseeing.

## 27. USS Constitution



**Constitution Road/Navy Yard, 2 km/ 1.2 miles N**

**www.usconstitution.navy.mil**

**Metro: Community College**

Built in 1797, the USS Constitution was one of six warships built on the orders of President George Washington. They were intended to defend the USA and its increasing maritime interests.

In 1812, the USS Constitution defeated several British enemy battleships and earned the nicknamed, Old Ironsides. It was renovated throughout for the first time in 1927.

The USS Constitution is now situated in the Navy Yard, which was one of the earliest shipyards to be built in the USA. It was here the British fleet arrived for the Battle of Bunker Hill. Opposite the ship is a museum with a number of exhibits from the historical vessel, including many of its original documents.

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## 28. Bunker Hill Monument

**Monument Square, 2 km/ 1.2 miles N**

[www.cityofboston.gov/freedomtrail](http://www.cityofboston.gov/freedomtrail)

**Metro: Community College**

In 1775, the first battle for American independence from Britain was fought at Bunker Hill. The location is now marked by the Bunker Hill Monument, which is 67 metres (213 ft) high. Although the British were victorious, the battle marked the beginning of the end for British rule in America. An earlier wooden monument was erected in 1823, but twenty years later, in 1843, it was replaced with a granite obelisk. You can ascend the monument by climbing its 294 steps to the top, where you can enjoy the lovely view of Boston.

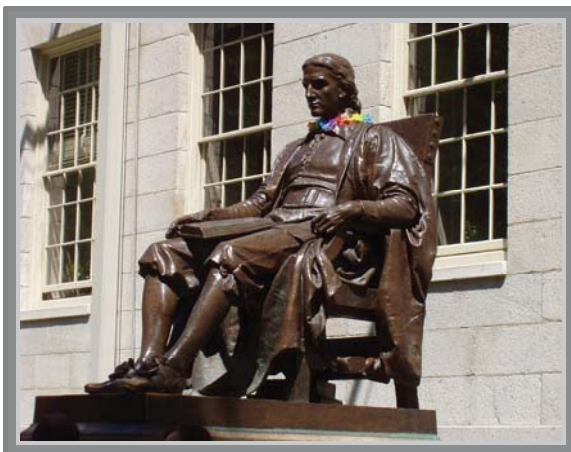
## 29. Cambridge

**Cambridge, 5 km/ 3 NW**

**Metro: Harvard**

Although situated close to the city of Boston, Cambridge has the atmosphere of a smaller provincial town. This impression is strengthened by the historical buildings, parks and the prestigious Harvard University. Starting from Harvard Square, you can walk to the beautiful Cambridge Common, visit Christ Church from 1761 and see the Longfellow National Historic Site.

## 30. Harvard University



**1350 Massachusetts Avenue, 6 km/ 3.7 miles NW**

[www.harvard.edu](http://www.harvard.edu)

**Metro: Harvard**

Harvard University is one of the best-known and most prestigious universities in the world. Founded in 1636, it is also the oldest university in the USA. Numerous famous people have studied at Harvard, such as former President, John F. Kennedy.

The campus has a number of tourist attractions. At the centre of Old Harvard Yard from 1636 stands a statue of John Harvard after whom the university is named.

It is also worth visiting the Widener Library. It has one of the largest collections in the USA, and currently holds more than 3 million volumes. Finally, there is the beautiful Memorial Church, which was built in 1931 and inspired by older churches in the area.

In the immediate vicinity of the campus, the neo-gothic Memorial Hall also warrants a visit. Close by, there is also the Carpenter Center for Visual Arts, which was designed by the renowned Swiss architect, Le Corbusier.

### 30a. Fogg Art and Busch-Reisinger Museums

**32 Quincy Street**

[www.artmuseums.harvard.edu](http://www.artmuseums.harvard.edu)

The Fogg Art and Busch-Reisinger Museums were built in 1927. They mainly exhibit Western art from the Late Middle Ages to present day from Harvard University's collection. The galleries include paintings by Dutch, Flemish, French and Italian artists, some of which date back to the 17th Century, but there are also newer pieces by painters like Degas, Manet and Renoir. A separate exhibition concentrates on 20th Century paintings and sculptures by artists such as Kandinsky, Paul Klee and Emil Nolde.

**30b. Harvard Museum of Natural History 26  
Oxford Street**

[www.hmnh.harvard.edu](http://www.hmnh.harvard.edu)

Harvard Museum of Natural History exhibits parts of the university's large collection of objects within the areas of geology, zoology and botany.

**30c. Sackler Museum  
485 Broadway**

[www.artmuseums.harvard.edu/sackler](http://www.artmuseums.harvard.edu/sackler)

The Sackler Museum is primarily exhibiting Asian, Islamic and Indian art, but it also holds exciting pieces from ancient cultures in Egypt, Greece and Etruria.

**30d. Peabody Museum of Archaeology and  
Ethnology**

**11 Divinity Street**

[www.peabody.harvard.edu](http://www.peabody.harvard.edu)

In 1866, the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology was the first anthropological museum to be founded in the USA. The large collection covers cultures from all across the globe, and consists of several million objects, of which, of course, only a selection is on display. The collection includes pieces from the ancient Maya civilisation and totem posts from the North-Western part of America.

**31. The Museum of Fine Arts**

**Avenue of the Arts, 465 Huntington Avenue, 4  
km/ 2.5 miles SW**

[www.mfa.org](http://www.mfa.org)

**Metro: Museum of Fine Arts**

The Museum of Fine Arts in Boston has one of the best collections of its kind in the entire USA. The permanent exhibition comprises more than 350,000 objects, from Egyptian mummies, ancient Greek artefacts and American flat silver to impressionistic painters. There are exhibits from across the globe and from all historical periods.

**32. John F. Kennedy Library &  
Museum**

**Columbia Point, Dorchester, 6 km/ 3.7  
miles S**

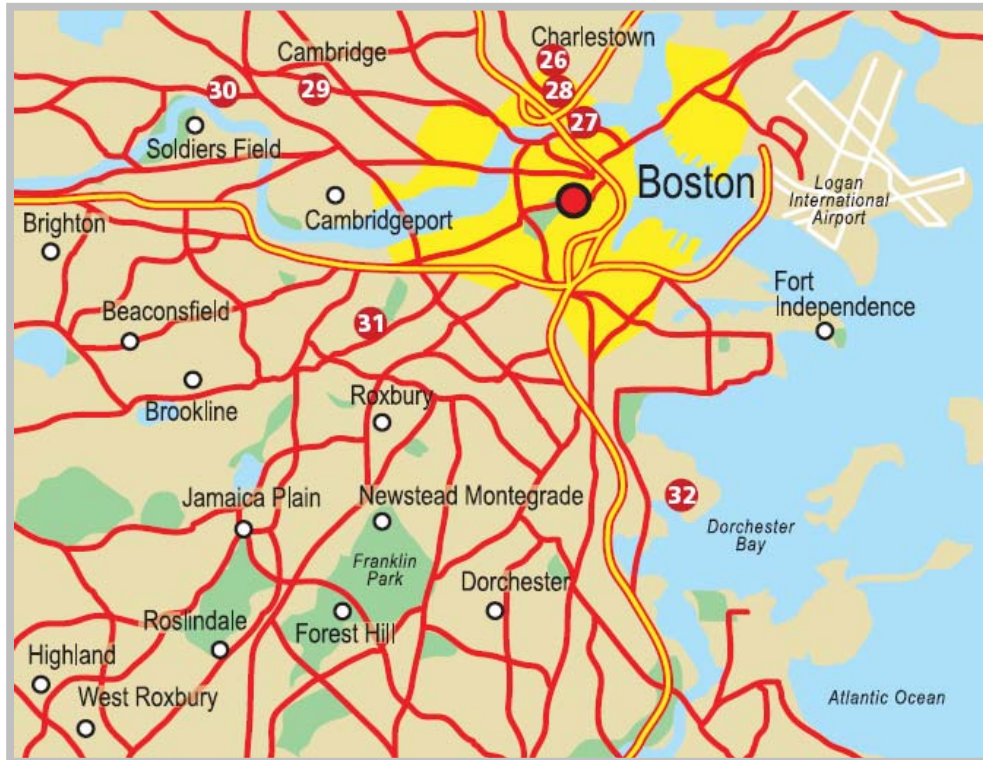
[www.jfklibrary.org](http://www.jfklibrary.org)

**Metro: JFK/U Mass**



The modern John F. Kennedy Library and Museum presents Kennedy's 1,000 days as president. Film clips, photographs and other effects are used to convey how and why John F. Kennedy became an icon amongst presidents.

The museum is divided into rooms and scenes from the White House. A replica of the Oval Office, for example, has been built and set up as it would have looked when occupied by Kennedy. There is also information about John F. Kennedy's brother and financial adviser, Robert Kennedy.



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## Visiting Boston with Children

5WITS (186 Brookline Avenue):

[www.5-wits.com](http://www.5-wits.com)

New England Aquarium (Central Wharf):

[www.neaq.org](http://www.neaq.org)

Salem Witch Museum (Washington Square, Salem):

[www.salemwitchmuseum.com](http://www.salemwitchmuseum.com)

Six Flags New England (1623 Main Street, Agawam):

[www.sixflags.com/parks/newengland](http://www.sixflags.com/parks/newengland)

## Shopping in Boston

Newbury Street, Washington Street, Charles Street,  
Beacon Hill

Cambridgeside Galleria (100 Cambridgeside Place):

[www.cambridgesidegalleria.com](http://www.cambridgesidegalleria.com)

Concierge of Boston (165 Newbury Street):

[www.concierge.org](http://www.concierge.org)

Copley Place (2 Copley Place):

[www.shopcopleyplace.com](http://www.shopcopleyplace.com)

Mall at Chestnut Hill (199 Boylston Street):

[www.mallatchestnuthill.com](http://www.mallatchestnuthill.com)

Prudential Center (800 Boylston Street):

[www.prudentialcenter.com](http://www.prudentialcenter.com)

Quincy Market (Chatham Street/Clinton Street):

[www.faneuilhallmarketplace.com](http://www.faneuilhallmarketplace.com)

## Public transport in Boston

Transport in Boston City:

[www.mbta.com](http://www.mbta.com)

Boston Airport:

[www.massport.com/logan](http://www.massport.com/logan)

Trains across the USA:

[www.amtrak.com](http://www.amtrak.com)

# Metro Map



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## Facts about USA



### Political

Official name	United States of America
Capital	Washington
Government	Federal republic
Head of State	President George W. Bush
Deputy Head of State	Vice President Richard B. Cheney
National day	July 4
Date of independence	July 4, 1776 from Great Britain
Primary religion	Christianity
Language	English
Area	9,631,420 km <sup>2</sup>
Population (2000)	281,421,000

### Borders on

North	Canada, The Arctic Sea
South	Mexico, Gulf of Mexico
East	The Atlantic Ocean
West	The Pacific Ocean, Bering's Sea, Bering's Strait

### Highest Mountains

Mount McKinley	6,194 meters
Mount Saint Elias	5,489 meters
Mount Foraker	5,304 meters
Mount Bona	5,045 meters
Mount Blackburn	4,996 meters
Mount Sanford	4,949 meters
Mount Fairweather	4,671 meters
Mount Hubbard	4,557 meters
Mount Bear	4,520 meters
Mount Hunter	4,442 meters

## Trust and responsibility

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Inés Aréizaga Esteva (Spain), 25 years old  
Education: Chemical Engineer

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**Largest islands**

Hawaii	10,414 km <sup>2</sup>
Kodiak Island	9,293 km <sup>2</sup>
Prince of Wales Island	6,675 km <sup>2</sup>
Chichagof Island	5,388 km <sup>2</sup>
St. Lawrence Island	5,135 km <sup>2</sup>
Admiralty Island	4,362 km <sup>2</sup>
Nunivak Island	4,209 km <sup>2</sup>
Unimak	4,119 km <sup>2</sup>
Baranof Island	4,065 km <sup>2</sup>
Long Island	3,629 km <sup>2</sup>

**Largest lakes**

Lake Superior*	82,414 km <sup>2</sup>
Lake Huron*	59,596 km <sup>2</sup>
Lake Michigan	58,016 km <sup>2</sup>
Lake Erie*	25,745 km <sup>2</sup>
Lake Ontario*	18,529 km <sup>2</sup>
Great Salt Lake	4,400 km <sup>2</sup>
Lake of the Woods*	4,390 km <sup>2</sup>
Lake Okeechobee	1,890 km <sup>2</sup>
Lake Pontchartrain	1,630 km <sup>2</sup>
Champlainsee*	1, 130 km <sup>2</sup>

\* partly in Canada

**Longest rivers\***

Missouri	4,023 km
Mississippi	3,765 km
Yukon River	3,185 km
Rio Grande	3,034 km
St. Lawrence River	3,058 km
Arkansas River	2,364 km
Colorado	2,333 km

Red River	2,189 km
Snake River	1,965 km
Columbia River	1,857 km
Ohio River	1,579 km

\* Some of the rivers run through other countries as well as the USA

### Largest cities (2006)

New York-Jersey City	18,818,000
Los Angeles	12,950,000
Chicago	9,506,000
Dallas-Fort Worth	6,004,000
Philadelphia -Wilmington	5,827,000
Houston	5,540,000
Miami-Fort Lauderdale	5,464,000
Washington-Arlington	5,290,000
Atlanta	5,138,000
Detroit	4,469,000

### Administrative regions

State	Capital	Area
Alabama	Montgomery	135,293 km <sup>2</sup>
Alaska	Juneau	1,717,854 km <sup>2</sup>
Arizona	Phoenix	295,276 km <sup>2</sup>
Arkansas	Little Rock	137,732 km <sup>2</sup>
California	Sacramento	411,912 km <sup>2</sup>
Colorado	Denver	269,837 km <sup>2</sup>
Connecticut	Hartford	14,371 km <sup>2</sup>
Delaware	Dover	6,452 km <sup>2</sup>
District of Columbia*	Washington	159 km <sup>2</sup>
Florida	Tallahassee	170,451 km <sup>2</sup>
Georgia	Atlanta	154,077 km <sup>2</sup>
Hawaii	Honolulu	16,377 km <sup>2</sup>
Idaho	Boise	216,632 km <sup>2</sup>
Illinois	Springfield	149,998 km <sup>2</sup>

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Indiana	Indianapolis	94,321 km <sup>2</sup>
Iowa	Des Moines	145,743 km <sup>2</sup>
Kansas	Topeka	213,283 km <sup>2</sup>
Kentucky	Frankfort	104,749 km <sup>2</sup>
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	134,382 km <sup>2</sup>
Maine	Augusta	86,542 km <sup>2</sup>
Maryland	Annapolis	32,160 km <sup>2</sup>
Massachusetts	Boston	27,360 km <sup>2</sup>
Michigan	Lansing	250,941 km <sup>2</sup>
Minnesota	Saint Paul	225,362 km <sup>2</sup>
Mississippi	Jackson	125,546 km <sup>2</sup>
Missouri	Jefferson City	180,693 km <sup>2</sup>
Montana	Helena	381,156 km <sup>2</sup>
Nebraska	Lincoln	200,520 km <sup>2</sup>
Nevada	Carson City	286,367 km <sup>2</sup>
New Hampshire	Concord	24,239 km <sup>2</sup>
New Jersey	Trenton	22,608 km <sup>2</sup>
New Mexico	Santa Fe	315,194 km <sup>2</sup>
New York	Albany	141,205 km <sup>2</sup>
North Carolina	Raleigh	139,509 km <sup>2</sup>
North Dakota	Bismarck	183,272 km <sup>2</sup>
Ohio	Columbus	116,096 km <sup>2</sup>
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	181,196 km <sup>2</sup>
Oregon	Salem	255,026 km <sup>2</sup>
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	119,283 km <sup>2</sup>
Rhode Island	Providence	4,005 km <sup>2</sup>
South Carolina	Columbia	82,965 km <sup>2</sup>
South Dakota	Pierre	199,905 km <sup>2</sup>
Tennessee	Nashville	109,247 km <sup>2</sup>
Texas	Austin	696,241 km <sup>2</sup>
Utah	Salt Lake City	220,080 km <sup>2</sup>
Vermont	Montpelier	24,923 km <sup>2</sup>
Virginia	Richmond	110,862 km <sup>2</sup>
Washington	Olympia	184,824 km <sup>2</sup>

West Virginia	Charleston	62,809 km <sup>2</sup>
Wisconsin	Madison	140,662 km <sup>2</sup>
Wyoming	Cheyenne	253,554 km <sup>2</sup>
American Samoa**	Pago Pago	199 km <sup>2</sup>
Guam**	Hagåtña	541 km <sup>2</sup>
Northern Mariana Islands**	Saipan	477 km <sup>2</sup>
Puerto Rico**	San Juan	9.104 km <sup>2</sup>
US Virgin Islands**	Charlotte Amalie	346 km <sup>2</sup>

\* Federal capital, is not considered a state  
 \*\* Overseas territories

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George Washington	1789-1797
John Adams	1797-1801
Thomas Jefferson	1801-1809
James Madison	1809-1817
James Monroe	1817-1825
John Quincy Adams	1825-1829
Andrew Jackson	1829-1837
Martin Van Buren	1837-1841
William H. Harrison	1841-1841
John Tyler	1841-1845
James K. Polk	1845-1849
Zachary Taylor	1849-1850
Millard Fillmore	1850-1853
Franklin Pierce	1853-1857
James Buchanan	1857-1861
Abraham Lincoln	1861-1865
Jefferson Davis*	1861-1865
Andrew Johnson	1865-1869
Ulysses S. Grant	1869-1877
Rutherford B. Hayes	1877-1881
James Garfield	1881-1881
Chester A. Arthur	1881-1885
Grover Cleveland	1885-1889
Benjamin Harrison	1889-1893
Grover Cleveland	1893-1897
William McKinley	1897-1901
Theodore Roosevelt	1901-1909
William H. Taft	1909-1913
Woodrow Wilson	1913-1921
Warren G. Harding	1921-1923
Calvin Coolidge	1923-1929
Herbert Hoover	1929-1933
Franklin D. Roosevelt	1933-1945

Harry S. Truman	1945-1953
Dwight D. Eisenhower	1953-1961
John F. Kennedy	1961-1963
Lyndon B. Johnson	1963-1969
Richard Nixon	1969-1974
Gerald Ford	1974-1977
Jimmy Carter	1977-1981
Ronald Reagan	1981-1989
George H. W. Bush	1989-1993
Bill Clinton	1993-2001
George W. Bush	2001-

\* President of the Confederate States of America (The Southern States)

### Vice Presidents since 1929

Charles Curtis	1929-1933
John Nance Garner	1933-1941
Henry A. Wallace	1941-1945
Harry Truman	1945-1945
Alben W. Barkley	1949-1953
Richard M. Nixon	1953-1961
Lyndon B. Johnson	1961-1963
Hubert H. Humphrey Jr.	1965-1969
Spiro T. Agnew	1969-1973
Gerald R. Ford	1973-1974
Nelson A. Rockefeller	1974-1977
Walter F. Mondale	1977-1981
George H. W. Bush	1981-1989
J. Danforth Quayle	1989-1993
Albert A. Gore Jr.	1993-2001
Richard B. Cheney	2001-

## Holidays

January 1	New Years Day
Third Monday in January	Martin Luther King Day
January 20 every 4 years	Presidential inauguration
Third Monday in February	Washington's birthday
Last Monday in May	Memorial Day
July 4	Independence Day
First Monday in September	Labour Day
Second Monday in October	Columbus Day
November 11	Veterans Day
Fourth Thursday in November	Thanksgiving Day
December 25	Christmas Day

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**Various facts**

Currency	US dollar
Currency code	USD
Time zones	Eastern Standard Time/EST (UTC-5) Central Standard Time/CST (UTC-6) Mountain Standard Time/MST (UTC-7) Pacific Standard Time/PST (UTC-8) Alaska Standard Time/ASKT (UTC-9) Aleutian Standard Time/AST (UTC-10) Hawaii Standard Time/HST (UTC-10)
Postal Country code	USA
Internet domain	.com
Country calling code	+1

<b>Climate – New York</b>	<b>Mean temperature °C</b>	<b>Precipitation millimetres</b>
January	-0.2	84
February	0.8	79
March	5.7	99
April	11.3	93
May	17.0	106
June	22.0	85
July	24.8	105
August	24.1	104
September	20.1	91
October	14.1	84
November	8.6	107
December	2.5	92

**Source:** WorldClimate ([www.worldclimate.com](http://www.worldclimate.com))



Climate – Miami	Mean temperature °C	Precipitation millimetres
January	6.9	53
February	9.1	45
March	11.9	46
April	16.1	19
May	20.8	10
June	26.2	9
July	28.4	65
August	27.1	77
September	24.3	40
October	18.3	33
November	11.7	35
December	7.6	59

**Source:** WorldClimate ([www.worldclimate.com](http://www.worldclimate.com))

Climate – Denver	Mean temperature °C	Precipitation millimetres
January	-1.2	14
February	0.7	16
March	3.8	34
April	9.0	45
May	14.0	63
June	19.3	43
July	23.0	47
August	21.8	38
September	16.8	28
October	10.7	26
November	3.8	23
December	-0.5	15

**Source:** WorldClimate ([www.worldclimate.com](http://www.worldclimate.com))

Climate – Los Angeles	Mean temperature °C	Precipitation millimetres
January	13.5	67
February	14.1	59
March	14.8	46
April	16.0	22
May	17.4	3
June	19.5	1
July	22.0	0
August	22.4	3
September	21.6	5
October	19.5	8
November	17.0	40
December	14.4	40

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

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Climate – Seattle	Mean temperature °C	Precipitation millimetres
January	4.5	141
February	6.3	107
March	7.5	94
April	9.5	64
May	12.8	42
June	16.0	38
July	18.4	20
August	18.6	27
September	15.8	47
October	11.5	89
November	7.3	149
December	4.7	149

**Source:** WorldClimate ([www.worldclimate.com](http://www.worldclimate.com))

A man wearing a wide-brimmed hat, a tropical print short-sleeved shirt, and shorts stands on a brick-paved platform next to a silver train car. He is looking towards the right. The background shows a clear blue sky and the side of the train with several windows.

## About the Author

Stig Albeck (1969) is the author behind the travel books at OnLibri.com. Stig writes the way you travel the destinations!

The books often take their departure in the world's most exhilarating cities and evolve to the attractions and sights in their vicinity. Stig is a devoted traveller and a passionate explorer which brings him around the world several times each year to search for new exciting destinations.

Going to big cities or more adventurous destinations, Stig writes his travel guides to help and inspire readers to get the full benefit of their destination of choice.

Travelling is about enjoying the moment, but also about taking home memories and gaining new knowledge. No matter how far or near by the destination might be there sure are great experiences waiting to be unveiled.

Stig holds a masters degree in marketing and tourism from Copenhagen Business School in Denmark. He has been working in the tourism industry and with global marketing of tourist destinations.

If you have questions or perhaps made a discovery that you would like to share, then send Stig an email to [travelstig@gmail.com](mailto:travelstig@gmail.com) (if you attach photos you agree to letting us use these for future travel guides).

Stig offers lectures on his travel experiences, or any specific tour that you might be about to head out for. To learn more about things like touring Australia, visiting the Mongolian capital Ulan Bator, or enjoying a fresh smoked omul at the Lake Baikal in February, visit [www.stigalbeck.com](http://www.stigalbeck.com).

*Bonne Voyage!*