

*The
Thomas
Jefferson
Memorial*



The
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Memorial
Washington, D. C.



ACTION PUBLICATIONS
Alexandria, Va.



The Thomas Jefferson Memorial

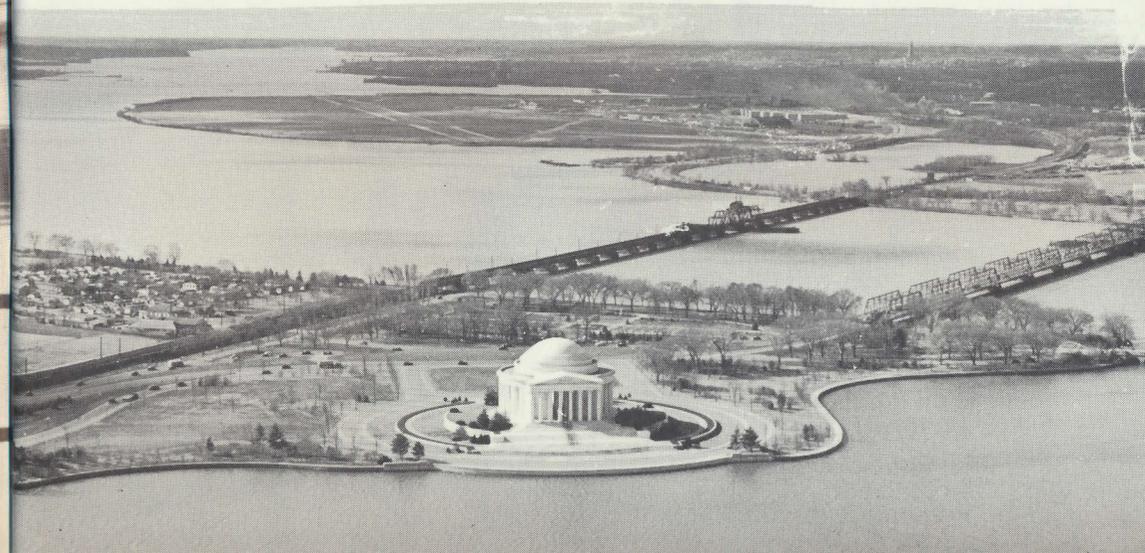
This great National Memorial to the author of the Declaration of Independence and the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, First Secretary of State and Third President of the United States, possesses many of the qualities ascribed to the brilliant revolutionary leader in whose memory it has been dedicated by a grateful Nation. It is magnificent—as Jefferson's character was magnificent. Simple as his Democracy. Aesthetic as his thoughts. Courageous as his championship of the rights of man.

The memorial structure is in itself a tribute to Jefferson's artistic tastes and preference and a mark of respect for his architectural and scientific achievements. A farmer by choice, a lawyer by profession, and an architect by avocation, Jefferson was awed by the remarkable beauty of design and noble proportions of the Pantheon in Rome and followed its scheme in the major architectural accomplishments of his own life. Its influence is evident in his own home at Monticello and in the Rotunda of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, which he designed. The monumental portico compliments Jefferson's design for the Virginia State Capitol at Richmond.

But it is not alone the architectural splendor or the beauty of its setting which makes this memorial one of the most revered American patriotic shrines. In it the American people find the spirit of the living Jefferson and the fervor which inspired their colonial forbears to break, by force of arms, the ties which bound them to tyrannical overlords; to achieve not only national independence, but the spiritual freedom which has given dignity to the individual and distinguishes Free Americans among the peoples of the earth.

They find this spirit in the life-like statue of the patriot; in the immortal words which speak from marble walls to re-awaken our ideals and faith in our free institutions and in Jefferson's own reassuring declaration engraved upon the entablature:

"I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man."



Architecture

The Memorial architecture is a modification of the original design by the eminent American architect, John Russell Pope, who was influenced by Jefferson's much evidenced admiration for the Pantheon type of structure. In presenting the design to the Memorial Commission, Pope explained that:

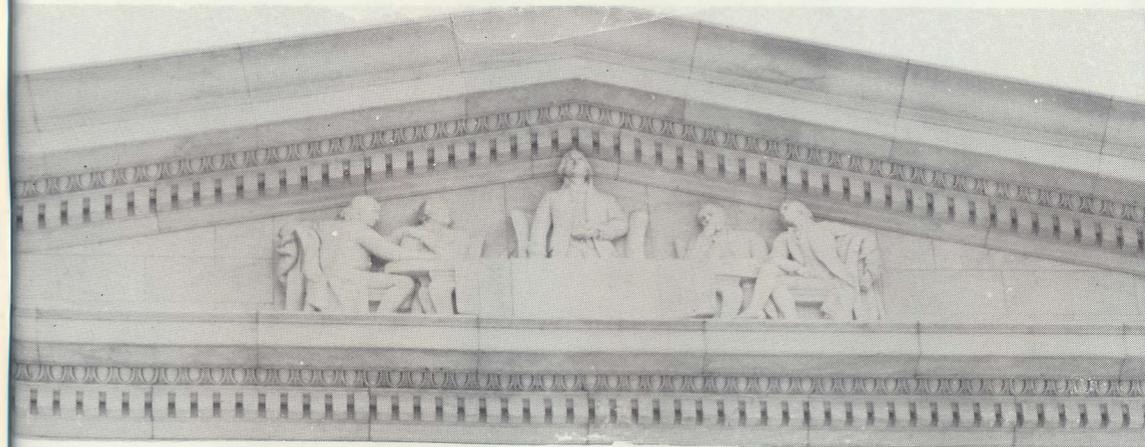
"Immediate consideration is given to the evidence of Jefferson's aesthetic leanings as shown in works executed under his direction and also in his writings and drawings.

"Two forms of the classic type of building seem to have met with his approbation. The great prototype of these forms are probably best illustrated by the Pantheon in Rome, and the Villa Rotunda near Vicenza."

Pope was succeeded, upon his death, by the architects, Otto R. Eggers and Daniel Paul Higgins, who carried the Memorial through to its completion.

The Memorial presents a modified version of the basic type considered by Jefferson as the "perfect model" of a circular building. The circular colonnade was added and the main approach accented by the portico.

The exterior is constructed with Imperial Danby Vermont marble. The structure is based upon a circular stylobate of steps and broad terraces, 183 feet 10 inches in diameter. Surrounding the interior is a peristyle of 26 Ionic columns, 41 feet high. In the four cross axis openings there are 16 columns, each 39 feet high. The building is surmounted by a low dome 92 feet above the floor. The central circular room is 86½ feet in diameter. The interior walls are Georgia marble and the dome is lined with Indiana limestone. The floor is pink Tennessee marble. The north facade of the Memorial features a portico eight columns wide and four columns deep. On the low pediment which surmounts the portico is a sculptural group depicting Jefferson reading a draft of the Declaration of Independence to the committee of the Continental Congress appointed to draft the document.



The pediment sculptural group depicts Jefferson (center) reading his draft of the Declaration of Independence to Franklin, Adams, Sherman and Livingston—the committee appointed by the Continental Congress to write the document. The sculptor was Adolph A. Weinman.

Sculpture

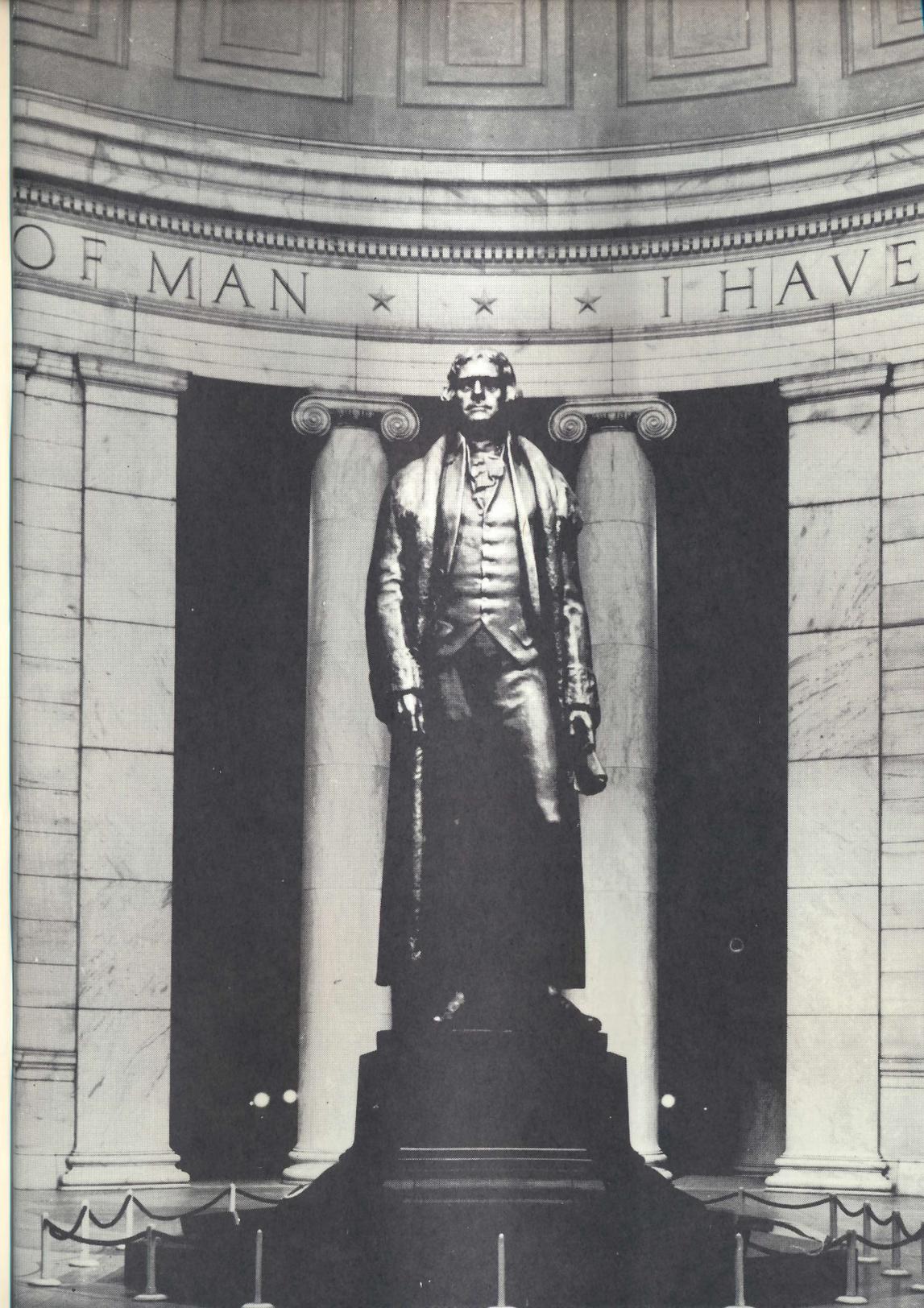
The Memorial Commission appointed a special Committee on Sculpture to select the sculptor for the statue of Jefferson to be placed in the Memorial. This committee, composed of James Earle Fraser and Heinz Warneke, Sculptors, with Mr. Henri Marceau as Chairman, examined 101 designs submitted by competing sculptors, finally selecting the model of Rudolph Evans. Mr. Evans, who worked in Paris for many years, was a native of Washington, D. C., and had moved his studios to New York where he executed his commission for the Jefferson statue.

In the design of the portrait-statue, the sculptor was guided by the description written by Jefferson's first major biographer, H. S. Randall, who, aided by the reminiscences of Jefferson's own family, wrote of his appearance during middle life as follows:

"His face, though angular, and far from beautiful, beamed with intelligence, with benevolence, and with the cheerful vivacity of a happy, hopeful spirit. His complexion was ruddy, and delicately fair; his reddish chestnut hair luxuriant and silken. His full, deep-set eyes, the prevailing color of which was a light hazel (or flecks of hazel on a groundwork of grey), were peculiarly expressive, and mirrored, as the clear lake mirrors the cloud, every emotion which was passing through his mind. He stood six feet two and a half inches in height, and though very slim at this period, his form was erect and sinewy, and his movements displayed elasticity and vigor. He was an expert musician, a fine dancer, a dashing rider, and there was no manly exercise in which he could not play his part. His manners were unusually graceful, but simple and cordial. His conversation already possessed no inconsiderable share of that charm which, in after years, was so much extolled by friends, and to which enemies attributed so seductive an influence in moulding the young and the wavering to his political views. There was a frankness, earnestness, and cordiality in its tone—a deep sympathy with humanity—a confidence in man, and a sanguine hopefulness in his destiny."

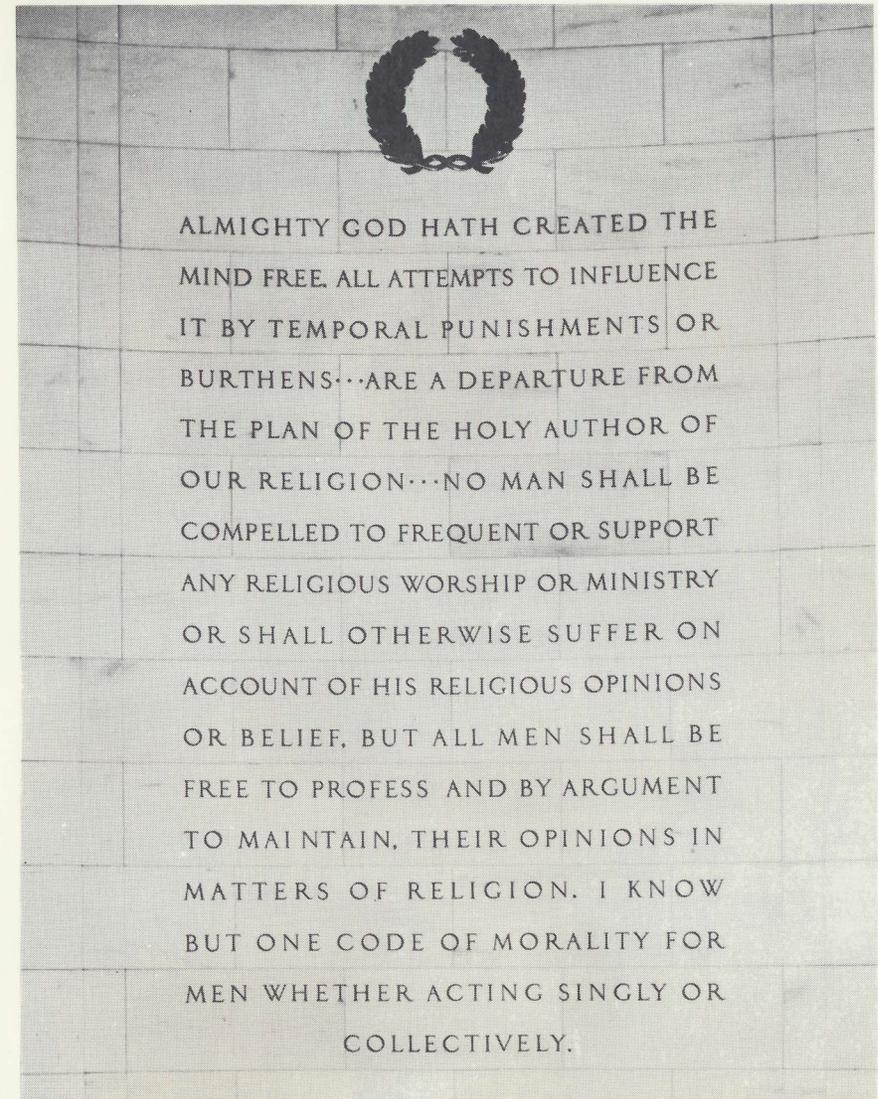
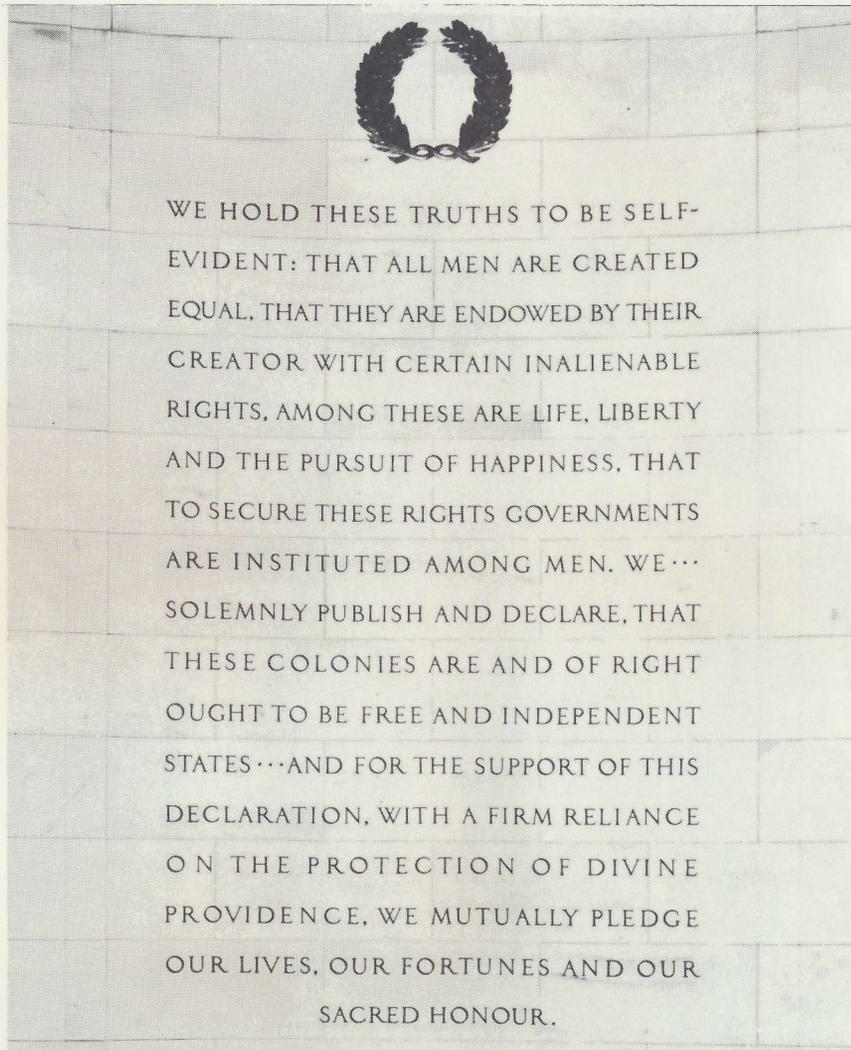
Wartime metal shortages required the substitution of a full-size plaster model of the statue, painted to simulate bronze, at the time of the dedication of the Memorial. The permanent bronze statue, weighing 10,000 pounds, was installed on April 26, 1947. The statue is 19 feet high and stands upon a pedestal of black Minnesota granite, 6 feet in height. The pedestal is bordered by Missouri marble. The dates of Jefferson's birth and death (1743-1826) are embossed in bronze letters on the base.

The statue depicts Jefferson addressing the Continental Congress. It emphasizes strength of character and vitality. The hairdress and colonial costume were executed with painstaking fidelity. He is wearing a great coat presented to him by the Polish patriot Kosciuszko, the folds of which rest upon two "capitals" modeled after similar stones topping columns designed by Jefferson and bearing designs of corn and tobacco to indicate his interest in architecture and agriculture.



The Panels

AT THE four quadrants of the interior walls of the Memorial, selections from the writings of Thomas Jefferson on Independence, Religious Freedom, Public Education and the Abolition of Slavery are recorded in bronze letters. The phrases, though not always "complete", or from a single source, were carefully selected by the Memorial Commission and condensed to present Jefferson's most important pronouncements on these vital subjects. Fittingly, the inscription on the first panel (southwest quadrant) was taken from the Declaration of Independence.



JEFFERSON'S doctrine of the freedom of the mind was best expressed in the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom of which he was the author. The inscription on panel number 2, in the northwest quadrant of the Memorial, was taken from this Statute, with the exception of the last sentence. This thought, "I know but one code of morality for men whether acting singly or collectively," was written by Jefferson to his close friend and fellow patriot, James Madison, from Paris, France, August 28, 1789.

THOMAS JEFFERSON was one of the first of the founding fathers to recognize the injustice of slavery and was an outspoken proponent of abolition. The expressions quoted in panel number three, northeast quadrant, were selected from Jefferson's "Notes on Virginia."

Public Education also was uppermost in Jeffersonian philosophy. The quotation, "Establish the law for educating the common people. This is the business of the State to effect and on a general plan," was taken from a letter to General Washington from Paris, January 4, 1786.



GOD WHO GAVE US LIFE GAVE US
LIBERTY. CAN THE LIBERTIES OF A
NATION BE SECURE WHEN WE HAVE
REMOVED A CONVICTION THAT THESE
LIBERTIES ARE THE GIFT OF GOD?
INDEED I TREMBLE FOR MY COUNTRY
WHEN I REFLECT THAT GOD IS JUST,
THAT HIS JUSTICE CANNOT SLEEP FOR-
EVER. COMMERCE BETWEEN MASTER
AND SLAVE IS DESPOTISM. NOTHING
IS MORE CERTAINLY WRITTEN IN THE
BOOK OF FATE THAN THAT THESE
PEOPLE ARE TO BE FREE. ESTABLISH
THE LAW FOR EDUCATING THE COMMON
PEOPLE. THIS IT IS THE BUSINESS
OF THE STATE TO EFFECT AND ON
A GENERAL PLAN.



I AM NOT AN ADVOCATE FOR FREQUENT
CHANGES IN LAWS AND CONSTITUTIONS.
BUT LAWS AND INSTITUTIONS MUST GO
HAND IN HAND WITH THE PROGRESS
OF THE HUMAN MIND. AS THAT BECOMES
MORE DEVELOPED, MORE ENLIGHTENED,
AS NEW DISCOVERIES ARE MADE, NEW
TRUTHS DISCOVERED AND MANNERS AND
OPINIONS CHANGE, WITH THE CHANGE
OF CIRCUMSTANCES, INSTITUTIONS
MUST ADVANCE ALSO TO KEEP PACE
WITH THE TIMES. WE MIGHT AS WELL
REQUIRE A MAN TO WEAR STILL THE
COAT WHICH FITTED HIM WHEN A BOY
AS CIVILIZED SOCIETY TO REMAIN
EVER UNDER THE REGIMEN OF THEIR
BARBAROUS ANCESTORS.

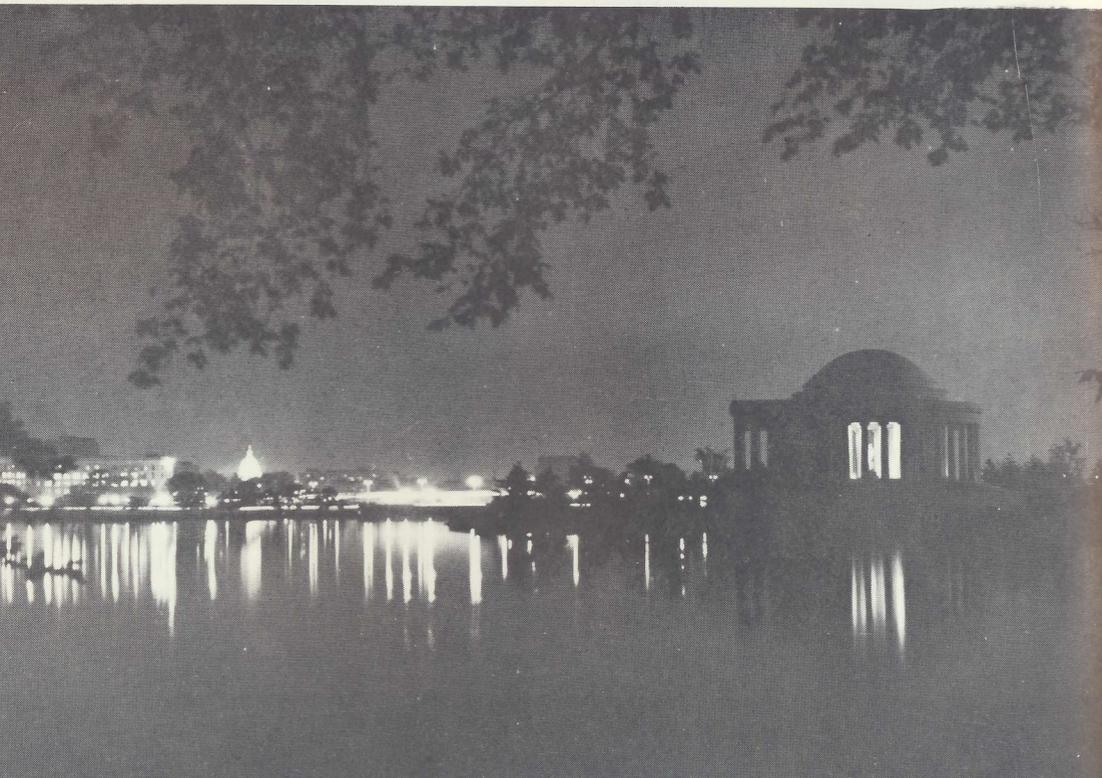
JEFFERSON'S foresight into the future of the young American Republic was well demonstrated by his admonitions to his fellow lawmakers that antiquated laws could stifle national as well as individual progress and achievement. His thinking upon this subject did not change as he advanced in years but probably was made keener by observation and experience. He was 73 years old when the above was written in a letter to Samuel Kercheval from his home at Monticello on July 12, 1816.

The Site

In selecting the site for the Memorial, consideration was given to the importance of the structure in its relation to the plan of Washington prepared by the Commission of 1901, appointed by President William McKinley to revive the L'Enfant Plan and to plan for the future of the National Capital. This Commission, headed by Senator McMillan of Michigan and including on its membership such outstanding architects and artists as St. Gaudens, McKim and Burnham, had reported as follows:

"Where the axis of the White House intersects the axis of Maryland Avenue a site is found for a great memorial. Whether this Memorial shall take the form of a pantheon, in which shall be grouped the statues of illustrious men of the Nation, or whether the memory of some individual shall be honored by a monument of the first rank may be left to the future; at least the site is ready."

This site was chosen for the Jefferson Memorial. It is located on the south shore of the Tidal Basin and its relation to the Washington Monument and the White House on the cross axis of the Mall corresponds to the location of the Lincoln Memorial in its relation to the Washington Monument and the Capitol on the principal Mall axis. It occupies the same position with relation to the Capitol in an imaginary extension of Maryland Avenue, that the White House does on Pennsylvania Avenue, and completes L'Enfant's cardinal principle of a 5-pointed composition for the central area.



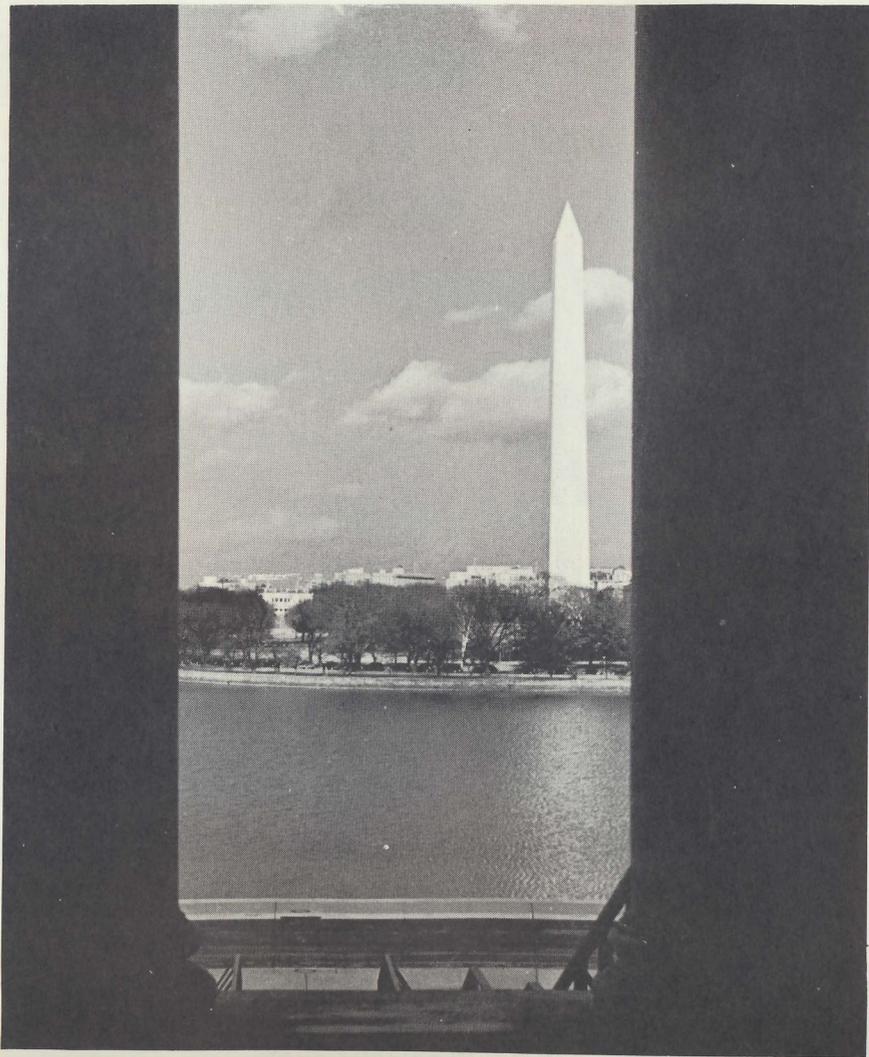
Five Point Composition of the Central Area



This Fairchild Aerial photograph shows the five major features of the central composition of the National Capital. The U. S. Capitol, center foreground; the Washington Monument, center, on the Mall axis; the White House, to the north (right) of the Monument on the line of Pennsylvania Ave.; the Lincoln Memorial, to the west beyond the Monument; the Thomas Jefferson Memorial, south of the Monument on the line of Maryland Ave.

The Vista

The principal facade of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial faces north, looking across the Tidal Basin toward the Washington Monument and the White House. The white dome of the United States Capitol dominates the skyline to the northeast and the Lincoln Memorial occupies a similar position to the northwest. To insure a permanent vista between the Memorial and the south portico of the White House, President Franklin D. Roosevelt directed the removal of the trees and landscape materials which previously prevented an uninterrupted view of the Memorial from the White House.



View from the South Portico of the White House



Looking south from Lafayette Park. The Andrew Jackson Memorial and White House are in the foreground.

"We Hold These Truths to be Self Evident . . ."



Thomas Jefferson presents the Declaration of Independence to the Continental Congress

Famous painting by John Trumbull in the rotunda of the U. S. Capitol depicts the Committee (John Adams, Robert Livingston, Roger Sherman, Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin) submitting the Declaration of Independence to John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress.

Building the Memorial

The Memorial was constructed under the direction of a commission authorized by Congress in 1934. The 12 members included three appointed by the President, three members of the U. S. Senate, three members of the House of Representatives, and three members of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association. The Commissioners were as follows: Stuart G. Gibboney, New York, Chairman; Senators Charles O. Andrews, Florida, Charles L. McNary, Oregon, and Elbert D. Thomas, Utah; Representatives Francis D. Culkin, New York, Fritz O. Lanham, Texas, and Howard W. Smith, Virginia; Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, Massachusetts, Brig. Gen. Jefferson Randolph Kean, District of Columbia, Fiske Kimball, Pennsylvania, Dr. George J. Ryan, New York, and Joseph P. Tumulty, New Jersey. John B. Boylan, former Representative from New York, originally was Chairman of the Commission, serving until his death in 1938. Others who served upon the Commission, but were not members when the Memorial was completed included Mr. Hollis N. Randolph and Senator Augustine Lonergan. Arthur E. Demaray, Associate Director, National Park Service, acted as Executive Agent for the Commission. The John McShain Company of Philadelphia was the contractor for the structure, and Francis F. Gillen, Assistant Superintendent, National Capital Parks, was the Supervising Engineer.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt personally approved the decisions of the Commission, and met with the members in consideration of important factors.



President Franklin D. Roosevelt participated in the ground-breaking ceremonies on December 15, 1938. The be-ribboned spade used to turn the earth served in a similar capacity for the Lincoln Memorial and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

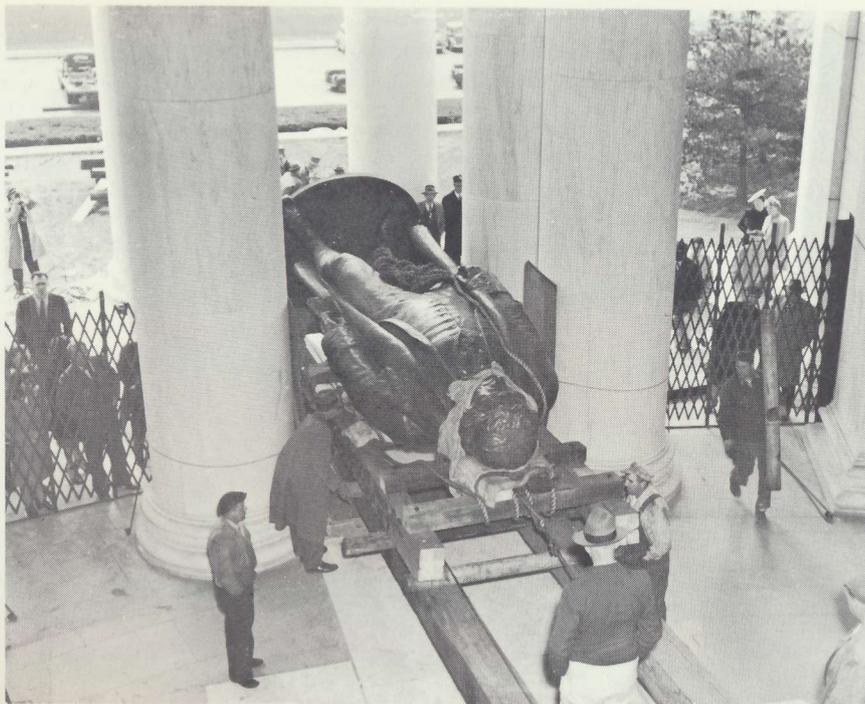
The Cornerstone



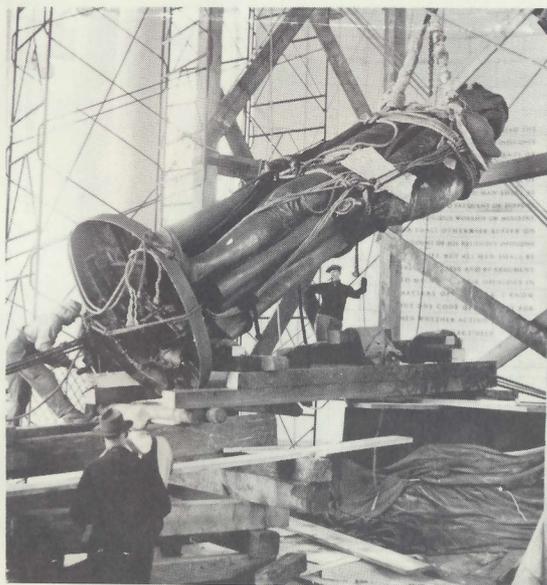
The cornerstone for the Memorial was laid with appropriate ceremonies on November 15, 1939, at 2:30 P. M. President Franklin D. Roosevelt officiated and delivered a brief address. The Hon. Stuart G. Gibboney, Chairman of the Memorial Commission, presided. Following is a list of the items placed in the cornerstone:

- Copy of the Declaration of Independence.
- Copy of the Constitution of the United States of America.
- The Life and Morals of Jesus of Nazareth (prepared by Thomas Jefferson).
- The writings of Thomas Jefferson (10 vols. edited by Paul Leicester Ford).
- Copy of the Annual Report of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Commission for 1939.
- Copies of four leading Washington newspapers.

Installing the Statue

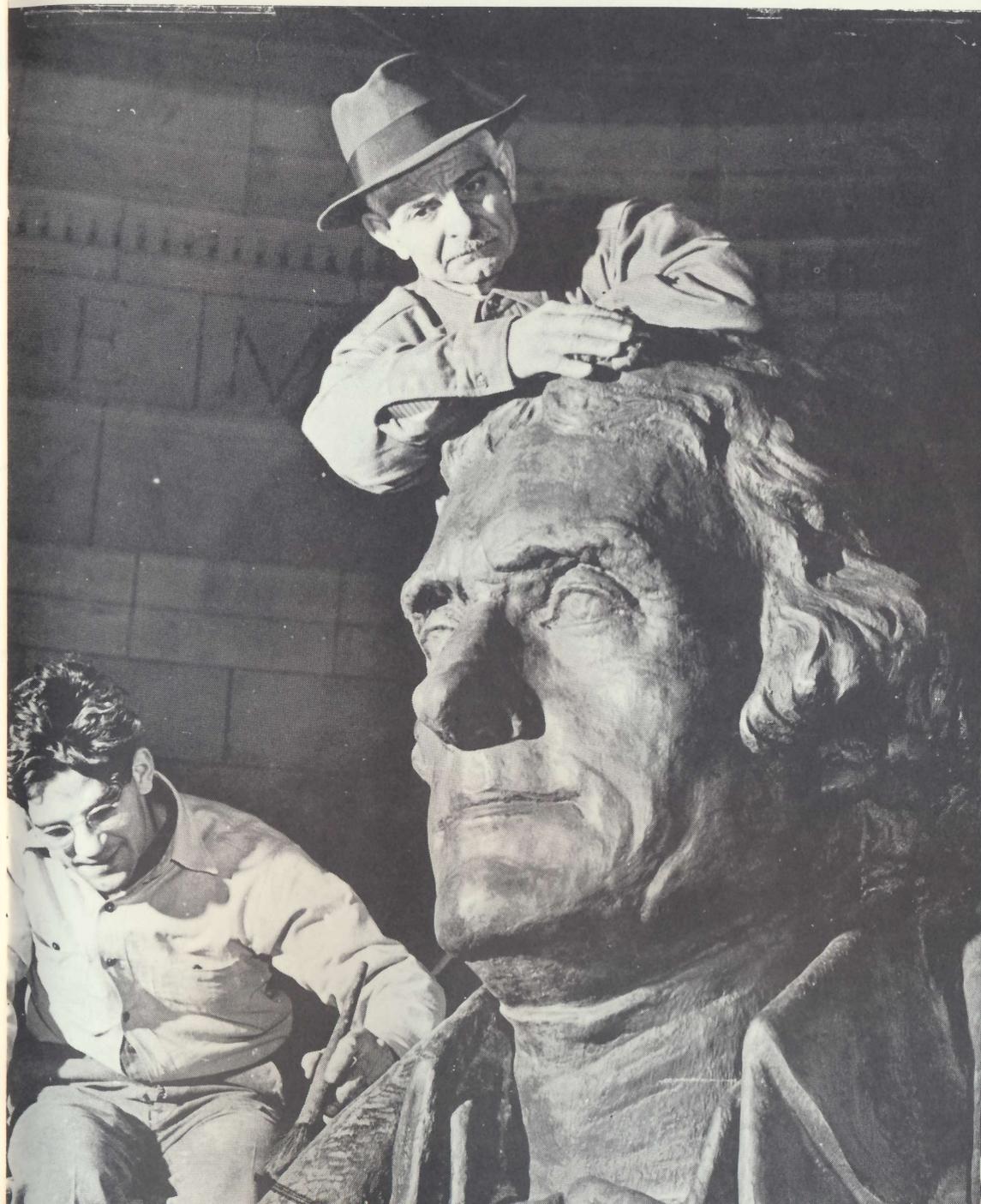


The full size plaster model of the Jefferson statue was made by A. J. Contini and Son, New York, and installed in time for the dedication of the Memorial on April 13, 1943. It was replaced by the permanent 10,000-pound bronze statue cast by the Roman Bronze Company of New York, on April 26, 1947. It is considered to be one of the finest bronze statues in the world—artistically and technically.

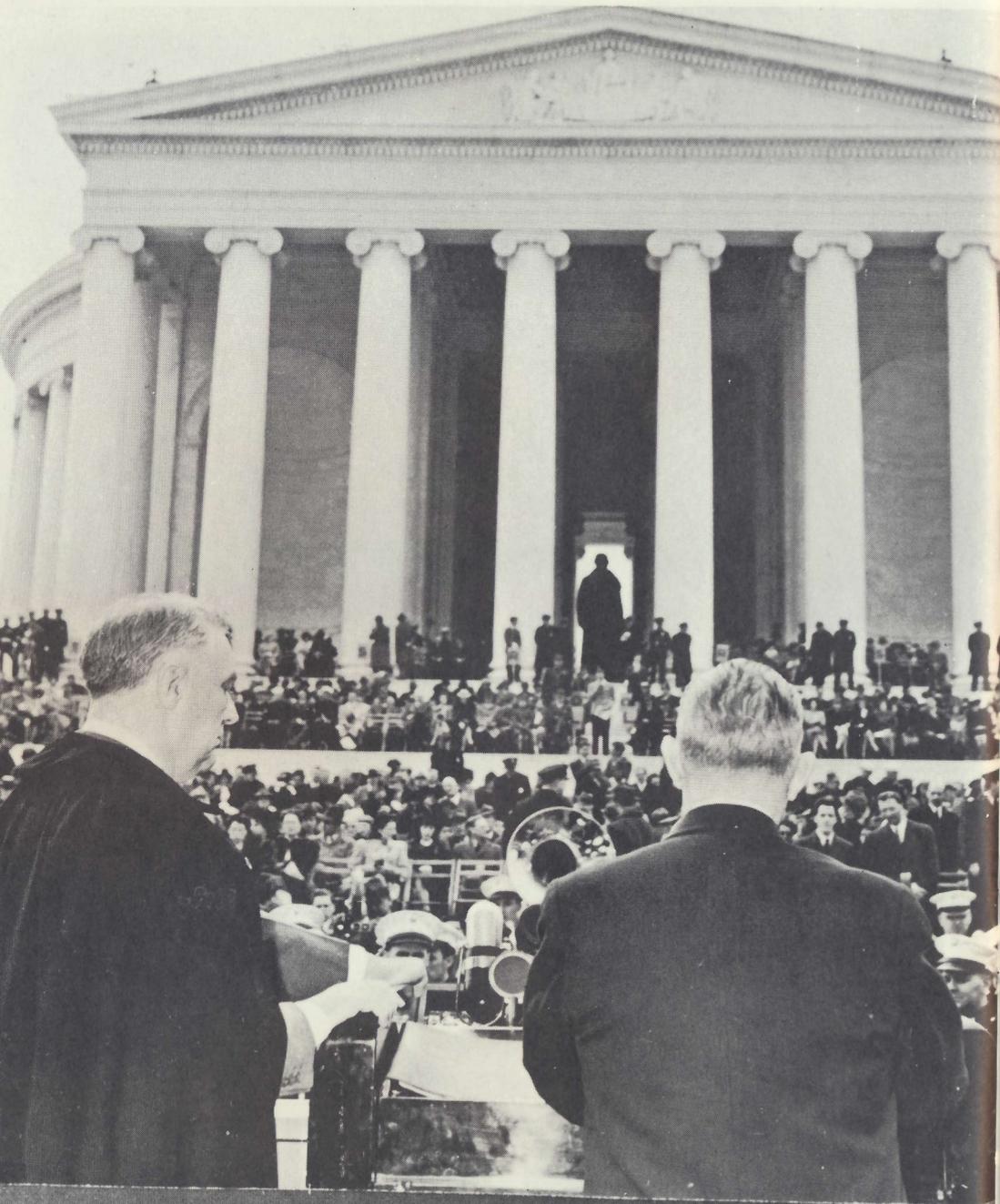


Final Touches

The temporary plaster model was painted to simulate bronze.



Dedication



AT HIGH noon on Tuesday, April 13, 1943, on the 200th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson—and while the American people were engaged in another desperate struggle to save for all humankind the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—the National Memorial to the author of the Declaration of Independence was dedicated. President Franklin D. Roosevelt delivered the dedicatory address

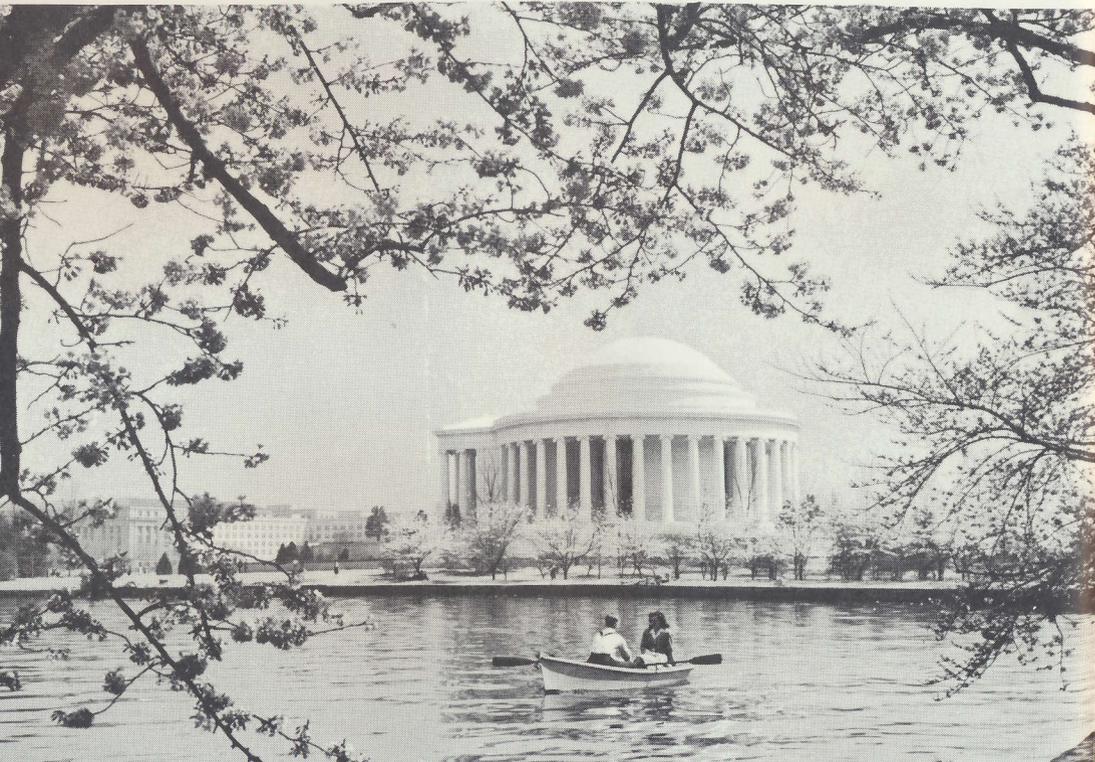


Visitation

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial took its place among the most popular of the American patriotic shrines almost immediately upon its dedication. Citizens from every state of the Union and tourists from many foreign lands form a constant stream of visitors entering and leaving the glistening white circular structure. More than 70,000 persons have entered the Memorial on a single day and the total visitation runs into the millions.

Memorial exercises are conducted annually on April 13, the anniversary of Jefferson's birth, under the joint sponsorship of the Sons of the American Revolution and the National Capital Parks. The memorial programs usually include an address by a person prominent in public life; the laying of memorial wreaths at the foot of the statue by representatives of the President of the United States, heads of executive departments, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and numerous patriotic societies; a concert of colonial and patriotic airs by one of the great service bands, and the massing of colors. The exercises are brief, dignified and impressive.

Other ceremonies which have become custom at the Thomas Jefferson Memorial include the annual citizenship ceremonial for national leaders of the 4-H Boys and Girls Clubs, sponsored by the U. S. Department of Agriculture; Easter Sunrise Services conducted by the Washington Federation of Churches, and the spring music and water carnival held annually in connection with the National Capital Cherry Blossom Festival under the auspices of the National Capital Parks, the Washington Board of Trade, and other participating civic organizations.



Cherry Blossom Sunday



Wreath laying ceremony



Thomas Jefferson

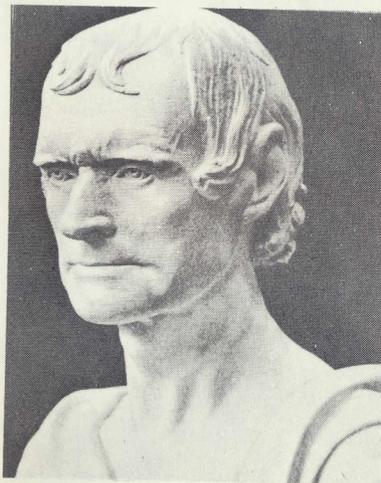
Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, is revered today largely for his humanitarianism and his championship for the rights of man. His accomplishments as President are seemingly dwarfed by the philosophy and the achievements of Jefferson, the Revolutionist—yet he ranks among the greatest of the Nation's Chief Executives. Under Jefferson the young Republic took form and set its course for the future. The Louisiana Purchase, which Jefferson personally negotiated from France, made possible the westward expansion of our boundaries and the exclusion of European imperialism and colonization in the area which now comprises our national domain. His initiative in sending Lewis and Clark to explore the northwest territory led to the eventual establishment of our permanent boundaries from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans.

Thomas Jefferson was born at Shadwell, near Charlottesville, Va., on April 13, 1743. His father, Peter Jefferson, was a surveyor and landed proprietor. From him Thomas Jefferson inherited a love of the land, the consuming urge for exploration, mathematical aptitude and a liberal insight into the science of politics. His mother, Jane Randolph, daughter of one of Virginia's most prominent and influential families, bequeathed him a superior intellect, compassion for his fellow men and a strong sense of justice.

Jefferson's early education was entrusted to private tutors, among them the Rev. James Murray who instilled in young Jefferson a love for the classicists. At William and Mary College he studied under George Wythe, Colonial patriot and first Professor of Law in America, who exercised a great influence over Jefferson's thinking throughout his life. To another William and Mary teacher, Dr. William Small, Jefferson gave credit for his interest in the mechanical sciences and from Francis Fauquier, Colonial Governor of Virginia, Jefferson learned the fundamentals of political philosophy and the economics of government.

Jefferson was admitted to the Virginia bar in 1767. Two years later, in 1769, he was elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses. After failure in his initial effort to enact laws abolishing slavery in his native state, Jefferson joined his fellow liberals in the movement of resistance to the tyrannical rule of England over the American Colonies. In 1774, two years after his marriage to Martha Wales Skelton, a widow, he composed his celebrated protest against British tyranny, "Summary View of the Rights of British America," now regarded as a prelude to the Declaration of Independence.

As a member of the Second Continental Congress in 1775, Jefferson participated



Bust—from life mask of Jefferson made by Isaac Browere when Jefferson was 82. (New York State Museum—Cooperstown)



Jefferson's home—"Monticello"—near Charlottesville, Va.

in writing the "Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms." It was chiefly in recognition of his contribution to this important document that John Hancock, President of the Congress, appointed Jefferson as a member of the Committee to draft the American Declaration of Independence in 1776.

While serving as a member of the Committee to revise the laws and constitution of Virginia in 1777, Jefferson wrote the famous Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom. During the same period, he also drafted a Bill to Abolish Slavery and Prevent the Importation of Slaves in Virginia, a Bill for the General Diffusion of Knowledge, a Bill to Abolish the Laws of Primogeniture and Entailment, and a Bill to Abolish the Death Penalty, except for Murder and Treason.

Jefferson served as Governor of Virginia, 1779-1781. He was elected to the Congress of the Confederation of States in 1783 and appointed Minister to France, to succeed Benjamin Franklin in 1784. Five years later, in 1789, after invaluable service to the newly freed Colonies on the European Continent, he returned to become the first American Secretary of State under the Constitution, serving in President Washington's cabinet. He was elected Vice-President in 1796, and President of the United States in 1800. After two terms of service during which he established himself as the most democratic and human of all of the Chiefs of Government of the United States and saw the gangling nation which he had helped to create expand to empire proportions, he refused reelection to a third term and retired to his beloved home, "Monticello" near Charlottesville, Virginia, where, impoverished by unselfish and unremunerative service to his country and countrymen for nearly half a century, he sought to enjoy the luxury of privacy during the remaining days of his life. Always active, he kept in close touch with the nation's affairs as advisor to his proteges, President Madison and Monroe. In 1819 he founded the University of Virginia, designing and supervising the construction of its buildings, walks and lawns. The University, with Thomas Jefferson as its first Rector, opened its doors to students in 1825.

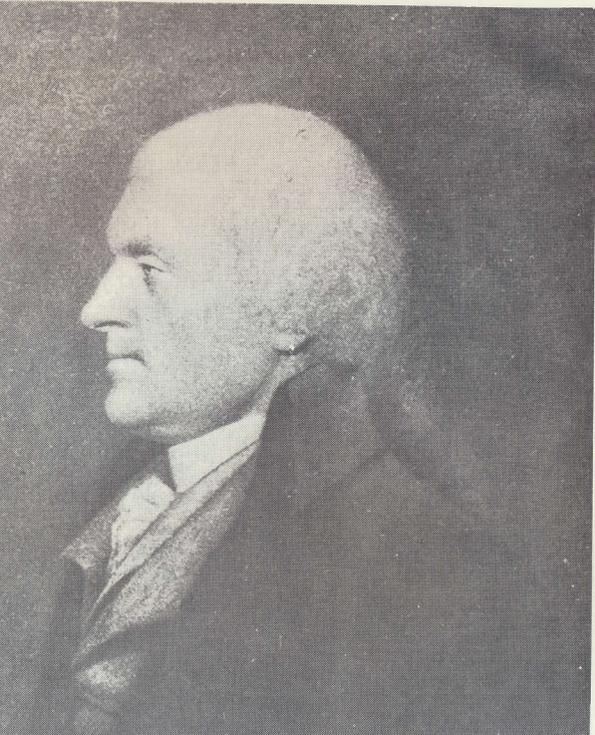
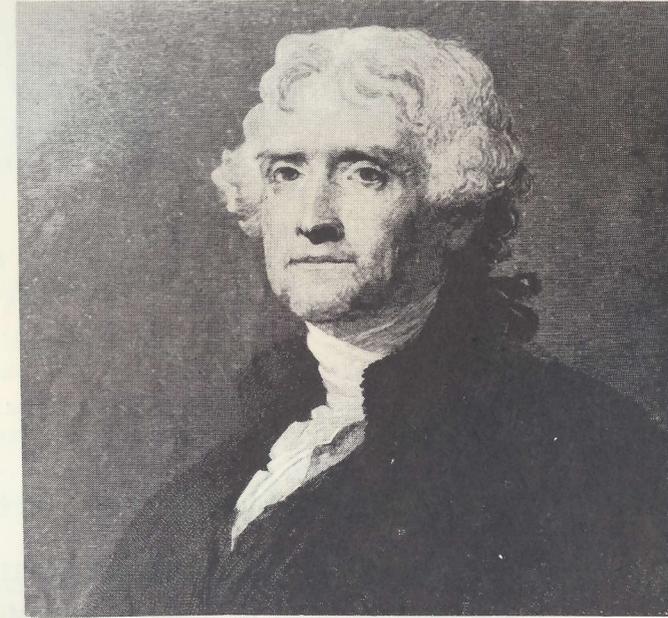
On July 4, 1826—on the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence—its author, Thomas Jefferson, then in his 84th year, died peacefully at his beloved Monticello.

As Contemporary Artists Saw Thomas Jefferson

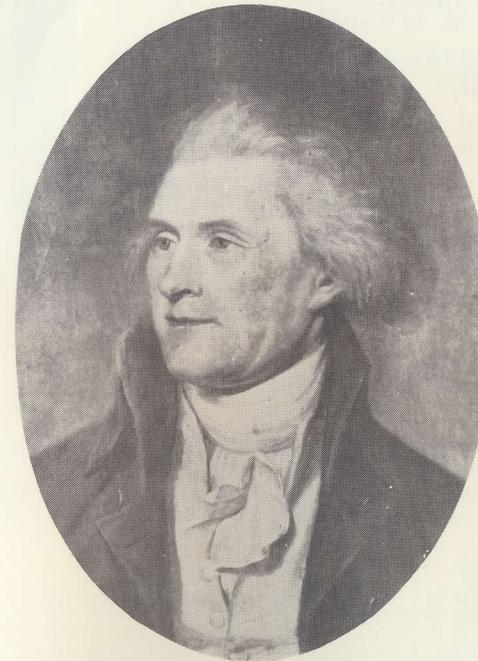
This portrait by John Trumbull, painted in 1787, depicts Jefferson at the age of 44, while serving as Minister to France. The original is in possession of the Yale Gallery of Fine Arts.



Gilbert Stuart's painting of Jefferson during his presidency is the best known of the Jefferson portraits. The work was executed about 1803 when Jefferson was 60 years old.



James Sharples portrayed Jefferson at the age of 55, while Vice-President of the United States.



Another famous Jefferson portrait was done by Charles Wilson Peale in 1791. Jefferson then was 48 years old. The original hangs in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.



Thomas Jefferson Memorial

Dedicated April 13, 1943

Architect John Russell Pope 1874-1937
Associates Otto R. Eggers, Daniel P. Higgins

Sculptor, Jefferson Statue Rudolph Evans

Sculptor, Pediment Group Adolph A. Weinman

STRUCTURAL STATISTICS

Supported by piers running to bed rock	Maximum depth— 138 feet, 3 inches
Weight of Memorial (including the steps)	32,000 tons
Elevation of Memorial (Roadway to top of dome)	129 feet, 4 inches
Height of Memorial Room (Floor to ceiling of dome)	91 feet, 8 inches
Height of Pedestal	6 feet
Height of Statue	19 feet
Diameter of Memorial (to exterior of stylobate)	183 feet, 10 inches
Diameter of Memorial Room	86 feet, 3 inches
Number of Columns	54
Height of exterior columns	41 feet
Height of interior columns	39 feet, 2 inches



Thomas Jefferson Memorial

Building Materials

Exterior superstructure	Vermont White Marble
Interior Walls	Georgia Marble
Interior Dome	Indiana Limestone
Pedestal for Statue	Black Minnesota Granite
Border of Pedestal	Missouri Marble
Floor of Memorial Room	Pink Tennessee Marble

CONTENTS OF CORNERSTONE

Laid November 15, 1939

1. Copy of Declaration of Independence.
2. Copy of Constitution of the United States.
3. *The Life and Morals of Jesus of Nazareth* by Thomas Jefferson.
4. *The Writings of Thomas Jefferson* by Paul Leicester Ford (10 vols.).
5. Copy of *Annual Report of Thomas Jefferson Memorial Commission, 1939*, with signatures of President of the United States and members of Thomas Jefferson Memorial Commission.
6. One copy each of *Washington Post*, *Washington Evening Star*, *Washington Times-Herald*, and *Washington Daily News*.

How to Reach the Memorial

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial is located on the south shore of the Tidal Basin in West Potomac Park. To reach it from the North, East or West, or from downtown Washington, proceed south on 14th Street, S. W., (U. S. Highway No. 1) directly to the Memorial. The 14th Street transit line terminates at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, a short distance from the Memorial. The A. B. & W. Bus (Alexandria line) leaving from 12th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., stops at the Memorial. From the South the Memorial is reached via U. S. Highway No. 1. It is the first public structure to be seen upon entering the National Capital after crossing the Potomac via the "Highway" Bridge.

Hours and Administration

The Memorial is administered by the National Capital Parks, a unit of the National Park Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior. It is open to the public each day of the year (Christmas excepted) between the hours of 9:00 A. M. and 9:00 P. M. There is no admission charge and the well-trained members of the Memorial staff, in their National Park Service green uniforms, will respond courteously to any requests for information.

Information

Information, descriptive circulars, etc., may be obtained by addressing requests to the Superintendent, National Capital Parks, Room 1227 Interior Building, Washington 25, D. C. The park historians also will arrange special interpretive lectures for school groups and other organizations planning to visit the Memorial and will schedule ceremonies or memorial services for groups desiring to conduct them at the Memorial. Correspondence relative to such events also should be addressed to the Superintendent, National Capital Parks.

The photographs and technical data for this publication were obtained through the courtesy of the National Park Service, Fairchild Aerial Survey, the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Commission and Government Services Inc. E. J. K.

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