A black and white photograph of the Washington Monument, a tall, slender, white obelisk with a pyramidal top, standing prominently in a park. The monument is the central focus, surrounded by various trees and a grassy area. The sky is filled with scattered clouds. The overall scene is peaceful and scenic.

**NATIONAL
CAPITAL
PARKS**

*Washington
D. C.*

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE
INTERIOR

J. A. Krug, *Secretary*



19 49

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Newton B. Drury, *Director*

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(Cover)

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OPEN
ALL
YEAR

*National
Capital Parks*
WASHINGTON

THE MALL
FROM THE CAPITOL

THE PARKS of the National Capital embrace 750 reservations totaling approximately 42,000 acres of land in the District of Columbia and its environs, including the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, which extends from Washington to Cumberland, Md. The park system was established under authorization of act of July 16, 1790, and has remained under continuous Federal control for a period of 159 years. On August 10, 1933, it became a unit of the National Park Service.

EARLY HISTORY

In addition to the street areas for the Federal City, which were donated by the original owners, President Washington acquired 17 reservations by purchase. Among these were the Mall, the Capitol Grounds, and the White House Grounds or President's Park, all of which were included in Pierre Charles L'Enfant's plan for the capital. Other parks were cre-

ated on the remaining reservations from time to time, the most important being Lafayette, Judiciary, Franklin, and Garfield Parks.

The original areas donated for streets were exceedingly wide and permitted the establishment of parks, circles, and triangles at intersections. From such areas came Lincoln, Stanton, Farragut, McPherson, Marion, and Mount Vernon Parks; Washington, Dupont, Scott, Thomas, and Logan Circles; and many small reservations.

As the Capital grew in size and importance, additional park areas were acquired including East and West Potomac Parks, Rock Creek Park, the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, Theodore Roosevelt Island, the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, Anacostia Park, Fort Dupont Park, Meridian Hill Park, the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, Prince William Forest and Catoctin Parks, Fort Washington, Md., and numerous smaller parks and recreational areas.



THE WHITE HOUSE—SOUTH PORTICO—AND THE ENCLOSED PRESIDENT'S PARK

THE MALL

The L'Enfant plan included the unique feature of making the main central axis of the city, westward from the Capitol to the Potomac River, a great Mall parkway about 1,500 feet wide containing 256 acres. The White House is located at the north end of a similar park forming a cross axis which continues south to the Tidal Basin and the river, intersecting the Mall at the Washington Monument Grounds. The Mall was extended west of the latter late in the last century and reclaimed from the river's tidal flats to become West Potomac Park and the site of the Lincoln Memorial.

Today the Mall is one of the world's famous parkways. In an impressive plaza in the Mall, at the foot of the Capitol, is Union Square. At Sixth Street is the National Gallery of Art. Continuing west, between Seventh and Twelfth Streets, are the United States Army Medical Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, the Freer Art Galleries, and

the National Museum buildings. Along Constitution Avenue, bordering the Mall on the north, the buildings of the "Government Triangle," housing the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and Labor, the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and other Federal establishments, face the formal parkway. The United States Department of Agriculture group is located on the south side of the Mall between Twelfth and Fourteenth Streets. West of Fourteenth Street is the Washington Monument.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT

The Washington Monument is to a high degree the symbol of the Capital City which George Washington founded and planned. Begun in 1848 by a society which had been formed in 1833 under the chairmanship of Chief Justice John Marshall, the monument was carried to a total height of 555 feet 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches and completed in 1884, after

a period of many trials. One interruption in the work lasted 22 years. An impressive obelisk, the monument is now host to approximately 1 million visitors each year.

THE WHITE HOUSE

The White House was the first public building to be erected in Washington, the cornerstone having been laid on October 13, 1792. The architect was James Hoban of Charleston, S. C. The design is of the classic style of architecture. The exterior walls are light gray sandstone from Aquia Creek, Va., painted white. The building was first occupied by President and Mrs. John Adams in November 1800, although not entirely completed at that time. The east and west terraces were constructed during Jefferson's administration. On August 24, 1814, the building was burned by the British, who had captured Washington. Reconstruction was completed in December 1817. The south portico was completed in 1824, and the north portico in 1829. The executive offices were constructed in 1902, and the East Wing in 1942.

The main floor includes the East Room; the Green Room; the elliptical-shaped Blue Room, where the President receives foreign diplomats presenting credentials and guests at State dinners and receptions; the Red Room, in which the First Lady receives guests by appointment; the State Dining Room, used for all large dinners and luncheons; and the Private Dining Room, reserved for the use of the President's family.

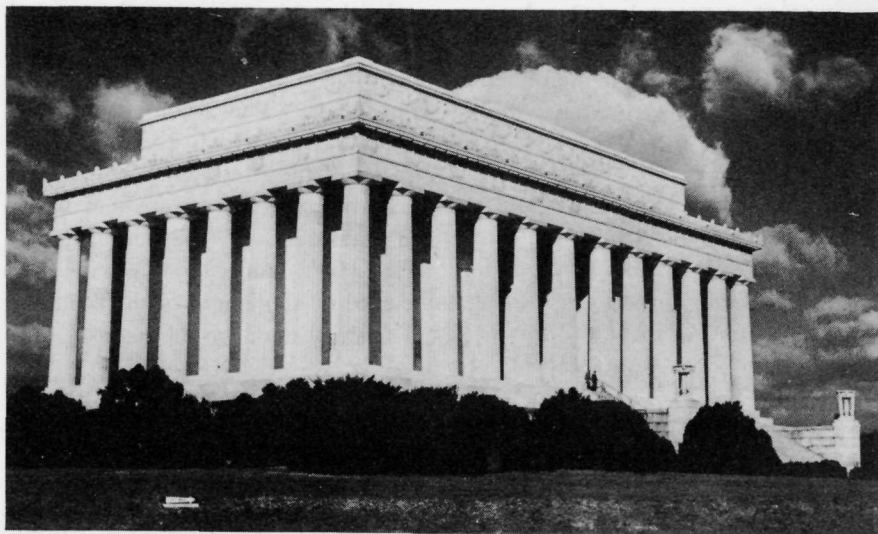
In the china room on the ground floor are cabinets containing specimens of china used by the various Presidents. The second and third floors are devoted to the family and guests of the President. The second floor has seven bedrooms and baths, in addition to the library, the President's study, and a wide hall extending the length of the building. The third floor has 14 rooms.

THE PRESIDENT'S PARK

The President's Park is divided into the inner and outer portions. The inner portion includes the 18 acres within the iron fence enclosing the Executive Mansion and grounds proper. The outer portion, also known as "Grounds South of the Executive Mansion" and the "White Lot," contains 52 acres and includes the Ellipse. It is bordered by Treasury Place, South Executive Avenue, State Place, Fifteenth Street, Seventeenth Street, and Constitution Avenue.

The Ellipse, bordered by stately American elms, provides playing fields for various sports and is one of the most intensively utilized recreation grounds of the park system.

The "Grounds South" provides a park setting for the south facades of the Treasury and State-War-Navy Buildings, the Commerce Building on the east; and the Corcoran Art Gallery, the American Red Cross Building, the National Headquarters of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Hall of the Americas, home of the



THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

Pan-American Union, on the west. It contains an equestrian statue of Gen. William T. Sherman, the Butt-Millet Memorial, the First and Second Division (A. E. F.) Memorials, and the Zero Milestone.

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

West of the Washington Monument is the Lincoln Memorial. This is admittedly one of the finest memorials of modern times. The exterior of the memorial building symbolizes the Union of the States. Thirty-six columns of Colorado marble form a colonnade representing the 36 States which existed at the time of Lincoln's death, the frieze above it bearing the names of the States. On the marble walls above the colonnade are the names of the 48 States of the Union as they exist today.

Inside is a sanctuary containing

a colossal marble statue of the Emancipator. On the north wall is inscribed Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address and on the south wall, the Gettysburg speech. Above are two paintings on canvas, representing "Reunion and Progress" and "Emancipation of a Race." Subordinate groups represent "Civilization and Progress."

The memorial was designed by Henry Bacon, architect; the statue by Daniel Chester French, sculptor; and the paintings are by Jules Guerin.

To the east of the memorial, extending toward the Washington Monument, lies a great reflecting pool in the still waters of which is reflected the Lincoln Memorial at one end and the Washington Monument at the other. This pool is 1,992 feet long and 160 feet wide. It is bordered by two rows of stately

English elms. At the eastern end of the main pool is an oval basin and fountain. This basin is 300 feet long by 160 feet wide.

WEST POTOMAC PARK

At the western extremity of West Potomac Park is the memorial to John Ericsson, inventor of the screw propeller. To the east is the Tidal Basin, surrounded by the famous Oriental cherry trees presented by the city of Tokyo during the Taft administration. These trees provide a picturesque setting for the Thomas Jefferson Memorial. In spring, when in blossom, they are a feature of especial beauty and interest. They were planted in 1912 by Viscountess Chinda, wife of the Japanese Ambassador, and Mrs. William Howard Taft. The pansy beds of West Potomac Park, containing more than 1,000,000 blooms, are also a major attraction during the spring months. The park contains extensive facilities for recreation, featuring golf, polo, softball, cycling, horseback riding, fishing, boating, skating, football, soccer, and hockey.

THE THOMAS JEFFERSON MEMORIAL

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial is of the Pantheon design, surrounded by a peristyle of Ionic columns, containing a central circular room approximately 80 feet in diameter with a domed ceiling. A heroic bronze figure of Jefferson by Rudolph Evans stands in the center of the marble-lined room. For architectural ex-

cellence and beauty of setting it compares favorably with the Lincoln Memorial and provides a suitable companion edifice, completing the 5-point design plan for the central area, which embraces the Capitol, the Washington Monument, the White House, and the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials.

On the four diagonal panels and along the frieze of the main entablature encircling the memorial room are found inscriptions based upon the writings of Jefferson embodying the principal tenets of his philosophy. A sculptural group in the center of the tympanum of the north portico depicts Jefferson reading his draft of the Declaration of Independence before the committee appointed by the Continental Congress to draft this noted American document.

The Jefferson Memorial was dedicated on April 13, 1943, the 200th anniversary of the birth of Jefferson.

EAST POTOMAC PARK

East Potomac Park, 327 acres of land reclaimed through the dredging of the Washington Channel, contains the Washington tourist camp; the Speedway, a park drive 3½ miles long which skirts the seawalls of the Georgetown and Washington Channels to lead the motorist to Hains Point at the confluence of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers; four 9-hole golf courses; and a swimming pool, a tea house, picnic grove, and bicycle rental concession.

The park is bordered by giant willows, whose boughs bend over the



THE MAGNIFICANT BRONZE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GEN. U. S. GRANT IN UNION SQUARE GUARDS THE WESTERN FACADE OF THE CAPITOL

seawalls, and double flowering Oriental cherry trees.

ROCK CREEK AND POTOMAC PARKWAY

The northwest residential section of the city of Washington is divided from the District line to the Potomac River by the rough and picturesque valley of Rock Creek. The portion of this valley south of National Zoological Park, and connecting with West Potomac Park at the Lincoln Memorial, is known as the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway.

ROCK CREEK PARK

North of the National Zoological Park, which is administered by the Smithsonian Institution, is Rock Creek Park, the largest recreational area of the capital park system.

The park treatment of the Rock Creek Valley has given Washington one of the largest (nearly 1,800

acres) and most unusual parks of any American city. Its slopes are covered with a great variety of wild flowers, and in the spring the tumbling stream and the park highways are fringed with the glistening pink and white blossoms of flowering trees. In the more secluded retreats a surprising wildlife abounds.

Historic Pierce Mill, Milk House Ford, the Joaquin Miller Cabin, and dogwood-lined Ridge Road are principal features of interest. Its recreational facilities include two 9-hole public golf courses, a group of 18 tennis courts, 24 picnic groves, and more than 30 miles of bridle paths.

ANACOSTIA AND FORT DUPONT PARKS

Anacostia Park, bordering the Anacostia River in southeast Washington and containing 277 acres, was developed through reclamation of the Anacostia flats. The area is

devoted to recreational uses. There are three 9-hole golf courses, 10 tennis courts, 4 baseball diamonds, 4 football fields, and croquet and quoit courts. Flowering crabapple trees border the driveway along the seawall between the Eleventh Street and John Philip Sousa Bridges.

Connecting with Anacostia Park, but entirely different in character, is rugged Fort Dupont Park, now in development. This natural area carries high into the hills guarding the Anacostia and offers opportunity for treatment similar to Rock Creek Park. Golf, picnic groves, and hiking and saddle trails feature its recreational facilities.

MERIDIAN HILL PARK

Bordered by Fifteenth and Sixteenth, Euclid and W Streets NW., is Meridian Hill Park. Designed as a modern French-Italian garden, it features a high terrace overlooking the city and a great water cascade. It contains reproductions of the Joan of Arc statue by Paul Dubois and the Ximenes statue of Dante; a monument to President Buchanan by Hans Schuler; and Serenity, a memorial to Lt. Comdr. William Henry Schuetz by Jose Clara. The park is an outstanding architectural feature of the National Capital Parks and is not duplicated in any other American city.

PRINCE WILLIAM FOREST PARK AND CATOCTIN PARK

The 14,300-acre Prince William

Forest Park, located approximately 35 miles south of Washington, near Quantico, Va., and the 10,000-acre Catoctin Park, 60 miles north of Washington, at Thurmont, Md., offer completely equipped group camps provided with sleeping cabins, recreation and dining halls, and outdoor and indoor cooking facilities. Swimming, hiking, and general recreational facilities are provided in these picturesque rural areas. Camps are available to organized groups only, on seasonal or short-term basis. Circulars containing complete information will be furnished on request.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL PARKWAY

The historic old Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, which traces its inception to Washington's dream of a Potomac route to the West, was acquired in 1938. Extending 185 miles northwesterly to Cumberland, Md., the property contains 5,254 acres. A total of 75 locks lift the elevation of the canal bed from 5 feet at Georgetown to 610 feet at Cumberland. The 22-mile section between Washington and Seneca, Md., has been reconstructed as a recreational waterway. The area is rich in scenic value and is a fertile field for the nature student.

MOUNT VERNON MEMORIAL HIGHWAY

From the western extremity of Arlington Memorial Bridge, on Columbia Island, Mount Vernon Me-

morial Highway extends approximately 15 miles along the Virginia shore of the Potomac to the Mount Vernon estate.

Winding through the beautiful Virginia countryside and affording lovely vistas of the Potomac, this highway passes many places of historic interest. In Alexandria the highway passes Christ Church, where Washington and Lee worshiped. A few blocks away is Gadsby's Tavern, where Washington recruited his first troops; the historic Carlyle House; the Ramsaye House; the old Presbyterian Meeting House and churchyard where the Unknown Soldier of the American Revolution is buried. Below Alexandria the highway passes Wellington, the former home of Tobias Lear, secretary and adviser to the First President. Across the Potomac is Fort Washington, designed by L'Enfant.

Mount Vernon Memorial Highway is the first unit to be completed in the proposed George Washington Memorial Parkway, following the Potomac River from Mount Vernon to Great Falls. Another completed extension carries the parkway to Francis Scott Key Bridge, opposite Georgetown, and connects with the Arlington County parkways.

ROACHES RUN WATERFOWL SANCTUARY

The National Capital Parks Waterfowl Sanctuary is located at Roaches Run adjacent to the National Airport along the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway. Practically all varieties

of wild duck and other waterfowl common to eastern North America make the sanctuary a stopping place during the migration period. A resident population of approximately 600 ducks, principally mallards and pintails, and an interesting group of wader birds make the sanctuary their year-round residence.

KENILWORTH AQUATIC GARDENS

Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens, comprising 40 pools and covering approximately 8.8 acres, feature more than 100,000 flowering water plants. The hardy domestic varieties, rare exotic species, and night-blooming lilies vie with lotus, water iris, and numerous subaquatics which make the gardens their habitat. The hardy varieties begin blooming about June 15 and the tropicals and night bloomers in mid-July. They continue until early September. The gardens are open to the public from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. each day, but make their best display before noon. They are reached via Kenilworth Avenue and Douglas Street NE.

SMALLER PARKS

Lafayette Park, north of the White House, contains the Clark Mills statue of Andrew Jackson (1853, probably the oldest equestrian statue cast in America); the statues of Lafayette by Alexander Falquier and Antonin Mercie; Rochambeau by F. Hamar; Von Steuben by Albert Jaegers; and Kosciuszko by Antoni Popiel.



THE TITANIC MEMORIAL

Franklin Park occupies a square block between I and K Streets and Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets NW. A monument to Commodore Barry of the Revolutionary Navy, by John F. Doyle, is at the west end. Surrounded by modern hotels, office buildings, and shops, this interesting park contains more than 400 trees and shrubs, representing 76 distinct species, and contributes an interesting touch of nature to downtown Washington.

Lincoln Park, at Eleventh and East Capitol Streets NE., is noted for many of the oldest trees in Washington and for Thomas Ball's statue of President Lincoln freeing the slaves, presented by emancipated citizens of the United States in 1876. In keeping with the spirit of this park, dedicated to the memory of Lincoln, native species of trees and shrubs predominate over exotic vari-

eties, two-thirds of the plants being of American origin.

Fort Stevens Park is located at Piney Branch Road and Quackenbos Street NW. Here, on July 11 and 12, 1864, troops under the command of Gen. Horatio G. Wright successfully halted the advance of Gen. Jubal Early's Confederate Army and saved the Capital from a daring attack. The Federal and Confederate losses totaled nearly 900 killed and wounded. During the firing on July 11, President Lincoln stood upon a parapet observing the progress of the battle. This is the only occasion on which a President of the United States has been under fire of enemy guns while in office. A monument and tablet commemorate the event.

FAMOUS CIRCLES

Dupont Circle, which is at the intersection of Connecticut and Mas-

sachusetts Avenues NW., contains a fountain by Daniel Chester French, dedicated to the memory of Admiral Samuel Francis Dupont.

East of Dupont Circle on Massachusetts Avenue, at the intersection with Sixteenth Street NW., is Scott Circle where statues memorialize Gen. Winfield Scott, Daniel Webster, and Dr. Samuel Hahnemann.

Thomas Circle, two blocks east on Massachusetts Avenue at the intersection of Vermont Avenue, Fourteenth and M Streets NW., is dedicated to the memory of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas.

Washington Circle, on Pennsylvania Avenue at Twenty-third Street NW., toward Georgetown, contains an excellent equestrian statue of George Washington.

ADDITIONAL UNITS OF THE SYSTEM

No tour of the National Capital Parks would be complete without a visit to Garfield Park at Virginia Avenue and Third Street SE.; the Union Station Plaza, with the Christopher Columbus Memorial; Fort Bunker Hill Park at Thirteenth and Perry Streets NE., its shaded slopes bright with blooming dogwood and mountain laurel; and Montrose Park, in old Georgetown, one of the real beauty spots of the Capital City.

The remaining parks consist chiefly of small squares, circles, and triangles at multiple street intersections, but many of them contain monuments and memorials of national character and interest. Among these reservations are McPherson, Rawlins, Fol-

ger, and Marion Parks; Farragut Square; and Logan, Sheridan, Sherman, Grant, Chevy Chase, and Truxton Circles.

HISTORIC STRUCTURES

On opposite sides of Tenth Street between E and F, in the heart of Washington's business district, are two unpretentious structures closely connected with one of the great tragedies in American history. One is the old Ford Theater, where Abraham Lincoln was shot, now filled with relics of the Great Emancipator and called the Lincoln Museum. The other is the house in which he died. It also contains a wealth of historical treasures.

The Lee Mansion, in Arlington National Cemetery, was built by George Washington Parke Custis, foster son of George Washington and grandson of Martha Washington. Robert E. Lee, commander in chief of the armies of the Confederacy, became master of Arlington when he married the daughter of George Washington Parke Custis. The mansion, which was seized by Federal troops in the early part of the Civil War, has been restored insofar as possible to its original furnishings. On a slope a short distance from the portico of the mansion, overlooking the city which he planned, is the grave of L'Enfant.

ADMINISTRATION

The National Capital Parks are operated as a unit of the National Park Service, United States Depart-

ment of the Interior, in immediate charge of the Superintendent, whose address is Room 1228, Interior Building, Washington 25, D. C.

HOTELS AND TOURIST CAMP

There are approximately 150 hotels and many first-class rooming houses in Washington offering accommodations for visitors. A public tourist camp is operated under the super-

vision of National Capital Parks in East Potomac Park.

Information relative to hotel rates and reservations can be obtained by writing the Hotel Association of Washington, 1331 G Street NW., Washington, D. C. For information regarding the Tourist Camp, write Government Services, Inc., 1135 Twenty-First Street NW., Washington, D. C.

STATUES AND MEMORIALS

Asbury, Francis	Equestrian	16th and Mount Pleasant Sts. NW.
Barry, John	Standing	Franklin Park.
Bryan, William Jennings	do	26th and Constitution Ave.
Buchanan, James	do	Meridian Hill Park.
Burke, Edmund	do	Massachusetts Ave. and 11th St. NW.
Butt-Millet Memorial	Monumental Fountain	Ellipse.
Columbus, Christopher	Fountain	Union Station Plaza.
Cuban Friendship	Urn	West Potomac Park.
Daguerre, L. J. H.	Bust	Mall.
Dante	Standing	Meridian Hill Park.
Darlington, Joseph J.	Fountain	Judiciary Park.
District of Columbia World War Memorial	Memorial band stand	West Potomac Park.
Downing, Andrew Jackson	Vase	Mall.
Dupont Memorial Fountain	Monumental	Dupont Circle.
Ericsson, John	Sitting	West Potomac Park.
Farragut, David G.	Standing	Farragut Square.
First Division Memorial	Column	President's Park.
Fort Stevens	Boulder	13th and Piney Branch Rd. NW.
Garfield, James	Standing	1st St. and Maryland Ave. SW.
Gibbons, James Cardinal	Sitting	Park Rd. and 16th St. NW.
Gompers, Samuel	do	10th St. and Massachusetts Ave. NW.
Grant, Ulysses S., Gen.	Equestrian	Mall and 1st St. SW.
Greene, Nathanael, Gen.	do	Stanton Park.
Gross, Samuel D., Dr.	Standing	Mall.
Hahnemann, Samuel, Dr.	Sitting	Scott Circle.
Hancock, Winfield Scott	Equestrian	7th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. NW.
Henry, Joseph, Prof.	Standing	Mall.
Jackson, Andrew	Equestrian	Lafayette Park.
Jefferson, Thomas	Building	West Potomac Park.

STATUES AND MEMORIALS—Continued

Joan of Arc.....	Equestrian.....	Meridian Hill Park.
Jones, John Paul.....	Standing.....	West Potomac Park.
Jusserand, Jules.....	Memorial Bench.....	Rock Creek Park.
Kosciuszko, Thaddeus.....	Standing.....	Lafayette Park.
Serenity.....	Sitting.....	Meridian Hill Park.
Lafayette and compatriots.....	Standing.....	Lafayette Park.
Lee Mansion.....	House.....	Arlington National Cemetery
Lincoln, Abraham.....	Standing.....	Lincoln Park.
Do.....	do.....	Judiciary Park.
Lincoln Memorial.....	Building.....	West Potomac Park.
Logan, John A., Gen.....	Equestrian.....	Logan Circle.
Longfellow, Henry W.....	Sitting.....	Connecticut Ave. and 18th St. NW.
Meade, George Gordon, Gen...	Standing.....	Union Square.
McClellan, George B., Gen....	Equestrian.....	Connecticut Ave. and Califor- nia St. NW.
McPherson, Jas. B., Maj. Gen....	do.....	McPherson Square.
Nuns of the Battlefield.....	Monumental.....	Rhode Island Ave. and M St. NW.
Navy-Marine.....	do.....	Columbia Island.
Newlands, Francis G.....	Fountain.....	Chevy Chase Circle.
Twenty-Fifth New York Volun- teers.....	Standing.....	6625 Georgia Ave. NW.
One Hundred Twenty-Second New York Volunteers.....	Column.....	Do.
Noyes, Edith.....	Armillary Sphere.....	Meridian Hill Park.
One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio National Guard.....	Column.....	6625 Georgia Ave. NW.
Original Patentees, District of Columbia.....	do.....	Ellipse.



PICNIC GROUND IN ROCK CREEK PARK

STATUES AND MEMORIALS—Continued

Peace or "Naval" Monument..	Standing.....	Pennsylvania Ave. and 1st St. NW.
Ninety-Eighth Pennsylvania Vol- unteers.....	Column.....	6625 Georgia Ave. NW.
Pike, Albert.....	Standing.....	Indiana Ave. and 3d St. NW.
Pulaski, Count.....	Equestrian.....	Pennsylvania Ave. and 13th St. NW.
Rawlins, John A., Gen.....	Standing.....	Rawlins Park.
Rochambeau.....	do.....	Lafayette Park.
San Martin.....	Equestrian.....	Judiciary Park.
Second Division, A. E. F.....	Monumental.....	Ellipse.
Scott, Winfield.....	Equestrian.....	Scott Circle.
Sheridan, Philip H., Gen.....	do.....	Sheridan Circle.
Sherman, William T., Gen.....	do.....	Sherman Plaza.
Stephenson G. A. R.....	Monumental.....	7th and C Sts. NW.
Thomas, George H., Gen.....	Equestrian.....	Thomas Circle.
The Zero Milestone.....	Shaft.....	Ellipse.
Von Steuben, Baron.....	Standing.....	Lafayette Park.
Ward, Artemas, Gen.....	do.....	Nebraska and Massachusetts Aves. NW.
Washington, George, Gen.....	Equestrian.....	Washington Circle.
Washington Monument.....	Obelisk.....	Monument Grounds.
Webster, Daniel.....	Standing.....	Scott Circle.
Witherspoon, John.....	do.....	Connecticut Ave. and N St. NW.
Women's Titanic Memorial.....	do.....	New Hampshire Ave. and E St. NW.

RECREATION

THE FOLLOWING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES ARE PROVIDED IN THE
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS:

Type	Number	Type	Number
Archery greens.....	6	Paddle tennis courts.....	2
Athletic fields.....	3	Picnic groves.....	102
Baseball diamonds.....	18	Playgrounds.....	23
Basketball courts.....	4	Polo fields.....	2
Bathing pools.....	6	Race boat courses.....	2
Boating.....	2	Sandboxes.....	23
Bridle paths..... miles..	60	Skating, ice.....	2
Croquet courts.....	12	Skating, roller.....	3
Equitation fields.....	1	Soccer fields.....	2
Field hockey.....	5	Softball diamonds.....	44
Fishing.....	7	Sylvan theatres.....	3
Fly casting.....	1	Symphony concert shell.....	1
Football gridirons.....	17	Tea houses.....	2
Golf courses.....	10	Tennis courts.....	81
Horse hurdles.....	20	Track.....	3
Horseshoe courts.....	55	Volleyball courts.....	8
Marble rings.....	7	Wading pools.....	3

GENERAL INFORMATION

Permits for camping; use of picnic groves in National Capital Park areas located in Maryland and Virginia; fly casting; parades and ceremonies; meetings; use of Sylvan Theater and symphony concert shell apply in person, or in writing, Room 1223, Interior Building, Eighteenth and C Streets NW. For all other activities apply at site or at District of Columbia Recreation Department, 3149 Sixteenth Street NW. Telephone: ADams 2050.

Photos.—No permits necessary. For special arrangements apply Room 1225, Interior Building.

Parking.—Obey police signs. No parking on unlighted park roads after sundown.

Camping.—Tourist Camp, East Potomac Park; group camping Prince William Forest and Catoctin Parks. See pages 7 and 9.

Watergate programs.—June through September. See local papers for schedule.

Sylvan Theater programs.—See local papers or telephone REpublic 1820, Extension 2095.

Campfire programs.—Every Saturday night during summer season, Sixteenth Street and Colorado Avenue NW., Rock Creek Park.

Nature outings.—Saturdays and Sundays, April through November. See newspapers for special events.

History walks.—Sundays, June through September. See newspapers for special events.

Chesapeake & Ohio Canal mule-drawn barge trips.—Saturdays and Sundays, June through October. See newspapers for further information or call REpublic 1820, Extension 2557.

Memorials.—Open to public—

Washington Monument: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., daily.

Lincoln Museum: 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., Monday through Saturday, 12:30 p. m. to 9 p. m., Sundays and holidays.

Lincoln Memorial: 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., daily.

Jefferson Memorial: 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., daily.

Lee Mansion: October through March, 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., daily; April through September, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

For additional information, write Superintendent, National Capital Parks, Interior Building, Washington 25, D. C., or telephone REpublic 1820, Extension 2095.

IN MARCH OF EACH YEAR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS PUBLISHES AN "OUTDOOR PROGRAM" LISTING ALL SCHEDULED OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES FOR THE COMING SUMMER SEASON, INCLUDING NATURE AND HISTORY WALKS, CAMPFIRE PROGRAMS, AUTOMOBILE CARAVANS, AND CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL BARGE TRIPS. COPIES MAY BE OBTAINED BY ADDRESSING A REQUEST TO THE SUPERINTENDENT, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

NOT IN NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK SYSTEM

Mount Vernon Estate:

Visiting hours, November through February, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; March through October, 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Public buildings:

9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., weekdays.

ALL MEMORIALS CLOSED ALL DAY, DECEMBER 25