

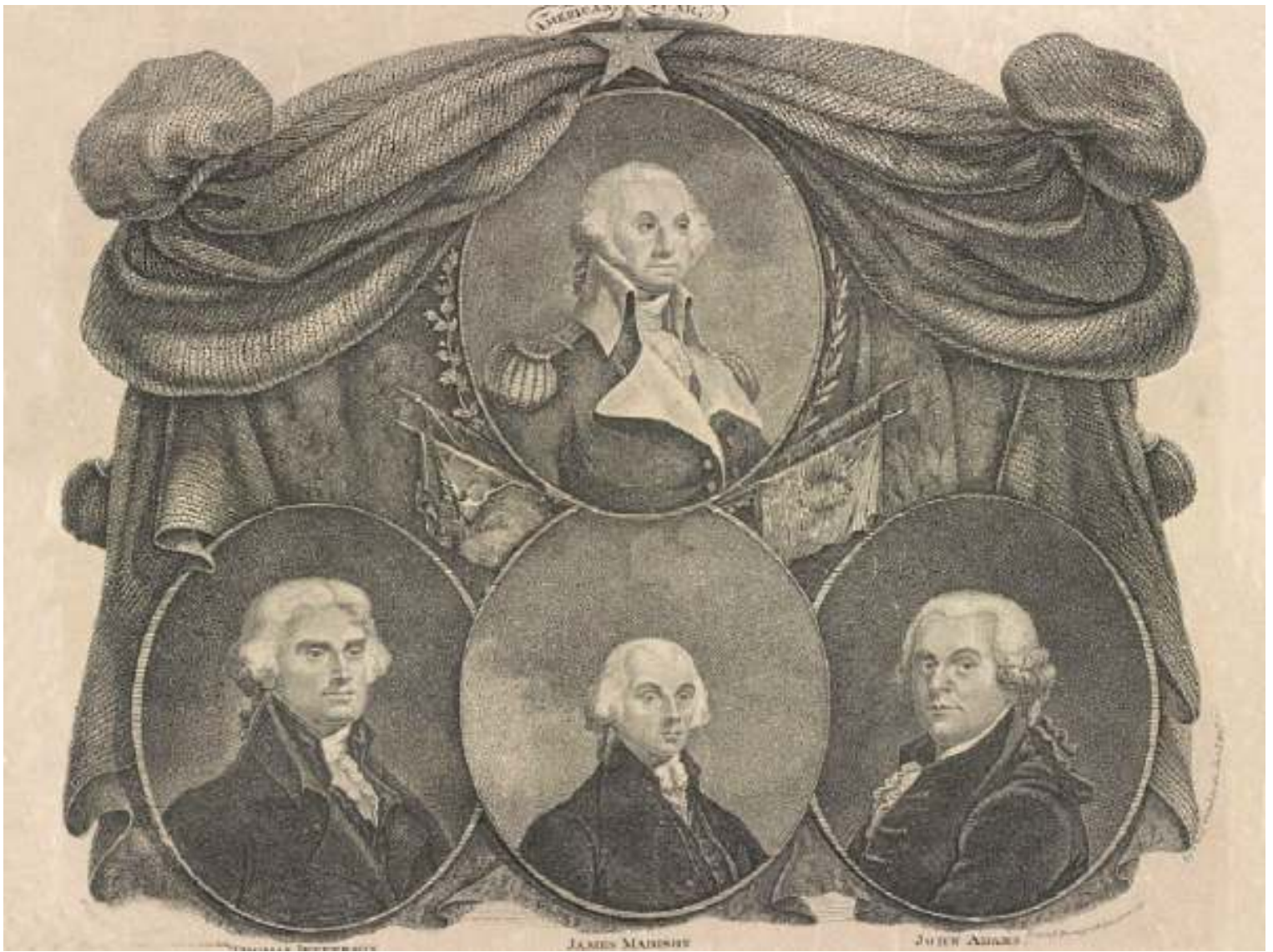


THOMAS JEFFERSON & friends

people, places and art
named in his honor

companion to
townships tutorial

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Gimbredé, Thomas (1781-1832) (artist & engraver). American star . Cheshire (CT) and New York: Shelton & Kensett, printer) (copyright Thomas Gimbredé 1812 January 30).

Oval medallion portraits of George Washington and (below, left to right) Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and John Adams are framed against a curtain of drapery and furs surmounted by a star. Washington's portrait is wreathed with oak and laurel, and decorated with flags, one bearing the seal of the United States, and another a wreath.

Published in: American political prints, 1766-1876 / Bernard F. Reilly. Boston : G.K. Hall, 1991, entry 1812-5.

Exhibited: "Creating the United States," the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., 2011-2012.

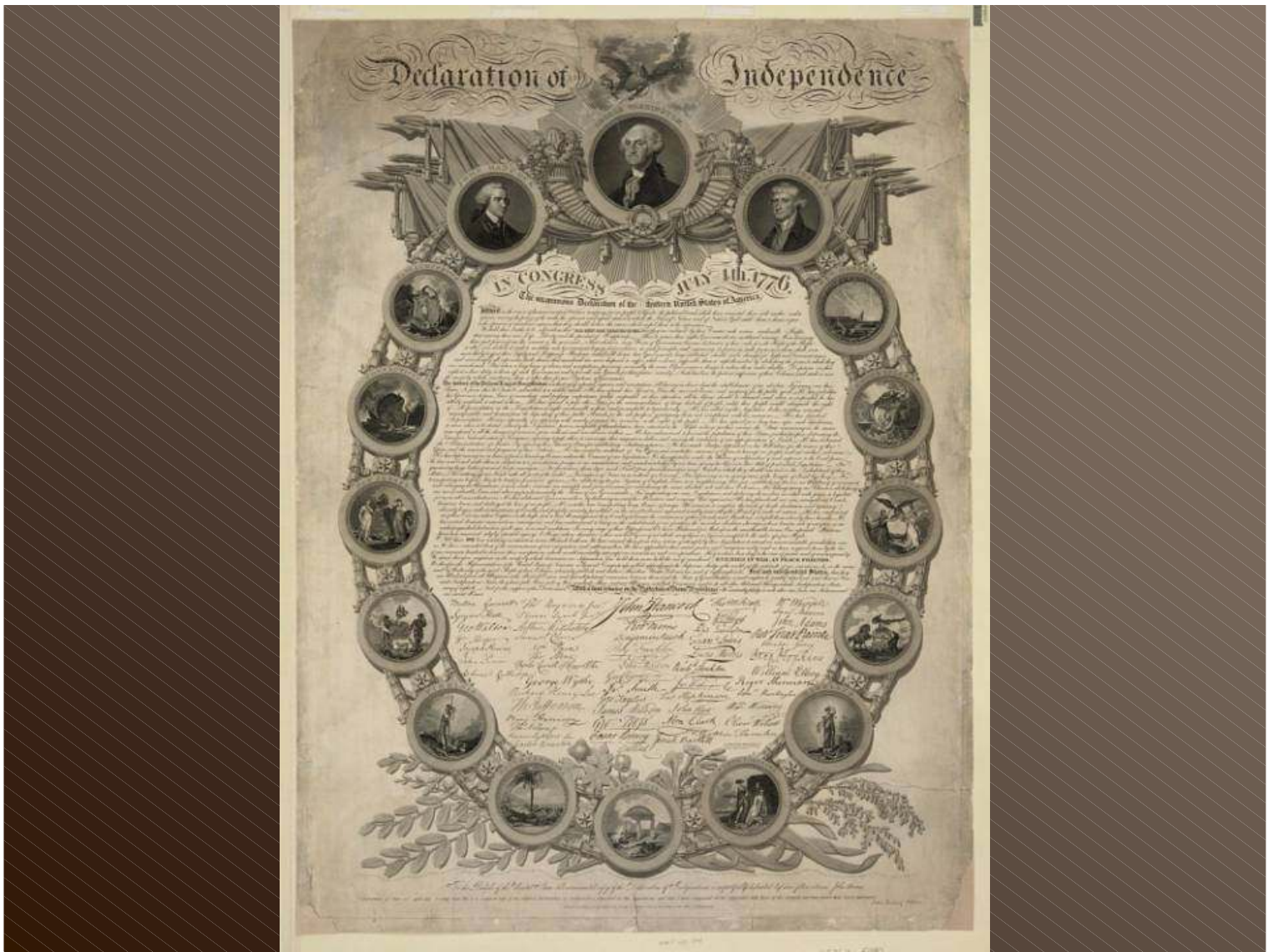
Reproduction # LC-DIG-ppmsca-31803 (digital file from original item) LC-USZ62-90742 (b&w film copy neg.)

Call # PGA - Gimbredé--American star (A size) [P&P]

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2003656564/

lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/ppmsca/31800/31803v.jpg



Binns, John (designer) (c1818 November 4). Declaration of Independence. PA: James Porter (printer) (1819). Ornamental part drawn by Geo. Bridport. Arms of the United States, and the Thirteen States drawn from Official Documents by Thos. Sully. Portrait of Genl. Washington, painted in 1795 by Stuart. Portrait of Thomas Jefferson, painted in 1816 by Otis. Portrait of John Hancock, painted in 1765 by Copley. Ornamental Part, Arms of the United States, and the Thirteen States, engraved by Geo. Murray. The writing designed and engraved by C.H. Parker. Portraits engraved by J.B.Longacre.

A facsimile of the Declaration of Independence, in an ornamental oval frame with medallions of seals of the thirteen original colonies, and medallion portraits of John Hancock, George Washington, and Thomas Jefferson. Above is an eagle with shield, olive branch, and arrows, holding a streamer reading "E Pluribus Unum." An incomplete state of the print was deposited for copyright by John Binns on November 4, 1818. It was accompanied by a prospectus card which describes the print "The arms of 'The Thirteen United States' in medallion, united by wreaths of olive leaves, will form the remainder of the cordon, which will be further enriched by some of the characteristic productions of the United States; such as the Tobacco and Indigo plants, the Cotton Shrub, Rice &c. The fac similes [sic] will be engraved by Mr. Vallance, who will execute the important part of the publication at the City of Washington, where, by permission of the Secretary of State, he will have the original signatures constantly under his eye." At the bottom of the print appears an endorsement by Secretary of State John Quincy Adams which reads, "Department of State, 19th, April 1819. I certify, that this is a Correct copy of the original Declaration of Independence, deposited at this Department; and that I have compared all the signatures of the original, and found them Exact Imitations." The "Port Folio" magazine (Philadelphia) for January 1819 reports, "We have at length been gratified with the sight of a proof-sheet of the splendid copy of the 'declaration of Independence,' and we declare that it deserves the most liberal support . . ."

Published in: American political prints, 1766-1876 / Bernard F. Reilly. Boston : G.K. Hall, 1991, entry 1819-1.

No known restrictions on publication.

Reproduction # LC-DIG-pga-01013 (digital file from original print) LC-USZ62-5780 (b&w film copy neg.)

Call # PGA - Declaration of Independence--1819 (D size) [P&P]

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2003690785/

lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/pga/01000/01013v.jpg



Pruneau, Noël (1751-1800) (artist). George Washington commandant en chef des armées des Etats-unis de l'Amérique. Paris: Chez l'Auteur, rue St. Jacques vis à vis le Collège du Plessis ; chez Dannel graveur, rue du Pt. Bourbon attent la Foire St. Germain (1770-1779).

George Washington, head-and-shoulders portrait, facing slightly right, wearing military uniform; in oval with olive branch on the left, a rattlesnake and liberty cap at top, and flags and cannon barrels at the base. The sun shines from upper right corner.

Baker, 29

Hart, 94

Published in: The American Revolution in drawings and prints; a checklist of 1765-1790 graphics in the Library of Congress / Compiled by Donald H. Cresswell, with a foreword by Sinclair H. Hitchings. Washington : [For sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. Govt. Print. Off.], 1975, no. 211.

No known restrictions on publication in the U.S. Use elsewhere may be restricted by other countries' laws.

Reproduction # LC-USZ62-45186 (b&w film copy neg.)

Call # PGA - Pruneau--George Washington ... (A size) [P&P]

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2004666684/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/master/png/cph/3a40000/3a45000/3a45300/3a45391u.tif>



Moran, Percy (1862-1935) (artist). Washington at Valley Forge. (copyright K25716, 1911).

Reproduction of painting by Edward P. Moran.

George Washington (1732-1799) on horseback in snow at Valley Forge.

Reproduction # LC-USZC2-3793 (color film copy slide) LC-USZ62-51810 (b&w film copy neg.) LC-USZCN4-331 (color film copy neg.)

Call # LOT 10043 [item] [P&P] [P&P] [P&P]

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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/92506172/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3f00000/3f03000/3f03700/3f03793v.jpg>



Mayer, Frank Blackwell (1827-1899). The Continentals. (Copyright G4917, 1875)

Print showing two soldiers of the Continental Army color guard, playing fife and drum, marching in winter.

No known restrictions on publication.

Reproduction # LC-DIG-pga-03961 (digital file from original print) LC-USZC4-13345 (color film copy transparency)

Call # PGA - Mayer--Continental (C size) [P&P]

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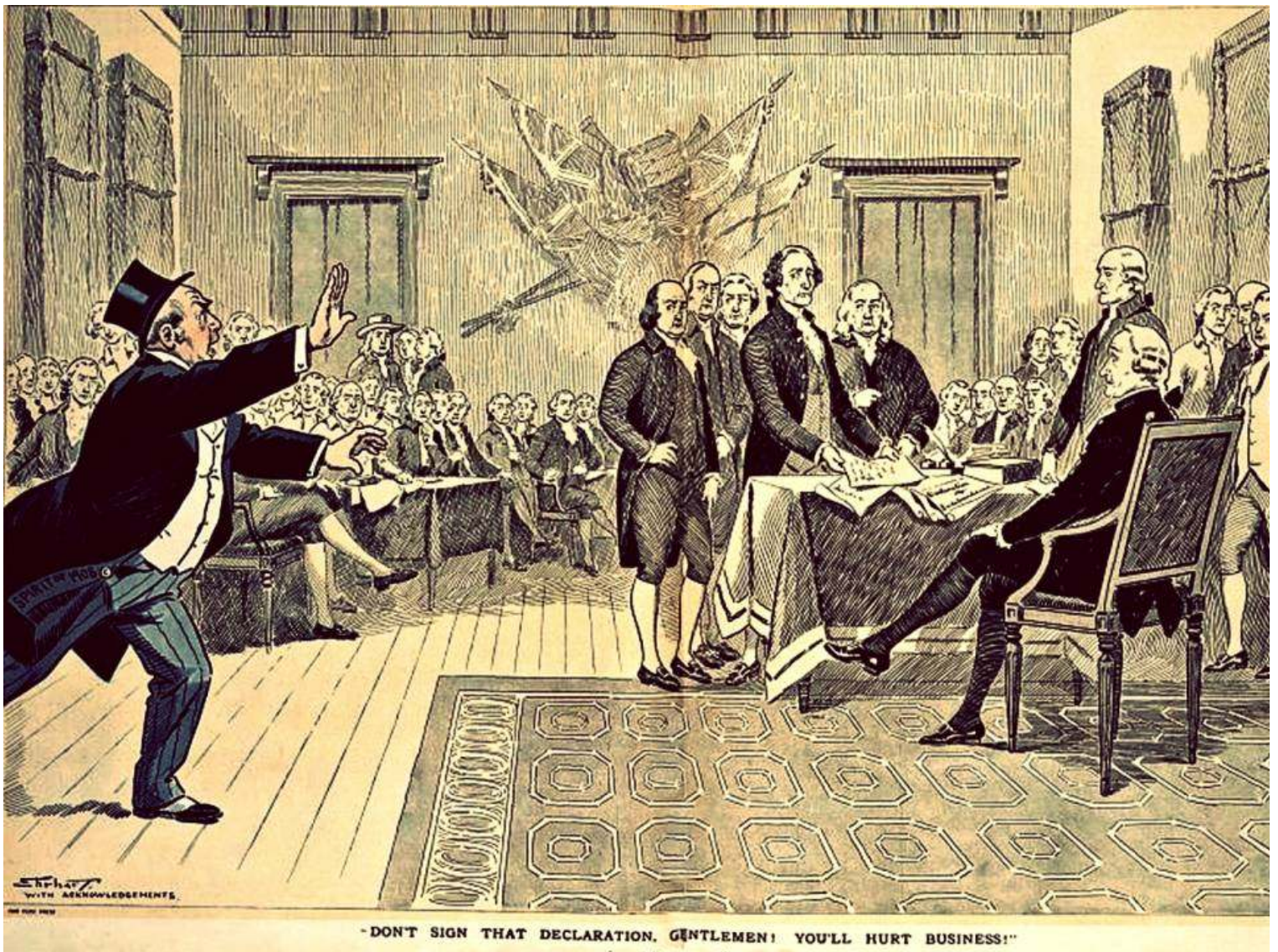
<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2006680120/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/pga/03900/03961v.jpg>

An elective despotism isn't the government we fought for.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
1871
MONTICELLO
STATE ROUTE 83 - CHARLESTON, SC
MONTICELLO
ALLENDALE COUNTY - VIRGINIA

<http://jpetrie.myweb.uga.edu/TJ.html>



Ehrhart, Samuel D. (ca. 1862-1937) (artist). Don't sign that declaration, gentlemen! You'll hurt business! Centerfold in Puck, Volume 63, Number 1618. New York: J. Ottmann Lithography Company, Puck Building (1908 March 4) (copyright by Keppler & Schwarzmann, 1908).

Caption: Where would we be now if modern counsel had prevailed in '76?

Illustration shows a sketch after John Trumbull (1756-1843) painting "The Declaration of Independence" with John Adams, Roger Sherman, Robert R. Livingston, Thomas Jefferson, and Charles Thomson, standing around a table where John Hancock is sitting, as a businessman labeled "Spirit of 1908" rushes in from the left.

No known restrictions on publication.

Reproduction # LC-DIG-ppmsca-26251 (digital file from original print)
Call # Illus. in AP101.P7 1908 (Case X) [P&P]
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www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2011647287/
lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/ppmsca/26200/26251v.jpg



Jefferson nickel design inspection. Washington (DC). Harris & Ewing (photographer) (1938 April 20).

Prominent and obscure sculptors from all over the country have entered models in the competition being conducted by the Treasury Department, Procurement Division, to select a design for a new five-cent coin to be known as the "Jefferson Nickel". Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, (right) Director of the Mint, and Edward Bruce Chief, Treasury Dept. Procurement Division, Section of Painting and Sculpture, a few of the 390 models entered. A prize of \$1,000 will be awarded to the winner, 4/20/38

No known restrictions on publication.

Call Number: LC-H22-D- 3769 [P&P]

Harris & Ewing Collection

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

Gift; Harris & Ewing, Inc. 1955.

<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pp.hec>

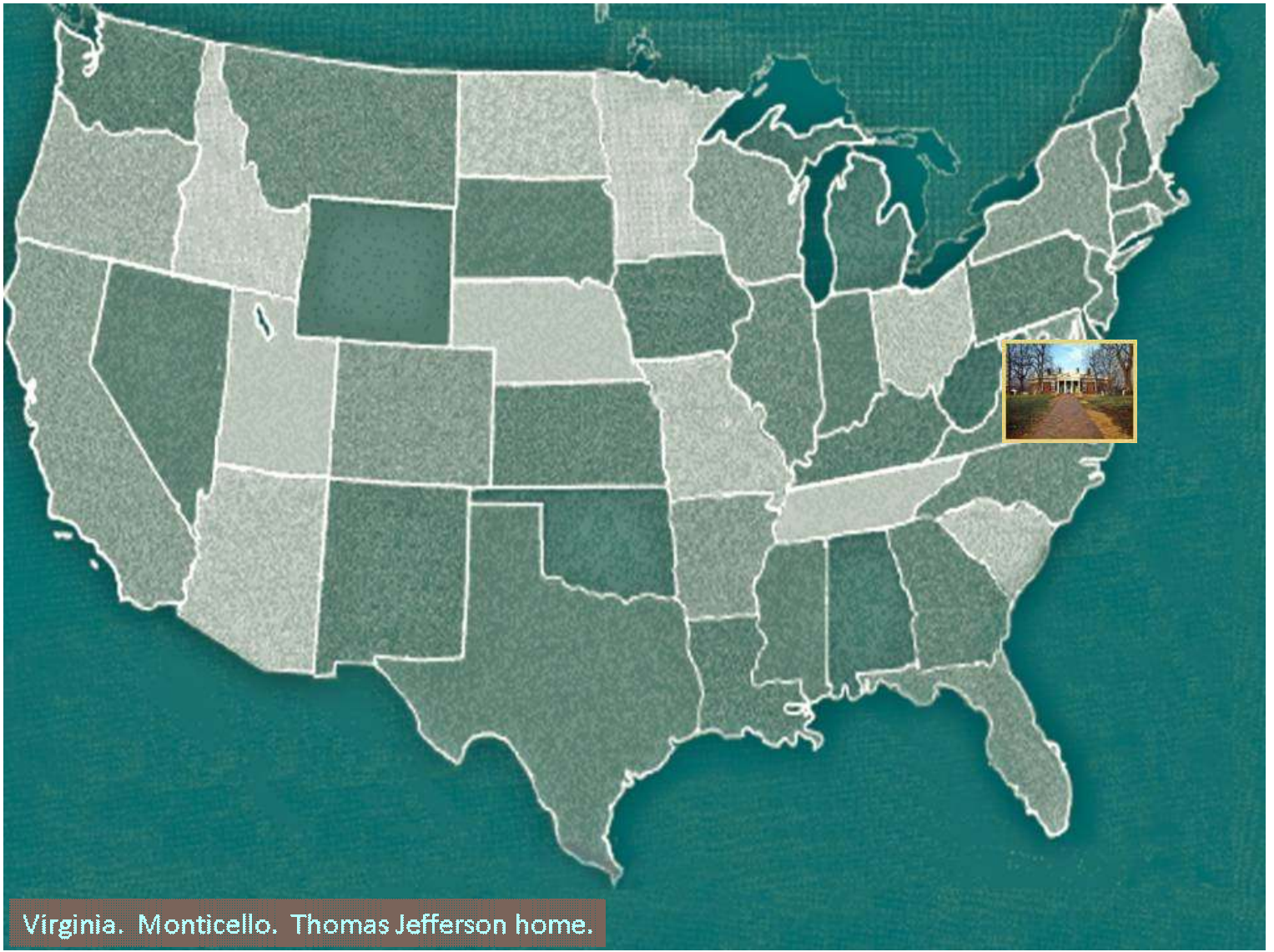
<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/hec2009011155/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/hec/24400/24457v.jpg>

It is neither wealth nor splendor, but tranquility and occupation which give happiness.


FIRST FLOOR PLAN
STATE ROUTE 43 - CHANTRETTVILLE, VA
MONTICELLO
ALBEMARLE COUNTY - VIRGINIA

http://www.quotationspage.com/quotes/Thomas_Jefferson



Virginia. Monticello. Thomas Jefferson home.



Thomas Jefferson's Monticello home, Charlottesville, Virginia

Highsmith, Carol M. (1946-) (photographer) (between 1980 and 2006).

Digital image produced by Carol M. Highsmith to represent her original film transparency; some details may differ between the film and the digital images.

No known restrictions on publication.

Reproduction # LC-DIG-highsm-16931 (digital file from original) LC-HS503-3170 (color film transparency)

Call # LC-HS503- 3170 (ONLINE) [P&P]

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<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pp.highsm>

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2011635124/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/highsm/16900/16931v.jpg>



Virginia. Monticello. Thomas Jefferson home.

Monticello. East façade, from across grounds. Photo 45. HABS VA-241/ Boucher, Jack E. (creator) (1978).

Monticello, the plantation home of Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States, was built from his own design, beginning in 1769. The first of many architectural endeavors - which included his retreat, Poplar Forest (1806-26), the Virginia State Capitol Building (1785-1798) and the University of Virginia (1822-26) - it was in many ways his most ingenious. In keeping with his political beliefs, Jefferson rejected the often-used English architectural examples and instead turned to ancient Rome and the work of Andrea Palladio for models on which to base Monticello. Jefferson spent the next forty years or more improving upon his original design. Despite these changes, the initial foundation plan was altered in few respects.

State Route 53 vicinity, Charlottesville, Charlottesville, Albermarle County, VA.

1770 Initial Construction

1792- before. 1810 Subsequent Work

National Register of Historic Places # 66000826

Unprocessed Field note material # N176

Related Names: Morris, Scott , transmitter

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<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/va/va0000/va0059/color/570385cv.jpg>



Virginia. Monticello. Thomas Jefferson home.

Monticello. West façade, from across grounds. Photo 39. HABS VA-241/ Boucher, Jack E. (creator) (1978).

Monticello, the plantation home of Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States, was built from his own design, beginning in 1769. The first of many architectural endeavors - which included his retreat, Poplar Forest (1806-26), the Virginia State Capitol Building (1785-1798) and the University of Virginia (1822-26) - it was in many ways his most ingenious. In keeping with his political beliefs, Jefferson rejected the often-used English architectural examples and instead turned to ancient Rome and the work of Andrea Palladio for models on which to base Monticello. Jefferson spent the next forty years or more improving upon his original design. Despite these changes, the initial foundation plan was altered in few respects.

State Route 53 vicinity, Charlottesville, Charlottesville, Albermarle County, VA.

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1792- before. 1810 Subsequent Work

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Virginia. Monticello. Thomas Jefferson home.

Aerial of Monticello Mountain from the South (showing the West Lawn, Main House, Mulberry Row, Vegetable Garden Terrace, and South Orchard). Thomas Jefferson Foundation (copyright).

<http://www.monticello.org/site/house-and-gardens/monticello-mountain-south>



Virginia. Monticello. Thomas Jefferson home.

Monticello Cirkut. Copyright J174667 by Holsinger, Rufus W. (1866-1930) (1912 October 26).

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Virginia. Monticello. Thomas Jefferson home.

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Virginia. Monticello. Thomas Jefferson home.

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Virginia. Monticello. Thomas Jefferson home.

Monticello. Interior, entrance hall, balcony, detail of cornice. Photo 30. HABS VA-241/ Boucher, Jack E. (creator) (1978).

Monticello, the plantation home of Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States, was built from his own design, beginning in 1769. The first of many architectural endeavors - which included his retreat, Poplar Forest (1806-26), the Virginia State Capitol Building (1785-1798) and the University of Virginia (1822-26) - it was in many ways his most ingenious. In keeping with his political beliefs, Jefferson rejected the often-used English architectural examples and instead turned to ancient Rome and the work of Andrea Palladio for models on which to base Monticello. Jefferson spent the next forty years or more improving upon his original design. Despite these changes, the initial foundation plan was altered in few respects.

State Route 53 vicinity, Charlottesville, Charlottesville, Albemarle County, VA.

1770 Initial Construction

1792- before. 1810 Subsequent Work

National Register of Historic Places # 66000826

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Related Names: Morris, Scott , transmitter

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Virginia. Monticello. Thomas Jefferson home.

South entrance. Monticello. Charlottesville, Virginia. Detroit (MI): Detroit Publishing Company (G2643) (copyright 1905).

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Call # LC-D4-18444 <P&P> [P&P]

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www.loc.gov/pictures/item/det1994010700/PP/

lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/det/4a10000/4a12000/4a12500/4a12536v.jpg



Virginia. Monticello. Thomas Jefferson home.

View from the northeast. Monticello. Charlottesville, Virginia. Detroit (MI): Detroit Publishing Company (2646G) (circa 1900-1906).

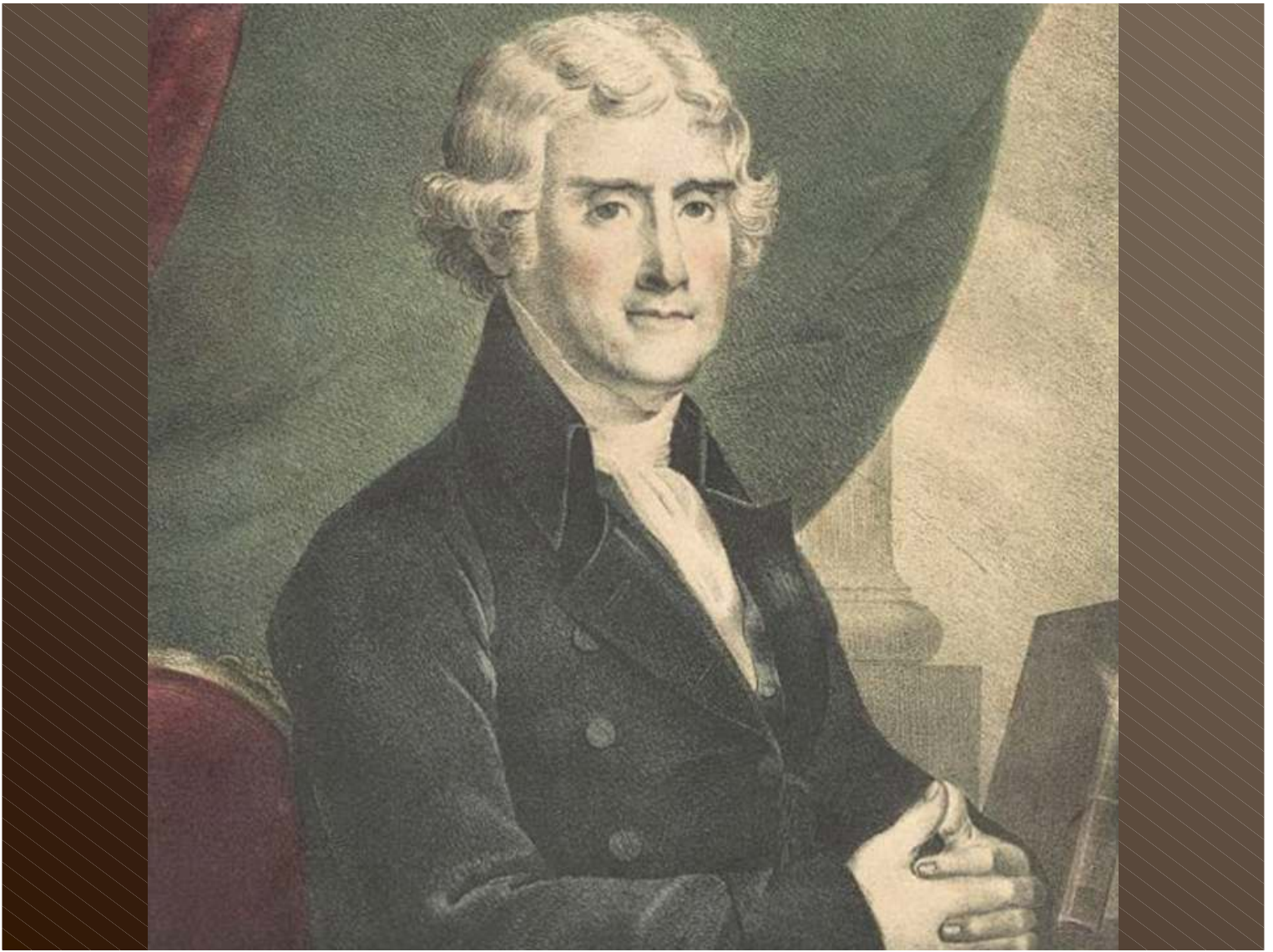
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lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/det/4a10000/4a17000/4a17600/4a17627v.jpg



Thomas Jefferson--Third president of the United States. New York (NY) and Washington (DC): H. Robinson (1840-1851).
Robinson, Henry R. (d. 1850) (lithographer)

Exhibited in: "Creating the United States" at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., 2011.
Jefferson, Thomas (1743-1826)

Reproduction # LC-DIG-ppmsca-31158 (digital file from original print) LC-USZC4-3254 (color film copy transparency) LC-USZCN4-150 (color film copy neg.) LC-USZ62-386 (b&w film copy neg.)

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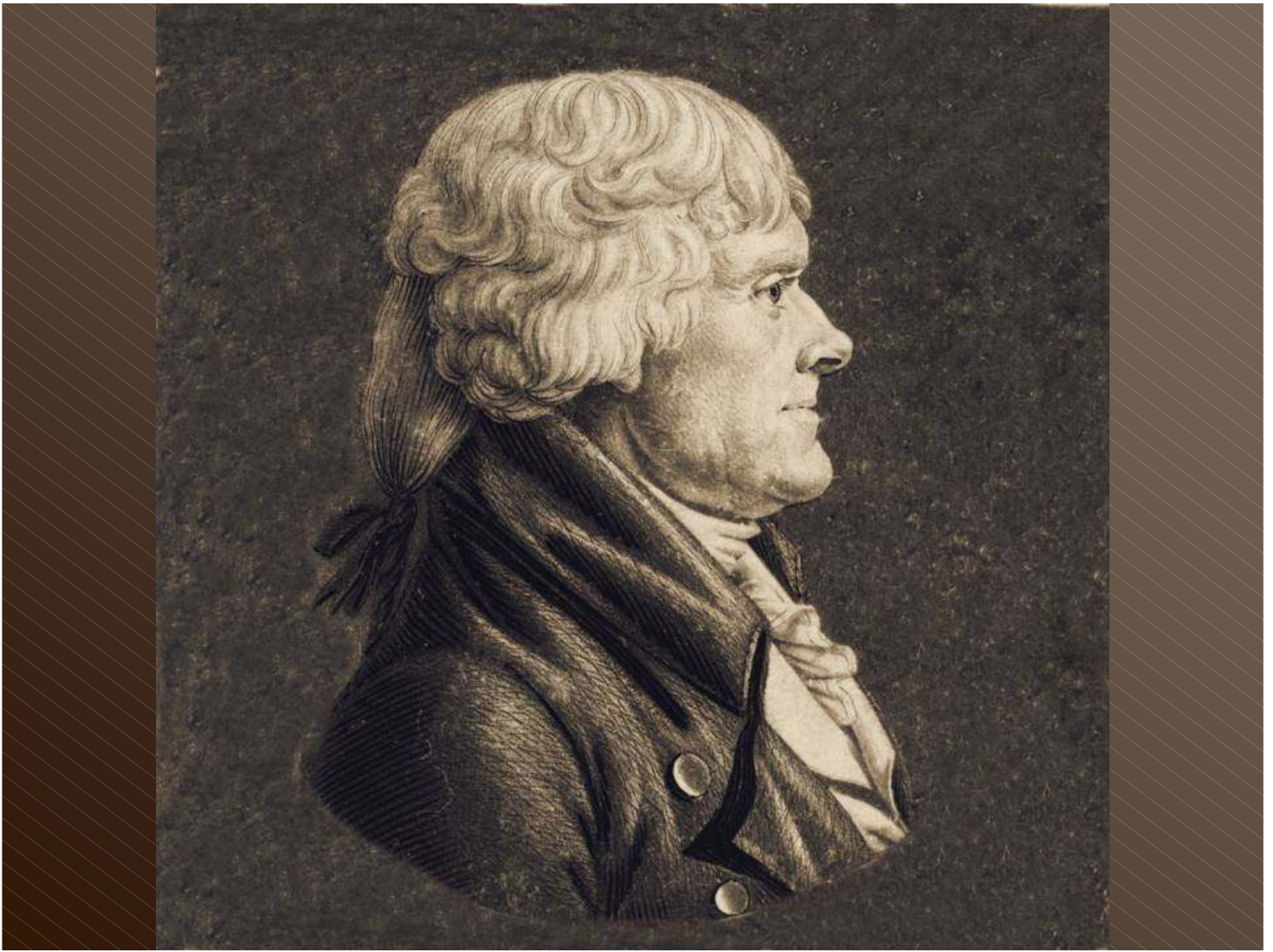
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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/95502155/>

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<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/ppmsca/31100/31158v.jpg>



Thomas Jefferson, head-and-shoulders portrait, right profile. Washington (DC): Saint-Mémin, Charles Balthazar Julien Fevret de (1770-1852) (artist) (1805).

Dexter, 10.

Published in: Miles, Ellen G. Saint-Mémin and the Neoclassical profile portrait in America. Washington (DC): National Portrait Gallery (1994) (# 446).

Published in: Virga, Vincent et al. (curators, Library of Congress). Brinkley, Alan (commentary). Eyes of the nation: a visual history of the United States. New York (NY): Knopf (1997).

Exhibited in: "Creating the United States" at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., 2011-2012.

No known restrictions on publication.

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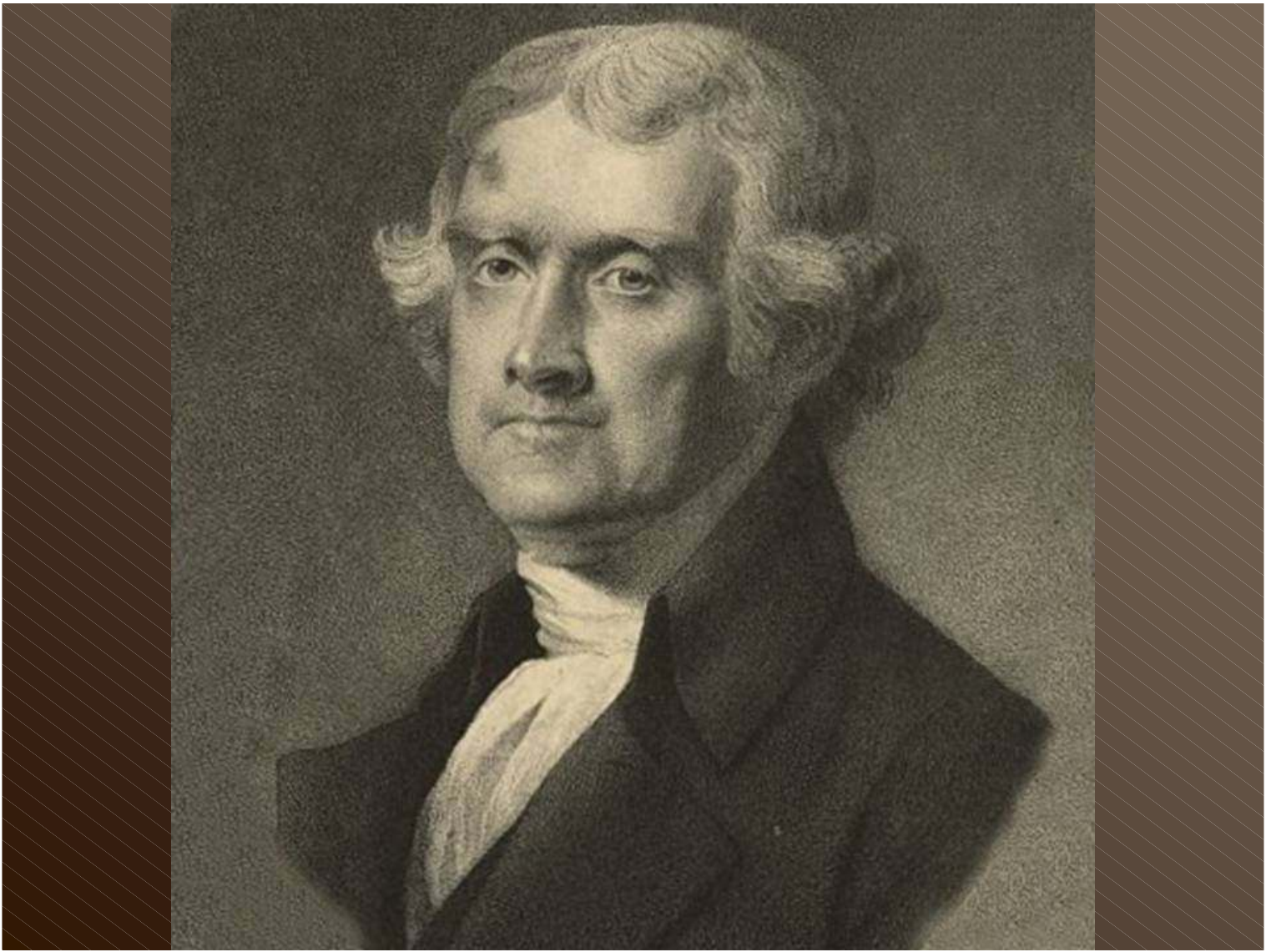
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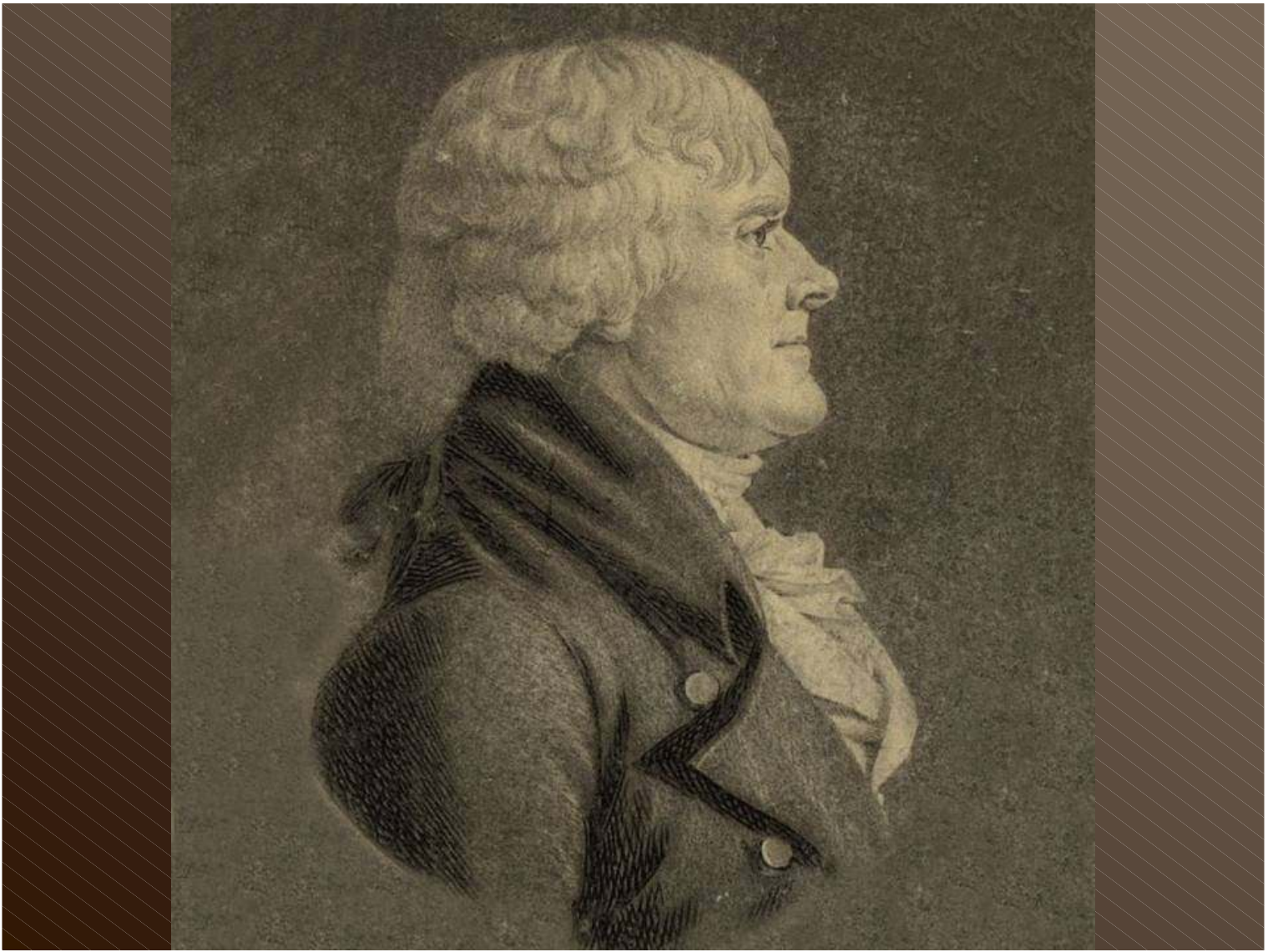


Thomas Jefferson, 3rd President of the United States. Philadelphia (PA): Calvin S Williams, N.E. corner of Market & 7th St. (copyright 1846). Peter S. Duval (printer).
Newsam, Albert (1809-1864) (artist)

Print showing Thomas Jefferson, head-and-shoulders portrait, facing slightly left, in ornately framed oval.
Exhibited: "Creating the United States" at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., 2009.

No known restrictions on publication.

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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2009631979/>
<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/ppp/ppmsca/19800/19880v.jpg>



Thomas Jefferson, head-and-shoulders portrait, right profile. Washington (DC): Saint-Mémin, Charles Balthazar Julien Fevret de (1770-1852) (artist) (1804).

Dexter, 10.

Published in: Miles, Ellen G. Saint-Mémin and the Neoclassical profile portrait in America. Washington (DC): National Portrait Gallery (1994) (# 446).
Exhibited in: "Creating the United States" at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., 2008-2009.

No known restrictions on publication.

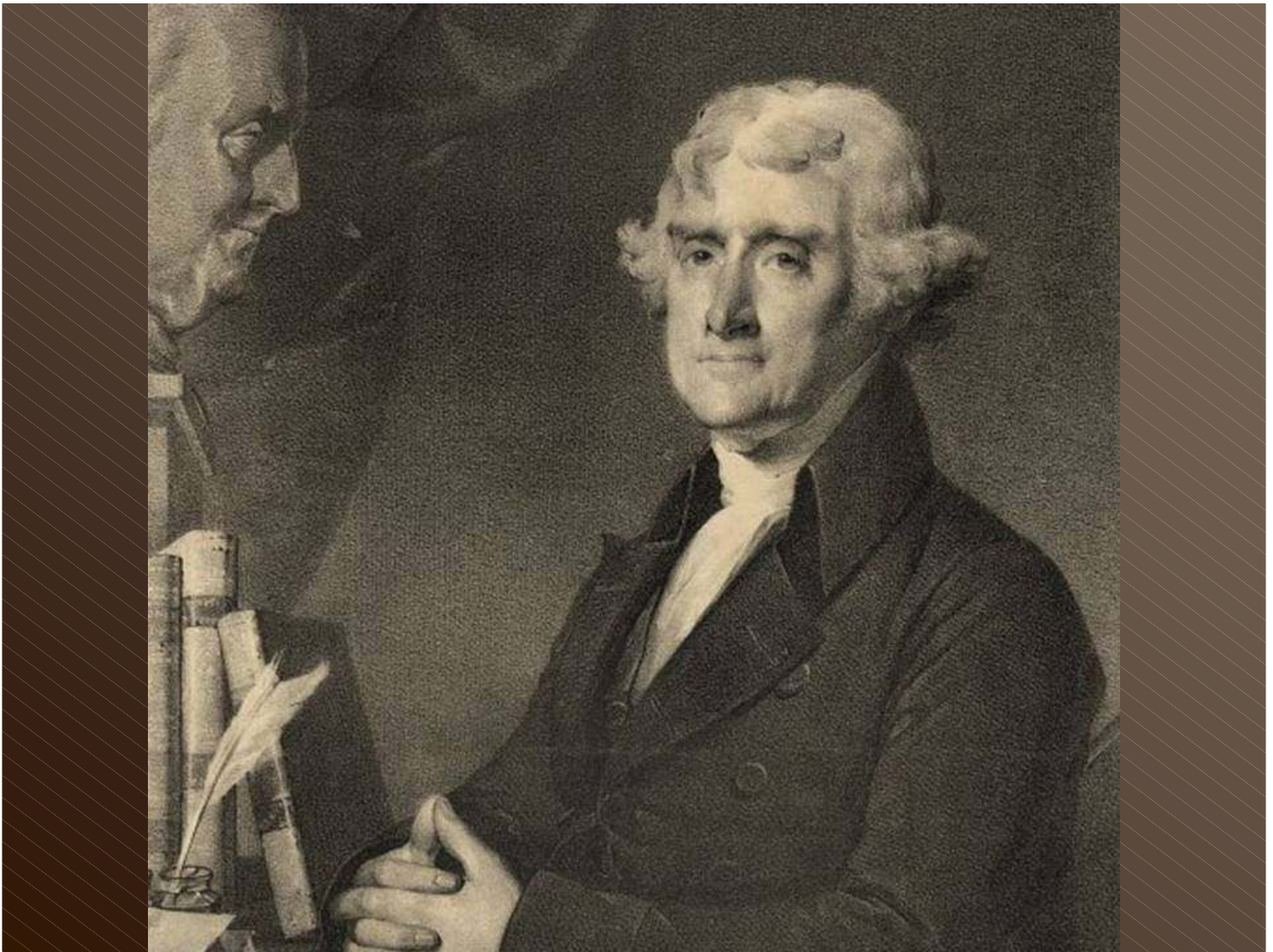
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Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2007675300/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/ppmsca/19100/19161v.jpg>



Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States. Boston (MA): Pendleton, on stone by Maurin (circa 1825-1828).

Stuart, Gilbert (1755-1828) (artist)

Jefferson, Thomas (1743-1826)

From the original series painted by Stuart for the Messrs. Doggett of Boston.

Publication information from the American Antiquarian Society.

No known restrictions on publication.

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Reference copy in PRES FILE Jefferson, Thomas Portraits Prints Seated at desk.

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<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/ppmsca/15700/15708v.jpg>



Th Jefferson Marshal, John (artist) (between 1800-1830).

Exhibited: "Creating the United States," the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. (2011-2012).

No known restrictions on publication

Reproduction # LC-DIG-ppmsca-22813 (digital file from original item)

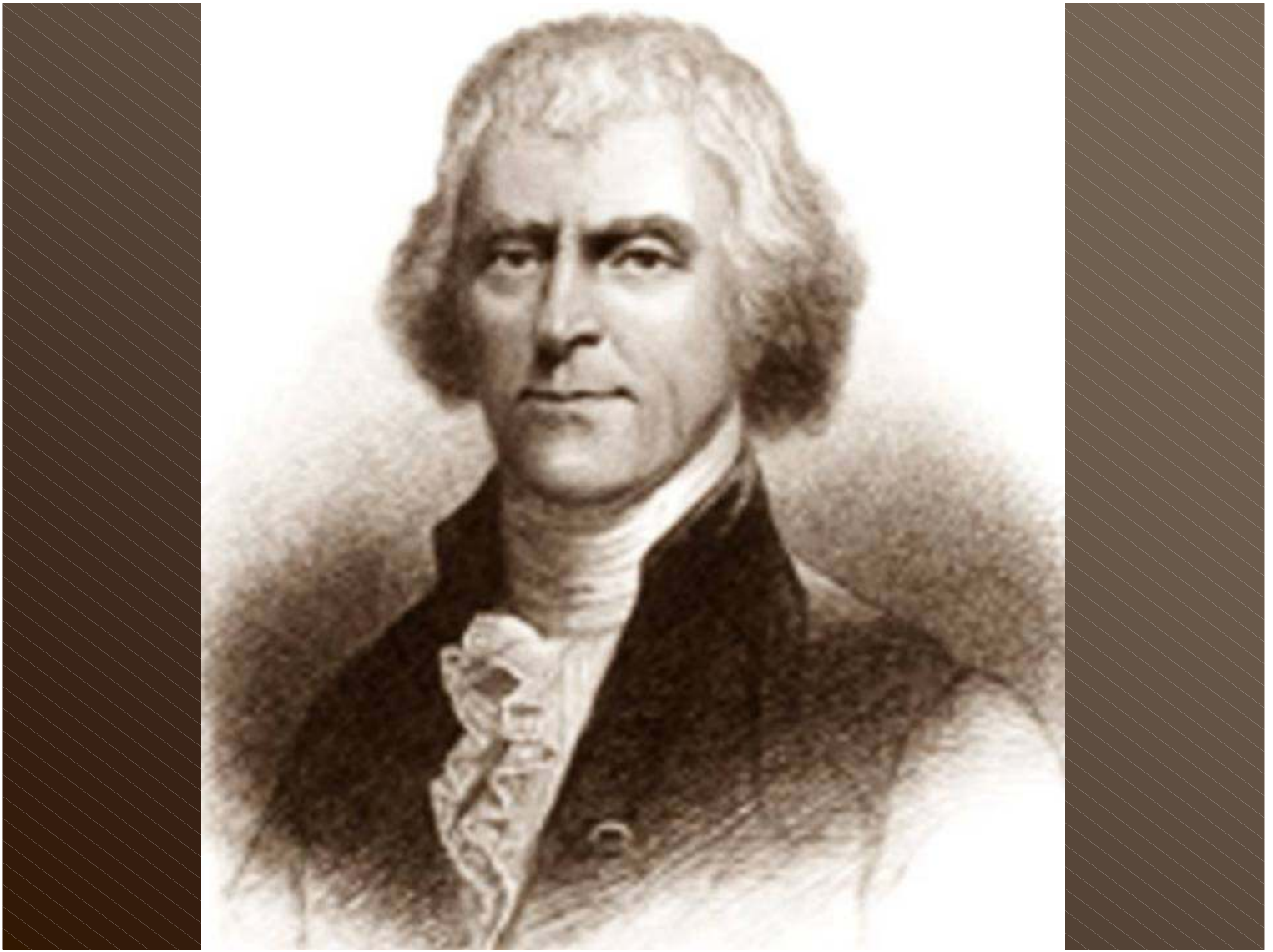
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Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

Purchase; 1915; (DLC/PP-1915:44874).

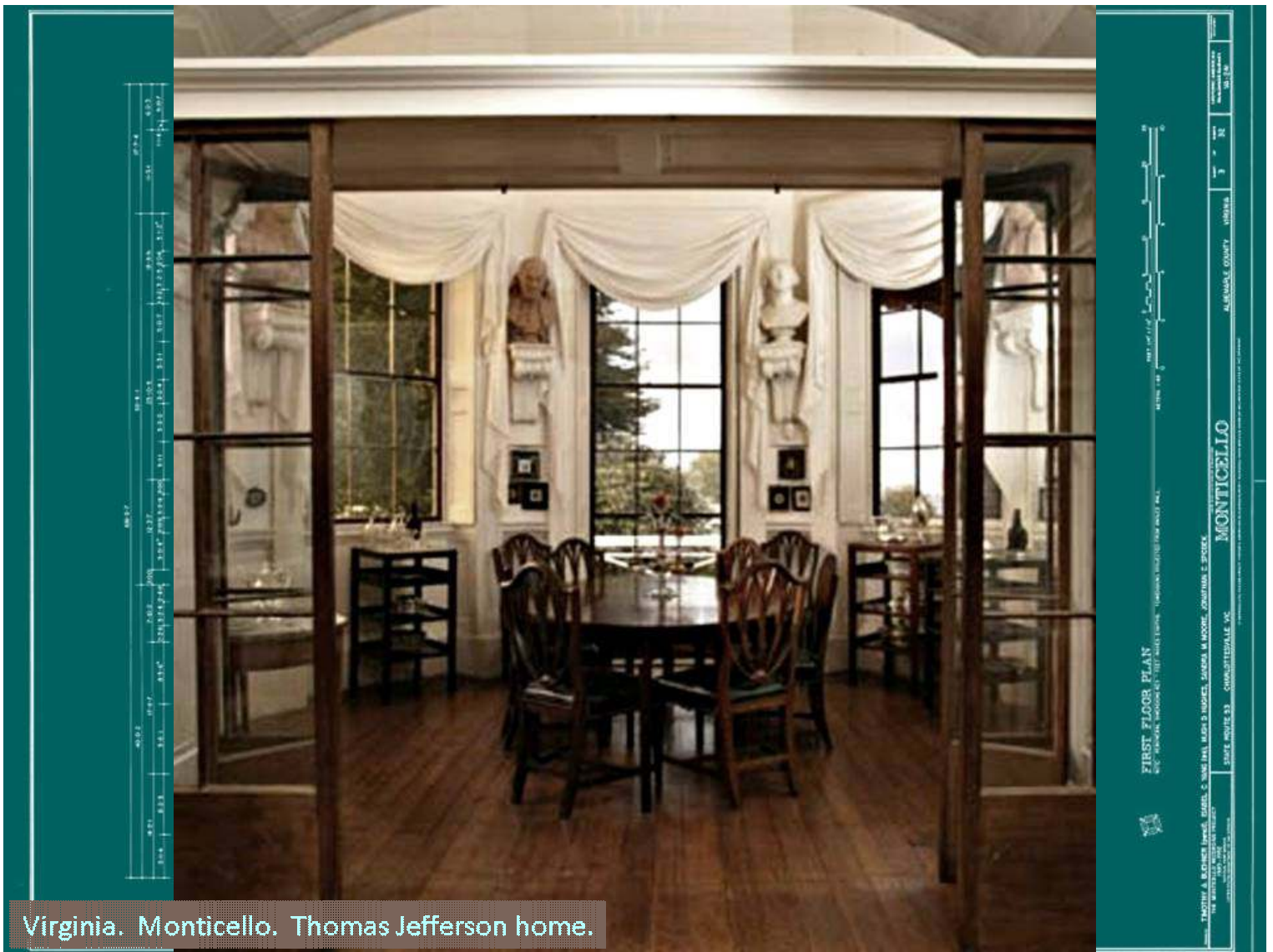
<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2004662010/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/ppmsca/22800/22813v.jpg>



Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826). (undated portrait).

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Virginia. Monticello. Thomas Jefferson home.

Monticello's Tea Room. Thomas Jefferson Foundation/Laurence Bartone, Bartone Photography. Thomas Jefferson Foundation (copyright).

<http://www.monticello.org/site/house-and-gardens/monticellos-tea-room>

MONTICELLO



MONTICELLO, THE PLANTATION HOME OF THOMAS JEFFERSON, THE THIRD PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WAS BUILT FROM HIS OWN DESIGN, BEGINNING IN 1769. THE FIRST OF MANY ARCHITECTURAL ENDEAVORS—WHICH INCLUDED HIS RETREAT, POPLAR FOREST (1806-26), THE VIRGINIA STATE CAPITOL BUILDING (1785-1798) AND THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA (1822-26)—IT WAS IN MANY WAYS HIS MOST INGENUOUS. IN KEEPING WITH HIS POLITICAL BELIEFS, JEFFERSON REJECTED THE OFTEN-USED ENGLISH ARCHITECTURAL EXAMPLES AND INSTEAD TURNED TO ANCIENT ROME AND THE WORK OF ANDREA PALLADIO FOR MODELS ON WHICH TO BASE MONTICELLO. JEFFERSON SPENT THE NEXT FORTY YEARS OR MORE IMPROVING UPON HIS ORIGINAL DESIGN. DESPITE THESE CHANGES, THE INITIAL FOUNDATION PLAN WAS ALTERED IN FEW RESPECTS.

THE FIRST CHANGES, WHICH CAME IN 1796 FOLLOWING JEFFERSON'S RETURN FROM FRANCE WHERE HE SERVED AS AMERICAN MINISTER, WERE BASED ON A STUDY OF FRENCH AND ROMAN ARCHITECTURE. NO LONGER SATISFIED WITH HIS HOUSE AS HE DESIGNED IT, JEFFERSON REMOVED THE UPPER STORY OF MONTICELLO AND DOUBLED THE WIDTH OF THE BUILDING IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE A DOME REMINISCENT OF THAT ON THE HOTEL DE SALM AT PARIS. THE REVERSED PLAN RETAINED BOTH THE MAIN ROOM WITH ITS OCTAGONAL END, AND PORTICO, AND THE FLANKING ROOMS WITH THEIR OCTAGONAL BAYS. THEN BY ELONGATING THE OUTER WALLS OF THE ORIGINAL ENTRANCE HALL TO MORE THAN TWICE THEIR ORIGINAL LENGTH HE CREATED A NEW LARGER ENTRANCE HALL. ON OTHER SIDE OF THIS HALL, BUT PROJECTING SLIGHTLY BEYOND IT SO AS TO FORM A RECESSED PORCH BENEATH THE PORTICO, JEFFERSON PUT A SECOND PAIR OF BALANCED ROOMS WITH ATTACHED BAYS. ACCESS TO THESE NEW ROOMS AND TO ALL BUT ONE OF THE ORIGINAL FLANKING ROOMS IS BY NARROW LATERAL PASSAGEWAYS EXTENDING FROM EITHER SIDE OF THE MAIN HALL. NARROW WINDING STAIRS FROM EACH OF THESE PASSAGEWAYS PROVIDES ACCESS TO THE SECOND FLOOR. THE WHOLE HOUSE WAS THUS DEEPENED BY MORE THAN TWICE ITS ORIGINAL AREA AND THE PLAN WAS MADE MUCH MORE COMPLEX. THE RESULTING EARLY-CLASSICAL REVIVAL STRUCTURE IS ELEGANTLY UNDERSTATED, CONSISTING OF WHAT

DECEPTIVELY APPEARS TO BE A SINGLE-STORY MAIN BLOCK FLANKED BY EXTENSIONS WITH POLYGONAL PROJECTIONS. THE WHOLE IS UNIFIED BY A BALUSTRADED PARAPET AND BY A CONTINUOUS DORIC ENTABLATURE, GIVING THE BUILDING GREATER MONUMENTALITY. THE CENTRAL FEATURE OF THE GARDEN FRONT IS A PEDIMENTED PORTICO ABOVE WHICH IS THE DOME, THE FIRST ON A HOUSE IN AMERICA. LOCATED BEHIND THE ROOF BALUSTRADE ON THE MAIN BLOCK IS THE HIP-ROOFED HALF-STORY OF THE SECOND FLOOR.

THE HOUSE IS THE FOCUS OF A FORMAL PLAN THAT INCLUDES SYMMETRICAL "L" SHAPED TERRACE COVERED WINGS OF SERVICE QUARTERS EMBRACING A GARDEN. THE TWO WINGS ARE SET INTO THE STEEP SLOPE OF THE MOUNTAINTOP AND TERMINATE IN SMALL TEMPLE-LIKE PAVILIONS AT THE FAR ENDS. THE SIMPLICITY OF MONTICELLO BELIES THIS COMPLEX SUBSTRUCTURE OF SUPPORT SERVICES. THE LOCATION OF THESE ROOMS UNDER THE TERRACES IS BARELY NOTICEABLE BEYOND THE CENTRAL BLOCK AND THE TWO PAVILIONS, THUS MINIMIZING THE IMPACT UPON THE LANDSCAPE. MONTICELLO'S HILLTOP LOCATION WAS SELECTED BY A YOUTHFUL JEFFERSON AS THE FUTURE SITE OF HIS HOUSE IN ORDER TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF ITS ELEGANT VISTAS OF THE PLAINS TO THE EAST AND THE BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS TO THE WEST.

THE DUC DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD-LIANCOURT, WRITING CA.1796, DESCRIBED MONTICELLO AS REFLECTING THE TASTE AND ARTS OF EUROPE. IT WAS INDEED ONE OF THE FIRST, IF NOT THE FIRST, EXAMPLES OF CLASSICAL REVIVAL ARCHITECTURE IN THIS COUNTRY. ROCHEFOUCAULD-LIANCOURT WENT SO FAR AS TO DECLARE THAT MONTICELLO WAS "INFINITELY SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER HOUSES IN AMERICA IN POINT OF TASTE AND CONVENIENCE" AND "WILL CERTAINLY DESERVE TO BE RANKED WITH THE MOST PLEASANT MANSIONS IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND."

MONTICELLO BORE WITNESS TO MANY OF THE GREAT MOMENTS OF JEFFERSON'S LIFE INCLUDING THE ARRIVAL OF HIS BRIDE IN 1772, HIS INVOLVEMENT IN THE FORMATION OF OUR DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT AND THE UNFOLDING OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, AND HIS TERMS AS GOVERNOR

OF VIRGINIA, AS SECRETARY OF STATE, AND AS PRESIDENT. IT WAS AT MONTICELLO THAT JEFFERSON DRAFTED THE TENETS OF HIS POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY. MONTICELLO HAS ALSO RECEIVED A LONG PROCESSION OF FAMOUS GUESTS; JAMES MADISON AND JAMES MONROE—JEFFERSON'S NEIGHBORS—WERE AMONG THE FREQUENT VISITORS.

SINCE ITS INCEPTION IN 1923, THE THOMAS JEFFERSON MEMORIAL FOUNDATION HAS UNDERTAKEN THE DUAL OBJECTIVE OF PRESERVING MONTICELLO AND OF KEEPING ALIVE JEFFERSON'S IDEALS AND PHILOSOPHIES. ALTHOUGH MAJOR RESTORATION WORK WAS UNDERTAKEN BETWEEN THE MID-1940s AND THE MID-1960s, THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY MEASURED DRAWINGS REPRESENT THE FIRST COMPREHENSIVE SET OF EXISTING-CONDITION DRAWINGS OF MONTICELLO.

THE DOCUMENTATION OF MONTICELLO WAS UNDERTAKEN BY THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY/HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD (HABS/HAER) OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE IN COOPERATION WITH THE THOMAS JEFFERSON MEMORIAL FOUNDATION. PRINCIPALS INVOLVED WERE ROBERT J. KAPSCH, CHIEF, HABS/HAER; PAUL D. DOLINSKY, CHIEF, HABS; DANIEL P. JORDAN, DIRECTOR, THOMAS JEFFERSON MEMORIAL FOUNDATION; WILLIAM L. BEISWANGER, DIRECTOR OF RESTORATION, MONTICELLO; AND H. ANDREW JOHNSON, ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATOR. THE FIELD DOCUMENTATION WAS PRODUCED BY TIMOTHY A. BUEHNER, PROJECT SUPERVISOR; HUGH D. HUGHES, FOREMAN; SANDRA M. MOORE, JONATHAN C. SPODEK, AND ISABEL C. YANG, HABS ARCHITECTS; AND BRYAN S. FALVEY, DAVID S. SCHLESKER, AND ANDREW STONE, HABS ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICIANS IN 1990. FOLLOWING THE YEAR OF ON-SITE MEASURING, TIMOTHY A. BUEHNER AND ISABEL C. YANG COMPLETED THE PRELIMINARY DRAWINGS OF THE PLANS AND SECTIONS, AND ISABEL C. YANG COMPLETED THE ELEVATIONS, AS WELL AS THE INKING OF THE FINAL DRAWINGS. FREDERICK J. LINDSTROM, SENIOR HABS ARCHITECT AND MILES BRANDON BATTLE, ARCHITECTURAL INTERN COMPLETED THE FINAL EDITING AND FORMATTING OF THE DRAWINGS IN THE WASHINGTON OFFICE OF HABS.

MONTICELLO
STATE ROUTE 53 CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA
THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
WEST LANSING, MI; JAMES C. WARD SMITH & ASSOCIATES, INC.
STATE ROUTE 53 CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA

Monticello. Sheet 1 of 32. HABS VA-241/ Boucher, Jack E. (creator) (1978).

Monticello, the plantation home of Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States, was built from his own design, beginning in 1769. The first of many architectural endeavors - which included his retreat, Poplar Forest (1806-26), the Virginia State Capitol Building (1785-1798) and the University of Virginia (1822-26) - it was in many ways his most ingenious. In keeping with his political beliefs, Jefferson rejected the often-used English architectural examples and instead turned to ancient Rome and the work of Andrea Palladio for models on which to base Monticello. Jefferson spent the next forty years or more improving upon his original design. Despite these changes, the initial foundation plan was altered in few respects.

State Route 53 vicinity, Charlottesville, Charlottesville, Albermarle County, VA.

1770 Initial Construction

1792- before. 1810 Subsequent Work

National Register of Historic Places # 66000826

Unprocessed Field note material # N176

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Monticello. Sheet 21 of 32. HABS VA-241/ Boucher, Jack E. (creator) (1978).

Monticello, the plantation home of Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States, was built from his own design, beginning in 1769. The first of many architectural endeavors - which included his retreat, Poplar Forest (1806-26), the Virginia State Capitol Building (1785-1798) and the University of Virginia (1822-26) - it was in many ways his most ingenious. In keeping with his political beliefs, Jefferson rejected the often-used English architectural examples and instead turned to ancient Rome and the work of Andrea Palladio for models on which to base Monticello. Jefferson spent the next forty years or more improving upon his original design. Despite these changes, the initial foundation plan was altered in few respects.

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1792- before. 1810 Subsequent Work

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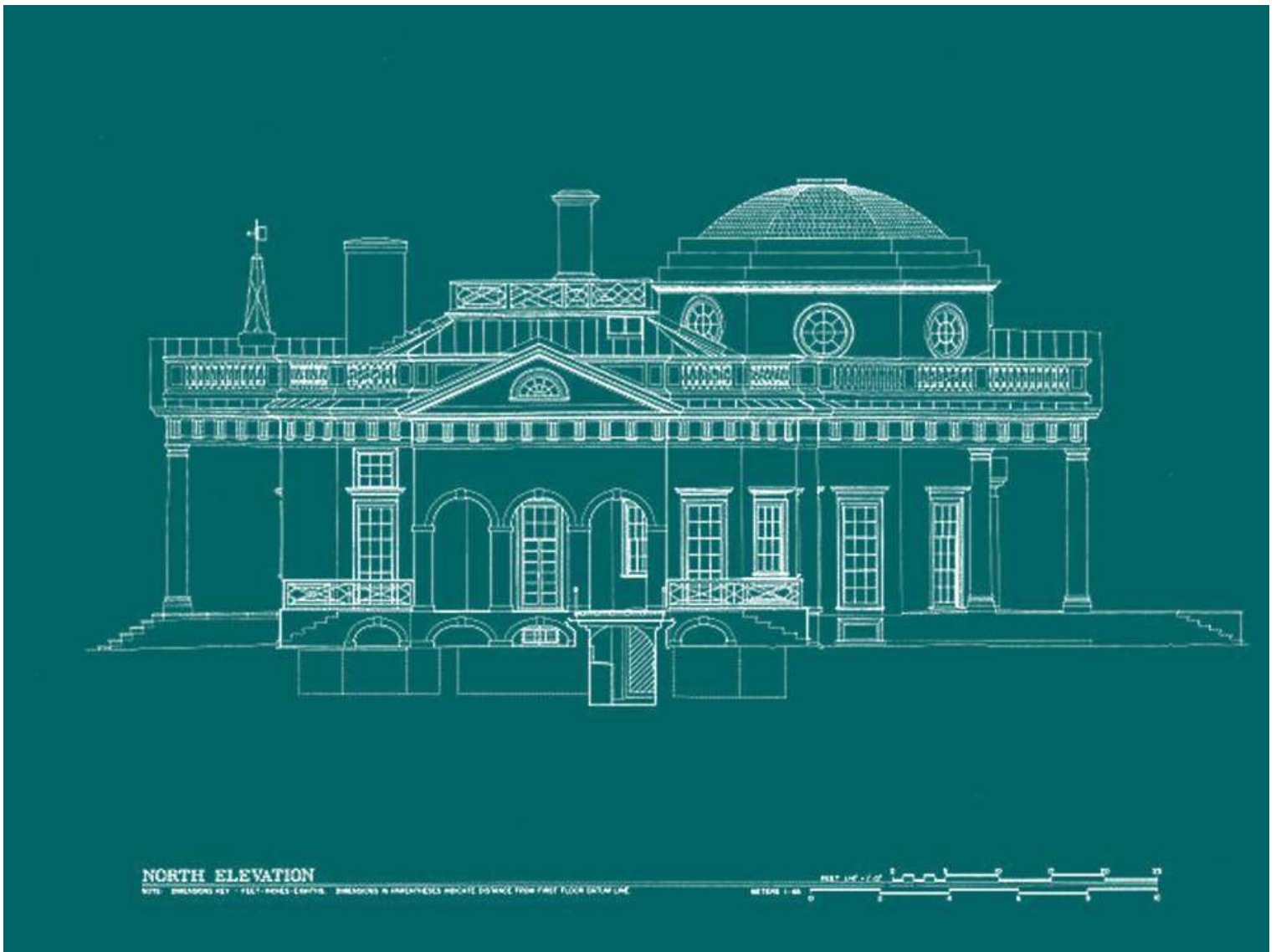
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Monticello. Sheet 15 of 32. HABS VA-241/ Boucher, Jack E. (creator) (1978).

Monticello, the plantation home of Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States, was built from his own design, beginning in 1769. The first of many architectural endeavors - which included his retreat, Poplar Forest (1806-26), the Virginia State Capitol Building (1785-1798) and the University of Virginia (1822-26) - it was in many ways his most ingenious. In keeping with his political beliefs, Jefferson rejected the often-used English architectural examples and instead turned to ancient Rome and the work of Andrea Palladio for models on which to base Monticello. Jefferson spent the next forty years or more improving upon his original design. Despite these changes, the initial foundation plan was altered in few respects.

State Route 53 vicinity, Charlottesville, Charlottesville, Albermarle County, VA.

1770 Initial Construction

1792- before. 1810 Subsequent Work

National Register of Historic Places # 66000826

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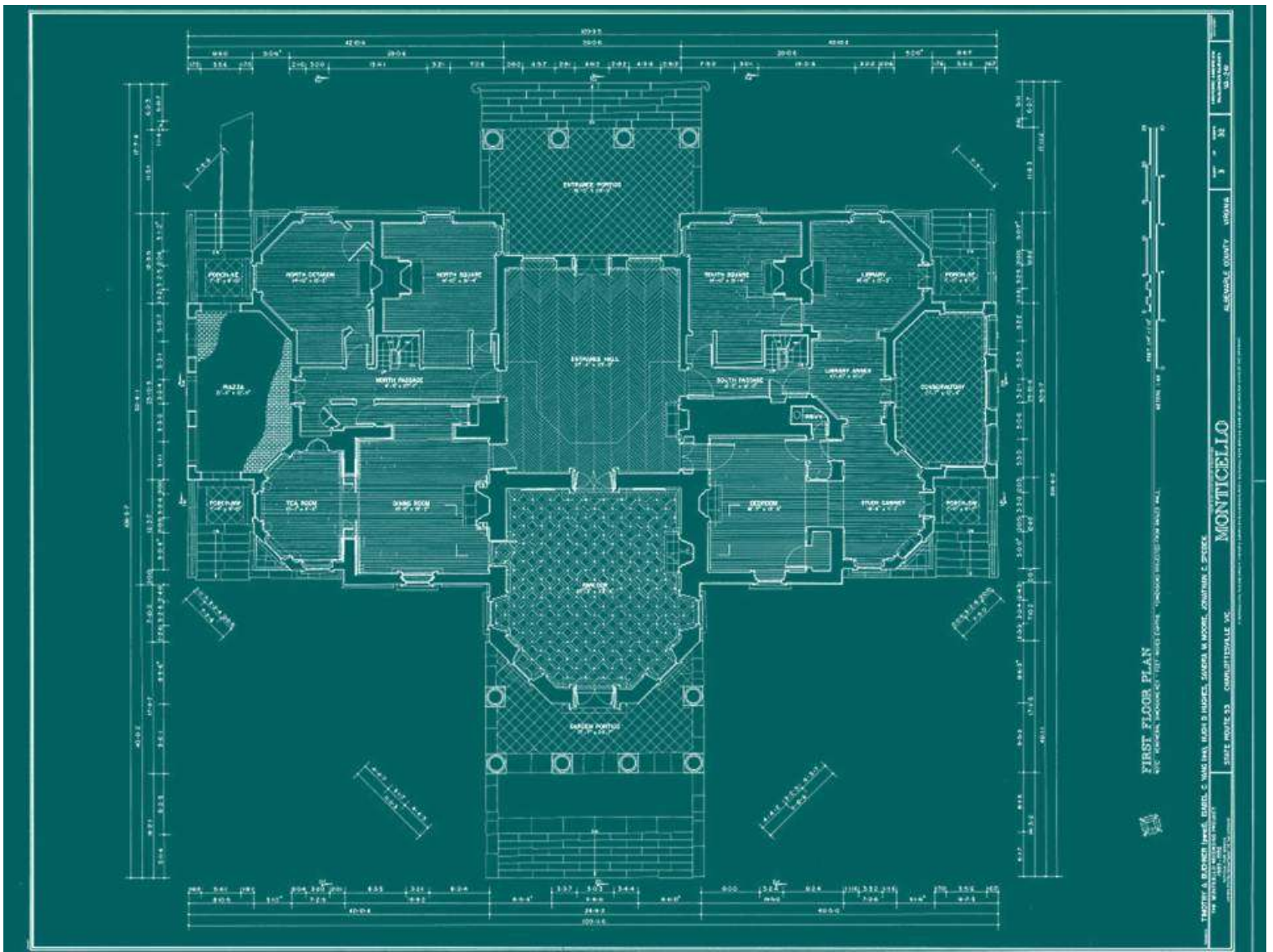
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Monticello. Sheet 3 of 32. HABS VA-241/ Boucher, Jack E. (creator) (1978).

Monticello, the plantation home of Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States, was built from his own design, beginning in 1769. The first of many architectural endeavors - which included his retreat, Poplar Forest (1806-26), the Virginia State Capitol Building (1785-1798) and the University of Virginia (1822-26) - it was in many ways his most ingenious. In keeping with his political beliefs, Jefferson rejected the often-used English architectural examples and instead turned to ancient Rome and the work of Andrea Palladio for models on which to base Monticello. Jefferson spent the next forty years or more improving upon his original design. Despite these changes, the initial foundation plan was altered in few respects.

State Route 53 vicinity, Charlottesville, Charlottesville, Albermarle County, VA.

1770 Initial Construction

1792- before. 1810 Subsequent Work

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I can't say if the next generation will be more virtuous than the previous generation.



... but I see nothing in this renewal of the game of -€~Robin's alive' but a general demoralization of the nation, a filching from industry it's honest earnings, wherewith to build up palaces, and raise gambling stock for swindlers and shavers, who are to close too their career of piracies by fraudulent bankruptcies. my dependance for a remedy however, is in the wisdom which grows with time and suffering. whether the succeeding generation is to be more virtuous than their predecessors I cannot say; but I am sure they will have more worldly wisdom, and enough, I hope, to know that honesty is the 1st chapter in the book of wisdom." - Thomas Jefferson to Nathaniel Macon, January 12, 1819[1]

Footnotes

1. ↑ Ford, 10:119. Polygraph copy at the Library of Congress.

<http://www.monticello.org/site/jefferson/honesty-first-chapter-book-wisdom-quotations>

I hope they have enough wisdom to know that honesty is the first chapter in the book of wisdom.



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Footnotes

1. ↑ Ford, 10:119. Polygraph copy at the Library of Congress.

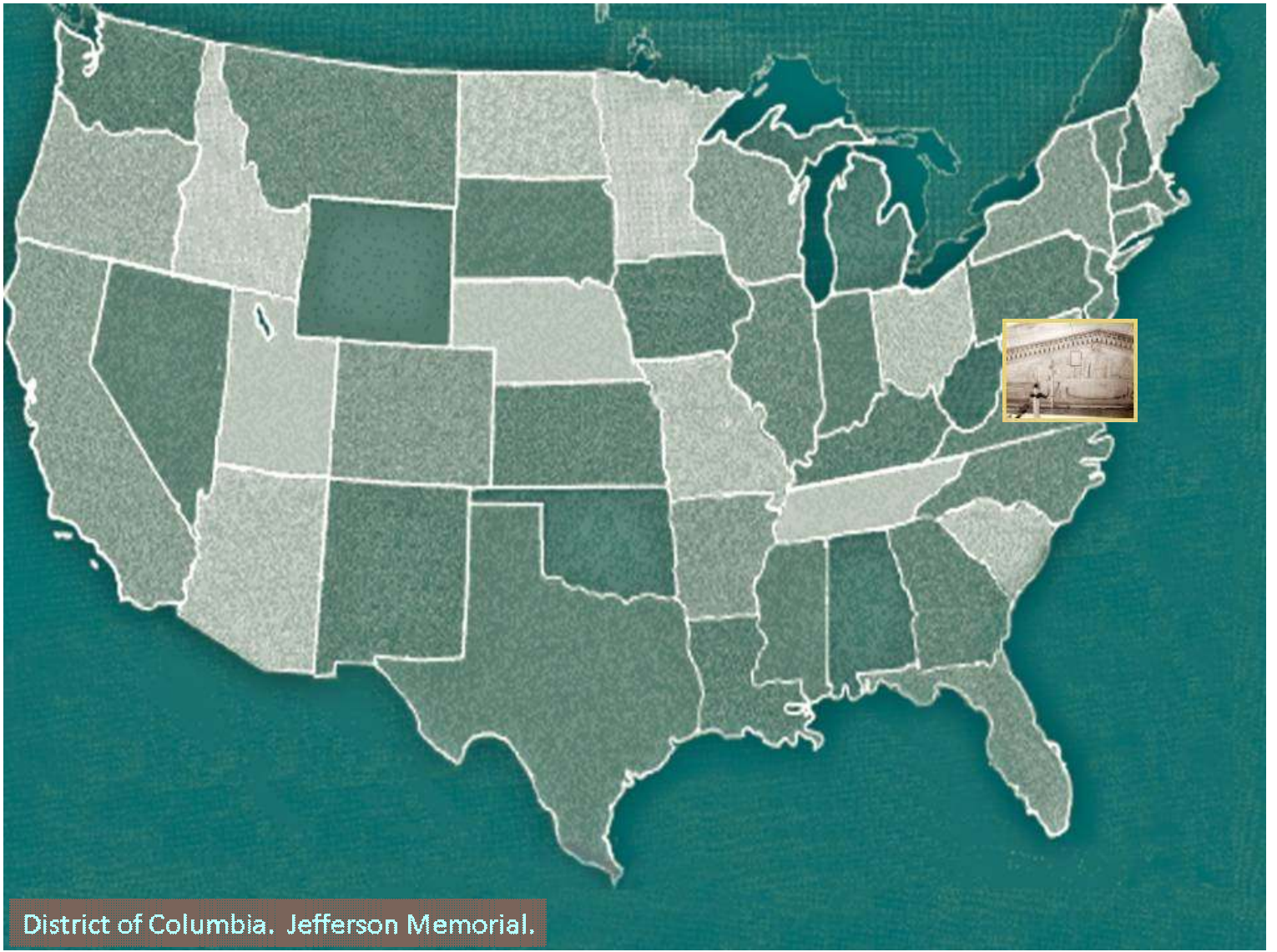
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He who tells a lie once, finds it much easier to tell a lie a second and third time until at length lying becomes a habit.

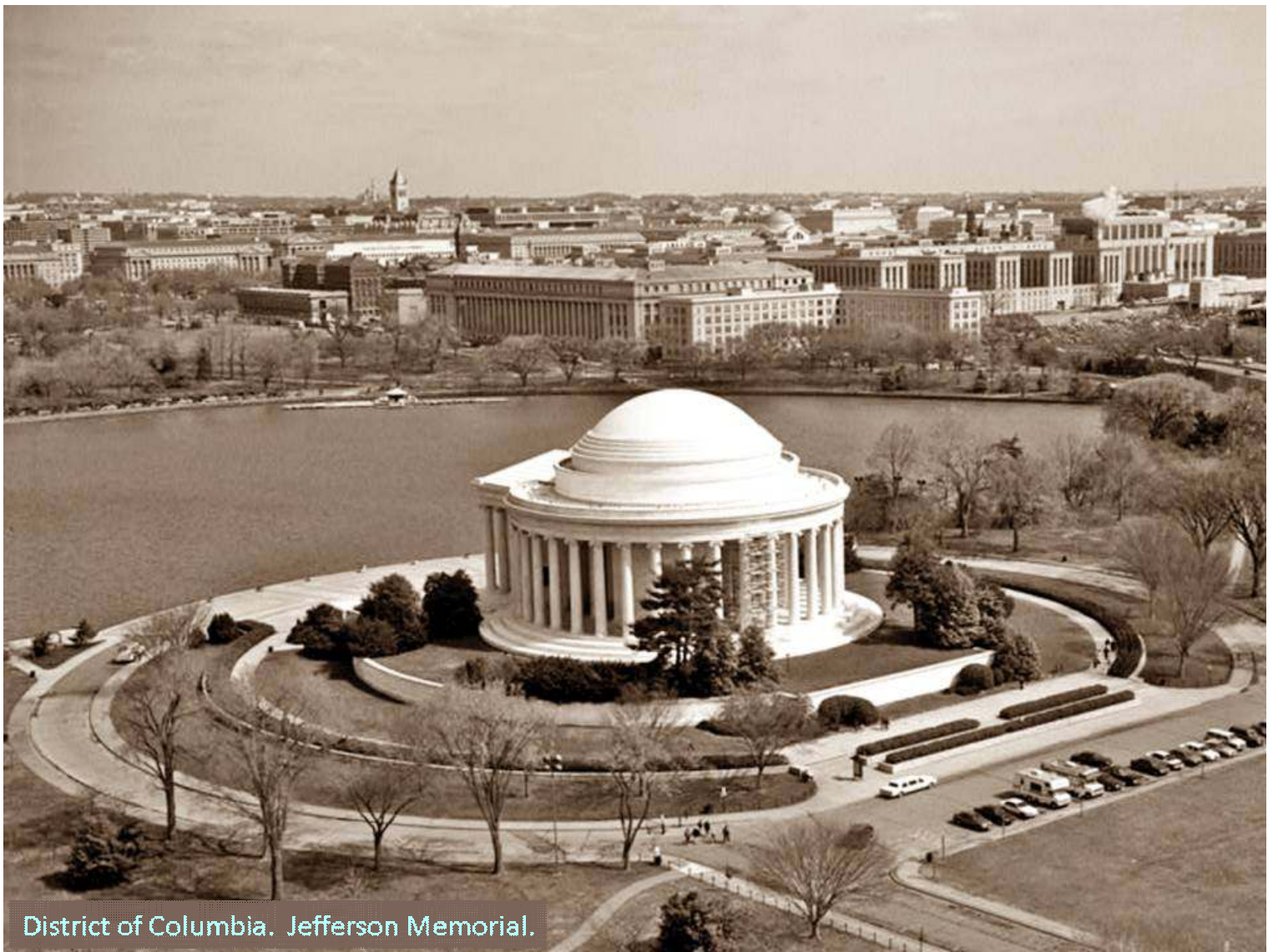
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
1871
MONTICELLO
STATE ROUTE 43 - CHARLESTON, SC
THOMAS A. BAKER ARCHITECT
THE MONTICELLO FOUNDATION
MONTICELLO, VA
ALLENDALE COUNTY - VIRGINIA
1871

As quoted in Memoirs, correspondence, and private papers of Thomas Jefferson: late president of the United States (1829), pg. 286
Written in a letter to Peter Carr, the quote continues, "...he tells lies without attending to it, and truths without the world's believing him."

<http://www.great-quotes.com/quotes/author/Thomas/Jefferson>



District of Columbia. Jefferson Memorial.



District of Columbia. Jefferson Memorial.

Jefferson Memorial. Photo 17, aerial view from the southwest. Washington (DC): East Potomac Park. HABS DC-WASH-453/ Jack Boucher (photographer) (1992 February).

One of Washington's largest and most famous memorials, this structure serves as the southern anchor of the city's monumental plan, the other elements of which include the Capitol, Washington Monument, Lincoln Memorial and White House. The Jefferson Memorial was built to commemorate Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), architect, principal author of the Declaration of the United States, esteemed as an advocate for national independence and personal spiritual freedom. Jefferson's philosophy is perhaps best expressed in the declaration of Independence where he wrote that "All men are created equal that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The memorial built in his honor, with the classical serenity of its architecture reflected in the tidal basin and framed by ornamental Japanese Cherry Trees remains one of the most familiar and popular images of the nation's capital.

1939-1943 Initial Construction.

Related Names: Pope, John Russell; Evans, Rudolph; Schara, Mark, transmitter.

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District of Columbia. Jefferson Memorial.

Aerial view. Jefferson Memorial. Washington (DC): John Russell Pope (designer); John McShain (builder) (1939-1943).

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial is a neoclassical building dedicated to Thomas Jefferson, an American Founding Father and the third president of the United States. The bronze statue of Jefferson was added in 1947.

Highsmith, Carol M. (1946-) (photographer) (2006 September 20).
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District of Columbia. Jefferson Memorial.

Jefferson Memorial. Photo 4, east elevation. Washington (DC): East Potomac Park. HABS DC-WASH-453/ Jet Lowe (creator) (1991 May 23).

One of Washington's largest and most famous memorials, this structure serves as the southern anchor of the city's monumental plan, the other elements of which include the Capitol, Washington Monument, Lincoln Memorial and White House. The Jefferson Memorial was built to commemorate Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), architect, principal author of the Declaration of the United States, esteemed as an advocate for national independence and personal spiritual freedom. Jefferson's philosophy is perhaps best expressed in the declaration of Independence where he wrote that "All men are created equal that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The memorial built in his honor, with the classical serenity of its architecture reflected in the tidal basin and framed by ornamental Japanese Cherry Trees remains one of the most familiar and popular images of the nation's capital.

1939-1943 Initial Construction.

Related Names: Pope, John Russell; Evans, Rudolph; Schara, Mark, transmitter.

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District of Columbia. Jefferson Memorial.

Jefferson Memorial. Photo 45, Pediment sculpture. Washington (DC): East Potomac Park. HABS DC-WASH-453/ Mark Schara (photographer) (1994 April 8).

One of Washington's largest and most famous memorials, this structure serves as the southern anchor of the city's monumental plan, the other elements of which include the Capitol, Washington Monument, Lincoln Memorial and White House. The Jefferson Memorial was built to commemorate Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), architect, principal author of the Declaration of the United States, esteemed as an advocate for national independence and personal spiritual freedom. Jefferson's philosophy is perhaps best expressed in the declaration of Independence where he wrote that "All men are created equal that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The memorial built in his honor, with the classical serenity of its architecture reflected in the tidal basin and framed by ornamental Japanese Cherry Trees remains one of the most familiar and popular images of the nation's capital.

1939-1943 Initial Construction.

Related Names: Pope, John Russell; Evans, Rudolph; Schara, Mark, transmitter.

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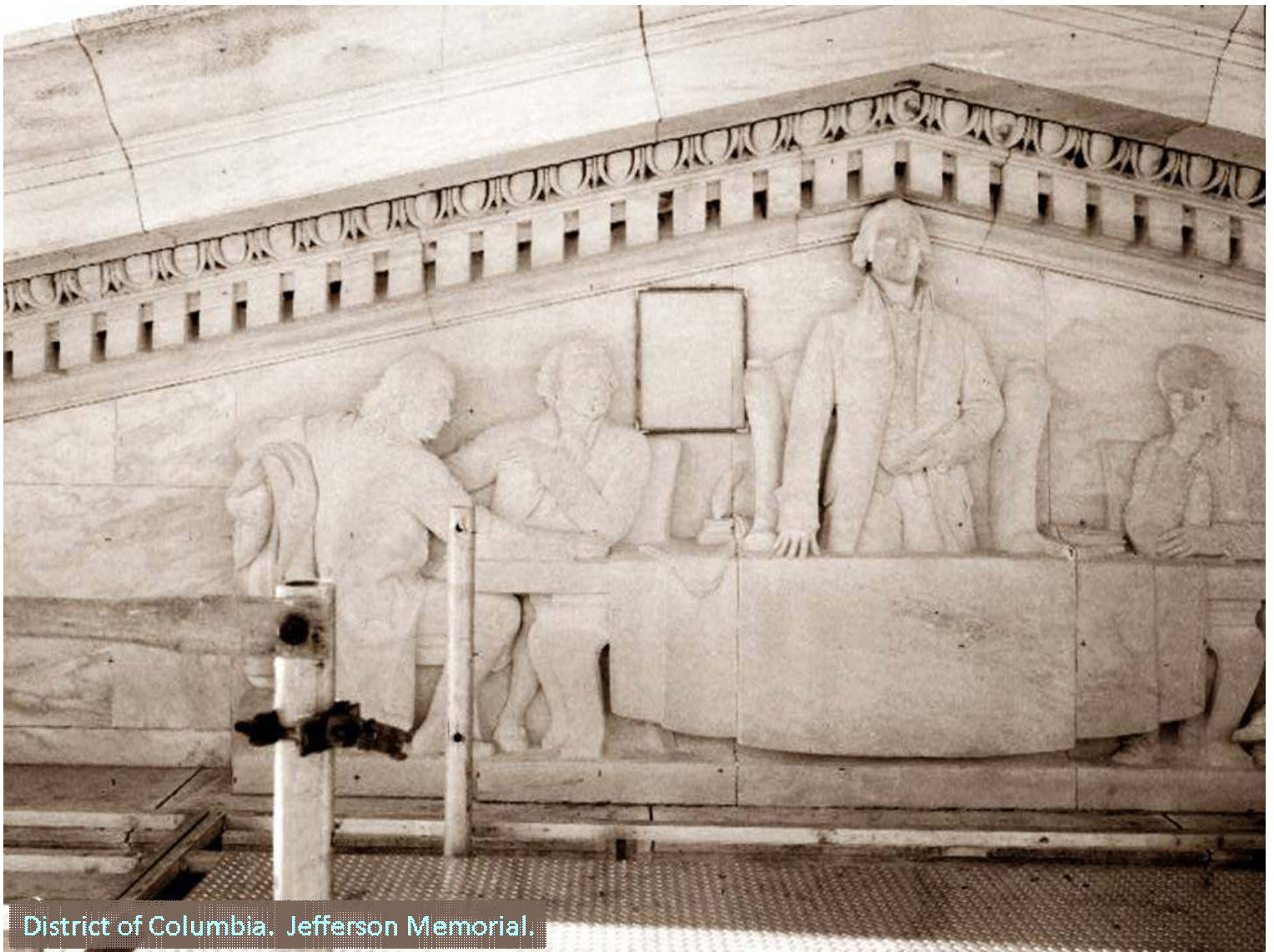
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<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/dc/dc0400/dc0473/photos/028837pv.jpg>



District of Columbia. Jefferson Memorial.

Jefferson Memorial. Photo 46, Pediment sculpture. Washington (DC): East Potomac Park. HABS DC-WASH-453/ Mark Schara (photographer) (1994 April 8).

One of Washington's largest and most famous memorials, this structure serves as the southern anchor of the city's monumental plan, the other elements of which include the Capitol, Washington Monument, Lincoln Memorial and White House. The Jefferson Memorial was built to commemorate Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), architect, principal author of the Declaration of the United States, esteemed as an advocate for national independence and personal spiritual freedom. Jefferson's philosophy is perhaps best expressed in the declaration of Independence where he wrote that "All men are created equal that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The memorial built in his honor, with the classical serenity of its architecture reflected in the tidal basin and framed by ornamental Japanese Cherry Trees remains one of the most familiar and popular images of the nation's capital.

1939-1943 Initial Construction.

Related Names: Pope, John Russell; Evans, Rudolph; Schara, Mark, transmitter.

Unprocessed Field notes N52, N106.

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District of Columbia. Jefferson Memorial.

Jefferson Memorial. Photo 60, Detail of pediment sculpture. Washington (DC): East Potomac Park. HABS DC-WASH-453/ Robert Arzola (photographer) (1994 June 13).

One of Washington's largest and most famous memorials, this structure serves as the southern anchor of the city's monumental plan, the other elements of which include the Capitol, Washington Monument, Lincoln Memorial and White House. The Jefferson Memorial was built to commemorate Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), architect, principal author of the Declaration of the United States, esteemed as an advocate for national independence and personal spiritual freedom. Jefferson's philosophy is perhaps best expressed in the declaration of Independence where he wrote that "All men are created equal that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The memorial built in his honor, with the classical serenity of its architecture reflected in the tidal basin and framed y ornamental Japanese Cherry Trees remains one of the most familiar and popular images of the nations capital.

1939-1943 Initial Construction.

Related Names: Pope, John Russell; Evans, Rudolph; Schara, Mark , transmitter.

Unprocessed Field notes N52, N106.

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District of Columbia. Jefferson Memorial.

Jefferson Memorial. Photo 59, Detail of pediment sculpture. Washington (DC): East Potomac Park. HABS DC-WASH-453/ Robert Arzola (photographer) (1994 June 13).

One of Washington's largest and most famous memorials, this structure serves as the southern anchor of the city's monumental plan, the other elements of which include the Capitol, Washington Monument, Lincoln Memorial and White House. The Jefferson Memorial was built to commemorate Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), architect, principal author of the Declaration of the United States, esteemed as an advocate for national independence and personal spiritual freedom. Jefferson's philosophy is perhaps best expressed in the declaration of Independence where he wrote that "All men are created equal that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The memorial built in his honor, with the classical serenity of its architecture reflected in the tidal basin and framed by ornamental Japanese Cherry Trees remains one of the most familiar and popular images of the nation's capital.

1939-1943 Initial Construction.

Related Names: Pope, John Russell; Evans, Rudolph; Schara, Mark, transmitter.

Unprocessed Field notes N52, N106.

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District of Columbia. Jefferson Memorial.

Jefferson Memorial. Photo 51, Pediment sculpture. Washington (DC): East Potomac Park. HABS DC-WASH-453/ Mark Schara (photographer) (1994 April 8).

One of Washington's largest and most famous memorials, this structure serves as the southern anchor of the city's monumental plan, the other elements of which include the Capitol, Washington Monument, Lincoln Memorial and White House. The Jefferson Memorial was built to commemorate Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), architect, principal author of the Declaration of the United States, esteemed as an advocate for national independence and personal spiritual freedom. Jefferson's philosophy is perhaps best expressed in the declaration of Independence where he wrote that "All men are created equal that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The memorial built in his honor, with the classical serenity of its architecture reflected in the tidal basin and framed y ornamental Japanese Cherry Trees remains one of the most familiar and popular images of the nations capital.

1939-1943 Initial Construction.

Related Names: Pope, John Russell; Evans, Rudolph; Schara, Mark , transmitter.

Unprocessed Field notes N52, N106.

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District of Columbia. Jefferson Memorial.

Jefferson Memorial. Photo 57, Detail of pediment sculpture. Washington (DC): East Potomac Park. HABS DC-WASH-453/ Dana Lockett (photographer) (1994 June 3).

One of Washington's largest and most famous memorials, this structure serves as the southern anchor of the city's monumental plan, the other elements of which include the Capitol, Washington Monument, Lincoln Memorial and White House. The Jefferson Memorial was built to commemorate Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), architect, principal author of the Declaration of the United States, esteemed as an advocate for national independence and personal spiritual freedom. Jefferson's philosophy is perhaps best expressed in the declaration of Independence where he wrote that "All men are created equal that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The memorial built in his honor, with the classical serenity of its architecture reflected in the tidal basin and framed by ornamental Japanese Cherry Trees remains one of the most familiar and popular images of the nation's capital.

1939-1943 Initial Construction.

Related Names: Pope, John Russell; Evans, Rudolph; Schara, Mark, transmitter.

Unprocessed Field notes N52, N106.

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District of Columbia. Jefferson Memorial.

Jefferson Memorial. Photo 54, Detail of pediment sculpture. Washington (DC): East Potomac Park. HABS DC-WASH-453/ Jose Raul Vazquez (photographer) (1994 June 22).

One of Washington's largest and most famous memorials, this structure serves as the southern anchor of the city's monumental plan, the other elements of which include the Capitol, Washington Monument, Lincoln Memorial and White House. The Jefferson Memorial was built to commemorate Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), architect, principal author of the Declaration of the United States, esteemed as an advocate for national independence and personal spiritual freedom. Jefferson's philosophy is perhaps best expressed in the declaration of Independence where he wrote that "All men are created equal that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The memorial built in his honor, with the classical serenity of its architecture reflected in the tidal basin and framed by ornamental Japanese Cherry Trees remains one of the most familiar and popular images of the nation's capital.

1939-1943 Initial Construction.

Related Names: Pope, John Russell; Evans, Rudolph; Schara, Mark, transmitter.

Unprocessed Field notes N52, N106.

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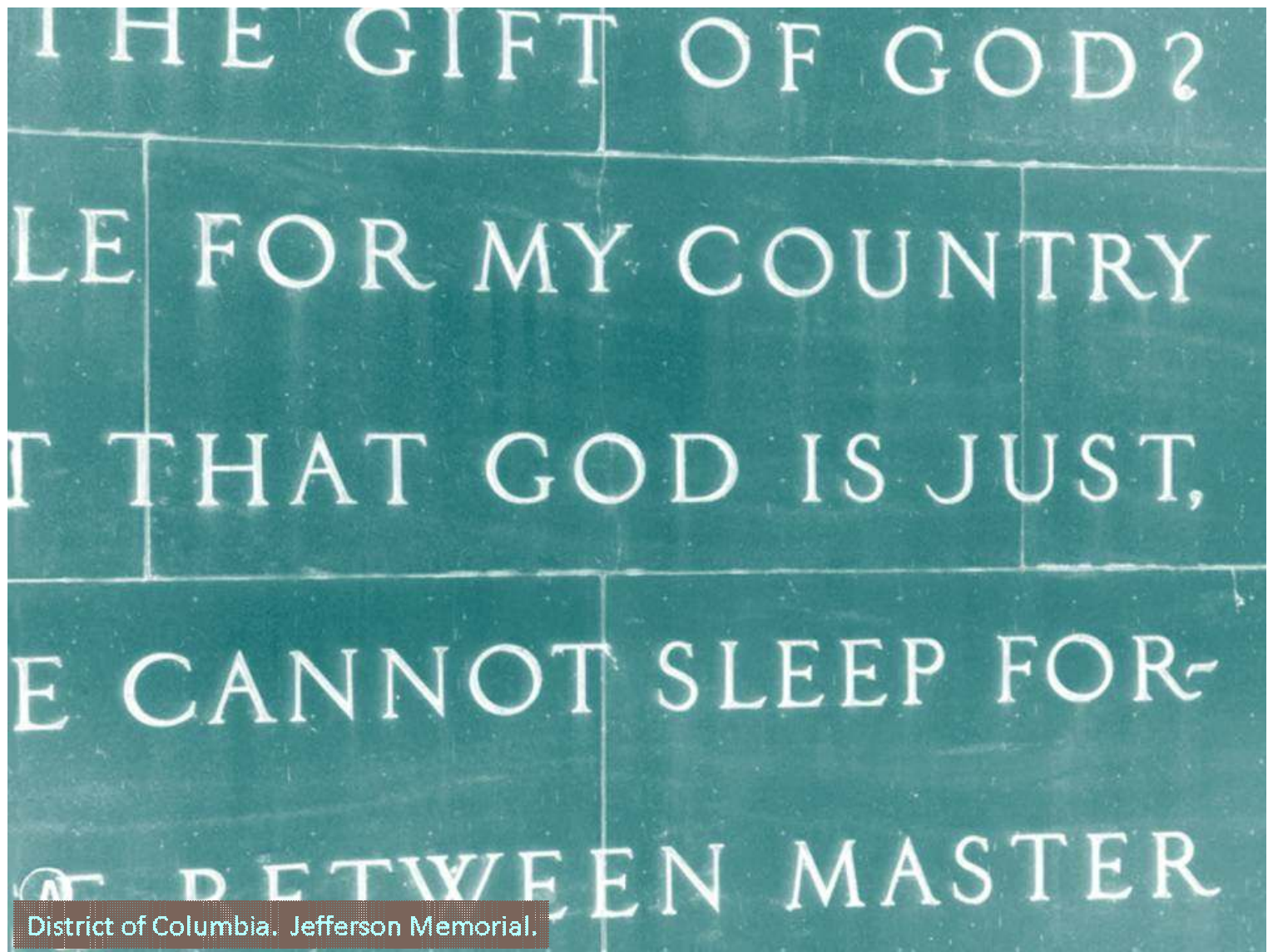
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Jefferson Memorial. Photo 66, Detail of northeast panel, bronze letters. Washington (DC): East Potomac Park. HABS DC-WASH-453/ Mark Schara (photographer) (1992 July 28).

One of Washington's largest and most famous memorials, this structure serves as the southern anchor of the city's monumental plan, the other elements of which include the Capitol, Washington Monument, Lincoln Memorial and White House. The Jefferson Memorial was built to commemorate Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), architect, principal author of the Declaration of the United States, esteemed as an advocate for national independence and personal spiritual freedom. Jefferson's philosophy is perhaps best expressed in the declaration of Independence where he wrote that "All men are created equal that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The memorial built in his honor, with the classical serenity of its architecture reflected in the tidal basin and framed by ornamental Japanese Cherry Trees remains one of the most familiar and popular images of the nation's capital.

1939-1943 Initial Construction.

Related Names: Pope, John Russell; Evans, Rudolph; Schara, Mark, transmitter.

Unprocessed Field notes N52, N106.

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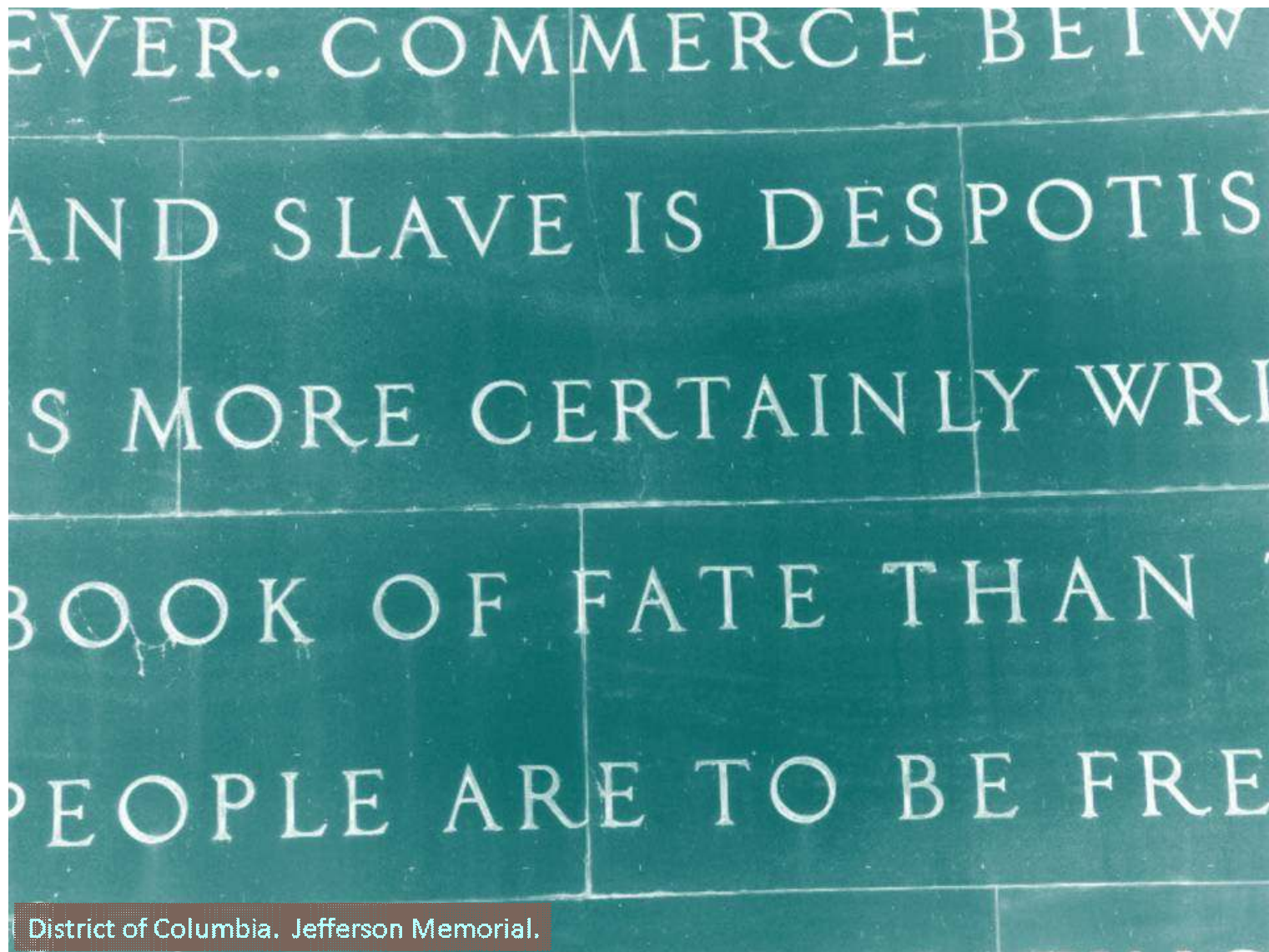
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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/dc0473.photos.028858p/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/dc/dc0400/dc0473/photos/028858pv.jpg>



Jefferson Memorial. Photo 67, Detail of northeast panel, bronze letters. Washington (DC): East Potomac Park. HABS DC-WASH-453/ Mark Schara (photographer) (1992 July 28).

One of Washington's largest and most famous memorials, this structure serves as the southern anchor of the city's monumental plan, the other elements of which include the Capitol, Washington Monument, Lincoln Memorial and White House. The Jefferson Memorial was built to commemorate Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), architect, principal author of the Declaration of the United States, esteemed as an advocate for national independence and personal spiritual freedom. Jefferson's philosophy is perhaps best expressed in the declaration of Independence where he wrote that "All men are created equal that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The memorial built in his honor, with the classical serenity of its architecture reflected in the tidal basin and framed by ornamental Japanese Cherry Trees remains one of the most familiar and popular images of the nation's capital.

1939-1943 Initial Construction.

Related Names: Pope, John Russell; Evans, Rudolph; Schara, Mark, transmitter.

Unprocessed Field notes N52, N106.

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District of Columbia. Jefferson Memorial.

Jefferson statue at the Jefferson Memorial, Washington, D.C.

Highsmith, Carol M. (1946-) (photographer) (between 1980 and 2006)

No known restrictions on publication

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No man has a natural right to commit aggression on the equal rights of another, and this is all from which the laws ought to restrain him.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
1/2" = 1'-0" ARCHITECTURE



1/2" = 1'-0" ARCHITECTURE



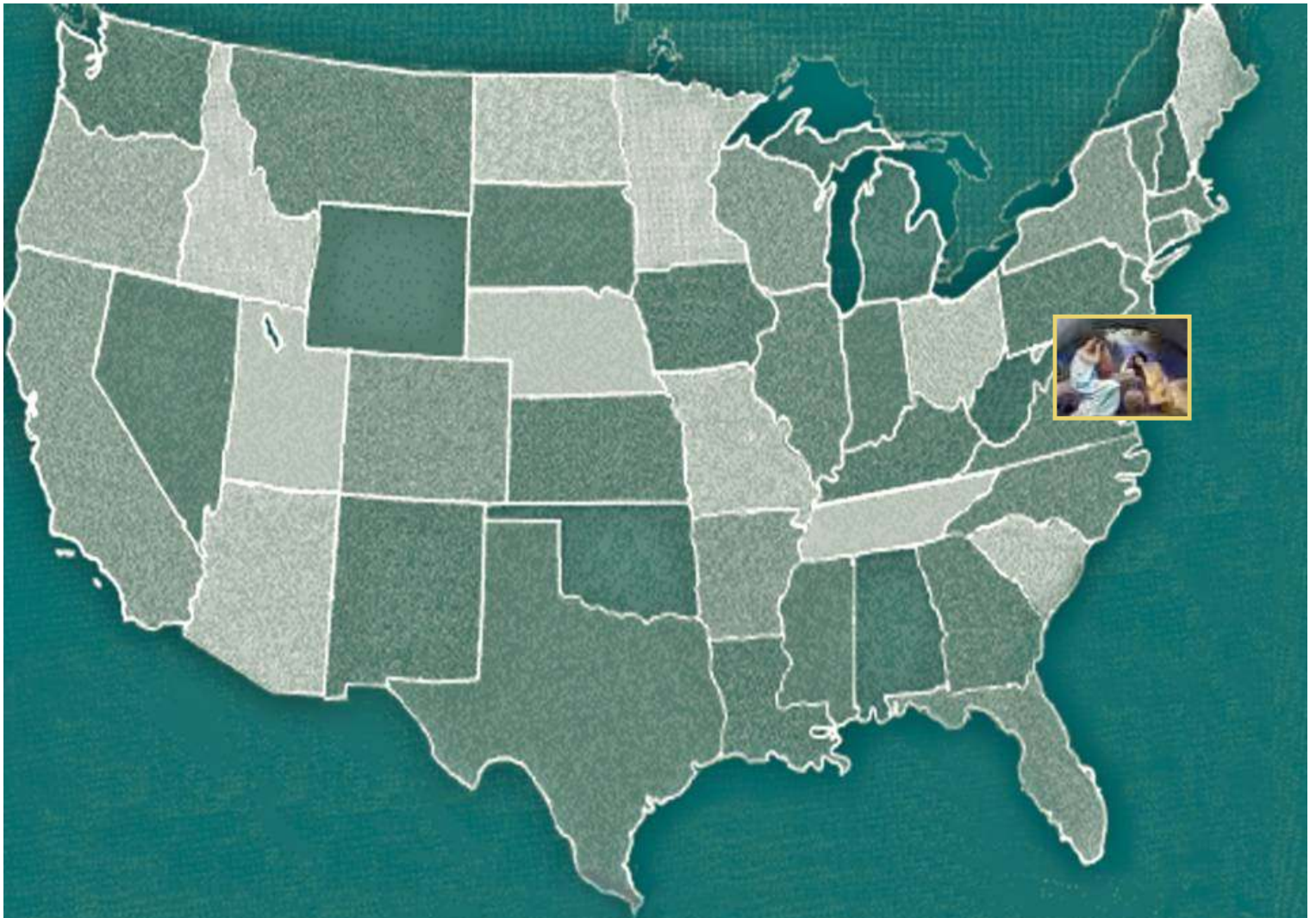
THOMAS A. BUCHHEIT ARCHITECTS, INC. 1000 N. W. 10TH AVENUE, SUITE 100, MIAMI, FL 33136
STATE ROUTE 83 - CHANTRETTVILLE, NC
MONTICELLO
ALLENDALE COUNTY - VIRGINIA

When a majority uses its strength to oppress an individual, the majority destroys the foundation of society.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
1/2" = 1'-0" (VERTICAL SCALE) 1/8" = 1'-0" (HORIZONTAL SCALE)
MONTICELLO
STATE ROUTE 83 - CHARLESTON, SC
ARCHITECT: THOMAS A. BUCHHEIT, JR., ARCHITECT, 1000 N. W. 10TH AVENUE, SUITE 100, MIAMI, FL 33136
DATE: 1998
SHEET NO. 1 OF 1

It's said sometimes that man can't be trusted with the government of himself. Can he, then, be trusted with the government of others?

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
STATE ROUTE 43 - CHANTRETTVILLE, NC
MONTICELLO
ALBEMARLE COUNTY - VIRGINIA



District of Columbia. Library of Congress. Thomas Jefferson Building.



District of Columbia. Congress.

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District of Columbia. Congress. Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building (at rear).

Aerial view of Capitol Hill featuring the Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building behind the U.S. Capitol, Washington (DC).

Highsmith, Carol M. (1946-) (photographer) (2007).

No known restrictions on publication.

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District of Columbia. Library of Congress. Thomas Jefferson Building.

Smithmeyer & Pelz (architect) (ca. 1873). Competition drawing. Front, exterior elevation, Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

Proposed plan for the facade of the Jefferson Building, Library of Congress.

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District of Columbia. Library of Congress. Thomas Jefferson Building.

APRIL 11, 1895.

Sheds, piles of bricks and workers during construction of the Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building, Washington, D.C., with the U.S. Capitol in the background (1895 April 11).

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District of Columbia. Library of Congress. Thomas Jefferson Building.

Construction of the Northwest Court of the Jefferson Building of the Library of Congress (1891 July 10).

No known restrictions on publication.

Bird's-eye view; U.S. Capitol in background.

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District of Columbia. Library of Congress. Thomas Jefferson Building.

The Library of Congress, Washington. Detroit (MI): Detroit Photographic Company (copyright 1902).

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District of Columbia. Library of Congress. Thomas Jefferson Building.

Handy, Levin Corbin (1855-1932) (photographer). Entrance Pavilion of the Library of Congress (1895-1897).

Photograph shows an exterior view from 1st Street near Independence Ave. of the front entrance pavilion of the Thomas Jefferson Building of the Library of Congress.

Exhibited: "Capitol Visitor Center" at the U.S. Capitol, Washington, D.C., 2012-2013.

No known restrictions on publication.

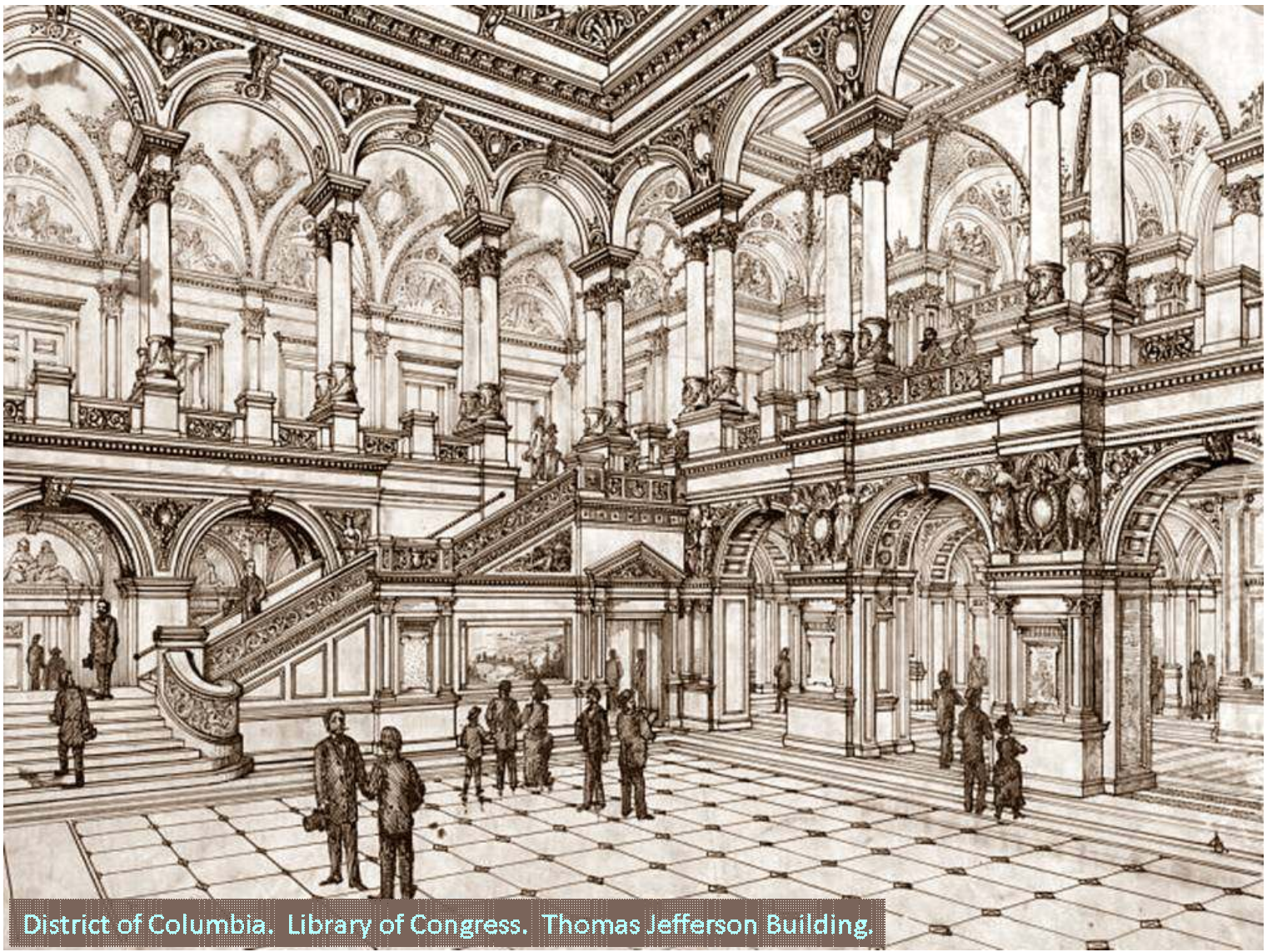
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Smithmeyer & Pelz (architect) (1888 September). View of Stair Hall. Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

Exhibited: "Capitol Visitor's Center" at the U.S. Capitol, Washington, D.C., 2012-2013.

No known restrictions on publication.

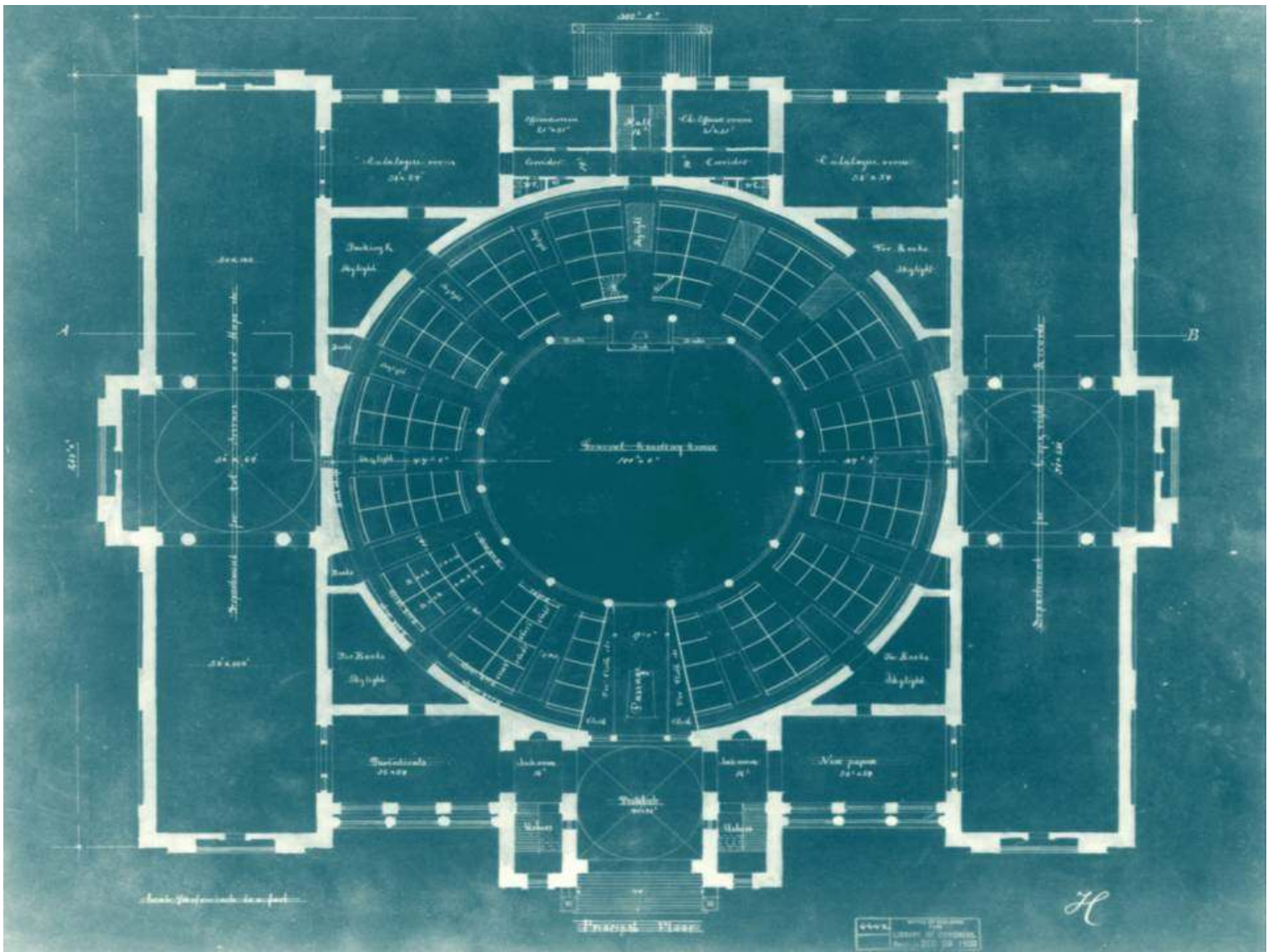
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Floor plan. Library of Congress design competition proposal no. 11 (1873).

Competition drawing showing library as plan.

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District of Columbia. Library of Congress. Thomas Jefferson Building.

Reading Room. Washington (DC): Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building.

Highsmith, Carol M. (1946-) (photographer) (1980-2006).

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Torch of Learning, cupola, and dome (exterior view). Washington (DC): Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building.

Highsmith, Carol M. (1946-) (photographer) (2007).

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District of Columbia. Library of Congress. Thomas Jefferson Building.

Exterior view. Bronze doors to the right of the central entrance representing Writing. Warner, Olin Levi (1844-1896) (sculptor). Washington (DC): Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building.

Highsmith, Carol M. (1946-) (photographer) (2007).
No known restrictions on publication.

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District of Columbia. Library of Congress. Thomas Jefferson Building.

Exterior view. Detail of bronze main entrance doors labelled Truth. Warner, Olin Levi (1844-1896) (sculptor). Washington (DC): Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building.

Highsmith, Carol M. (1946-) (photographer) (2007).
No known restrictions on publication.

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District of Columbia. Library of Congress. Thomas Jefferson Building.

Light of Truth (blue) panel in the Spectrum of Light ceiling mural that represents civilization. Gutherz, Carl (1844-1907) (artist). Washington (DC): House Members Room, Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building.

Highsmith, Carol M. (1946-) (photographer) (2007).
No known restrictions on publication.

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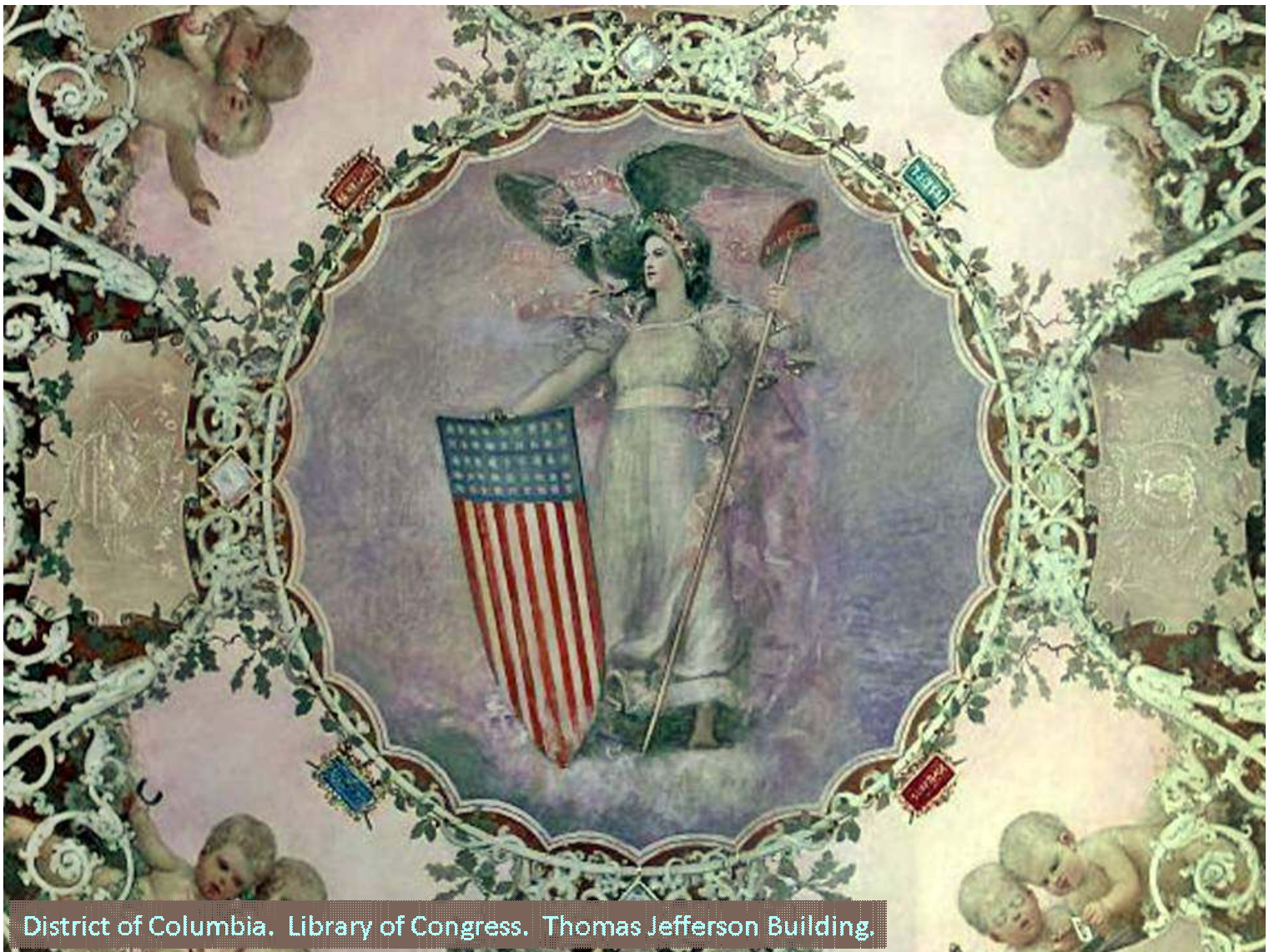


District of Columbia. Library of Congress. Thomas Jefferson Building.

Light of Research (green) panel in the Spectrum of Light ceiling mural that represents civilization. Guthertz, Carl (1844-1907) (artist). Washington (DC): House Members Room, Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building.

Highsmith, Carol M. (1946-) (photographer) (2007).
No known restrictions on publication.

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<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/highsm/02000/02056v.jpg>



District of Columbia. Library of Congress. Thomas Jefferson Building.

Light of State (violet) panel in the Spectrum of Light ceiling mural that represents civilization. Gutherz, Carl (1844-1907) (artist). Washington (DC): House Members Room, Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building.

Highsmith, Carol M. (1946-) (photographer) (2007).
No known restrictions on publication.

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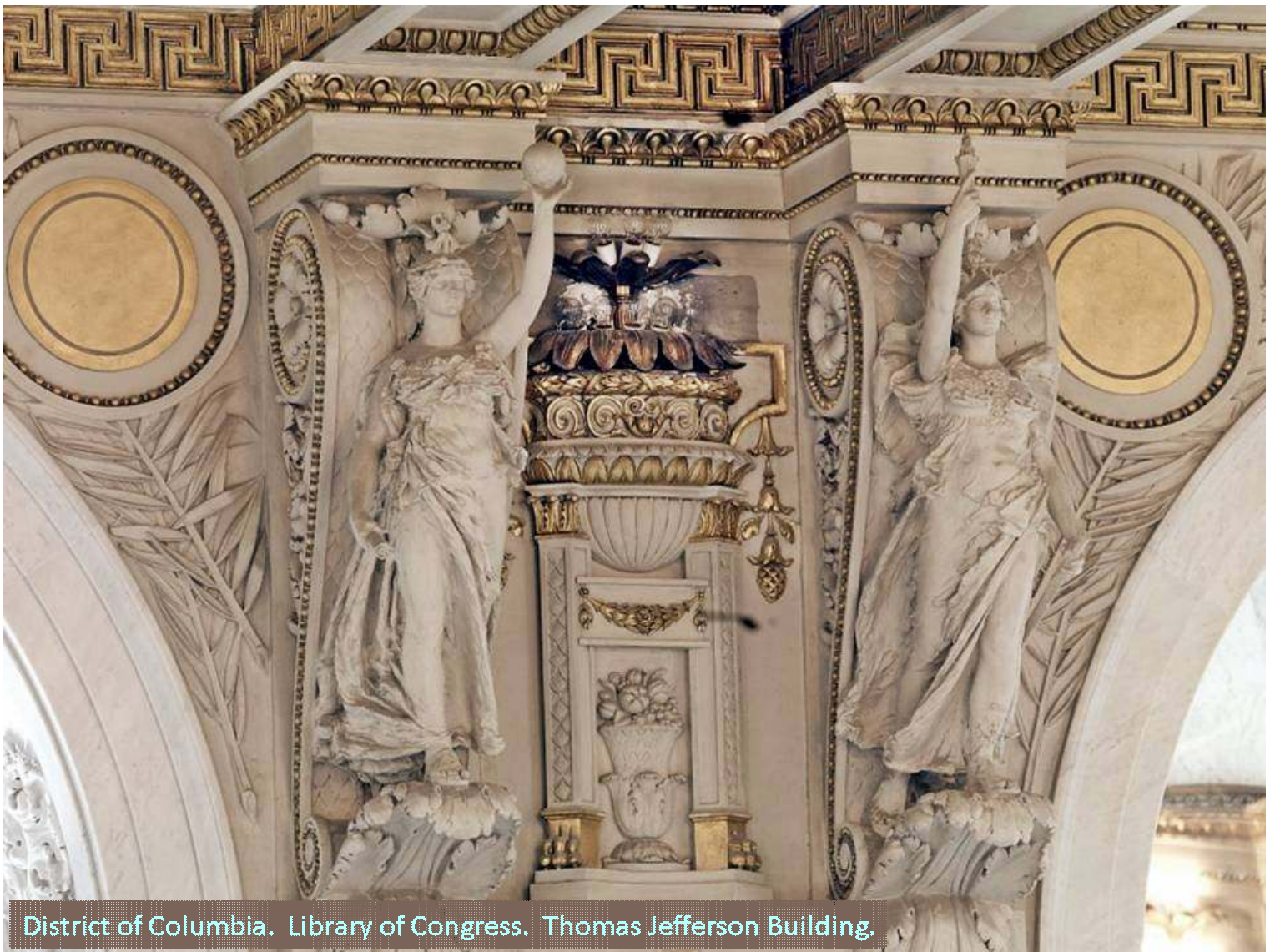


District of Columbia. Library of Congress. Thomas Jefferson Building.

Detail of stained glass window inside alcove. Washington (DC): Main Reading Room, Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building.

Highsmith, Carol M. (1946-) (photographer) (2007).
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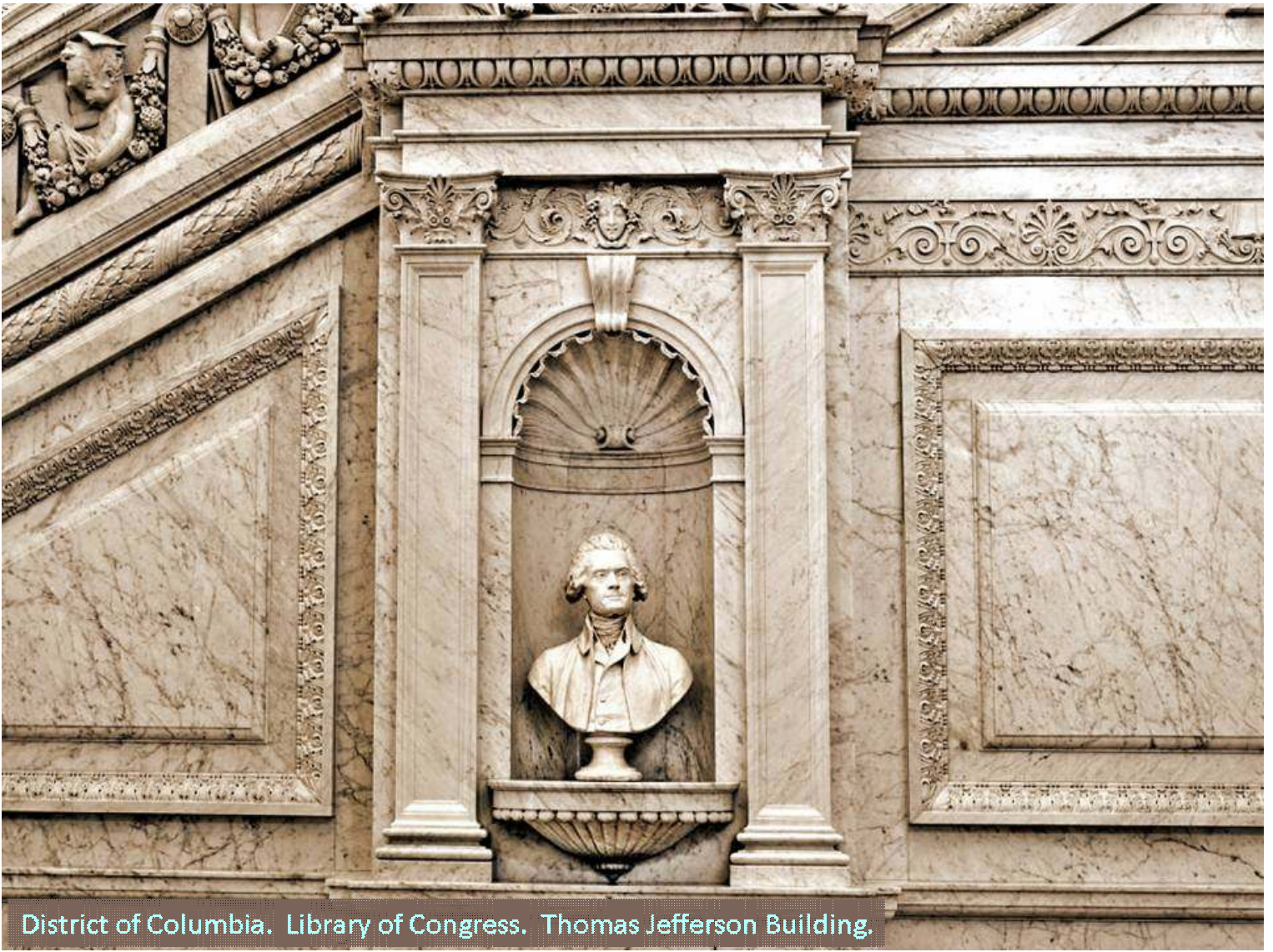


District of Columbia. Library of Congress. Thomas Jefferson Building.

Detail of paired sculptures of Minerva of Peace and Minerva of War. Warner, Olin Levi (1844-1896) (sculptor). Washington (DC): Great Hall, Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building.

Highsmith, Carol M. (1946-) (photographer) (2007).
No known restrictions on publication.

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District of Columbia. Library of Congress. Thomas Jefferson Building.

Bust of Thomas Jefferson. Washington (DC): Great Hall, Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building.

Houdon, Jean-Antoine (French) (1741-1828) (sculptor).
(MyLOC.gov Great Hall exhibit, 2008)

Highsmith, Carol M. (1946-) (photographer) (2007)
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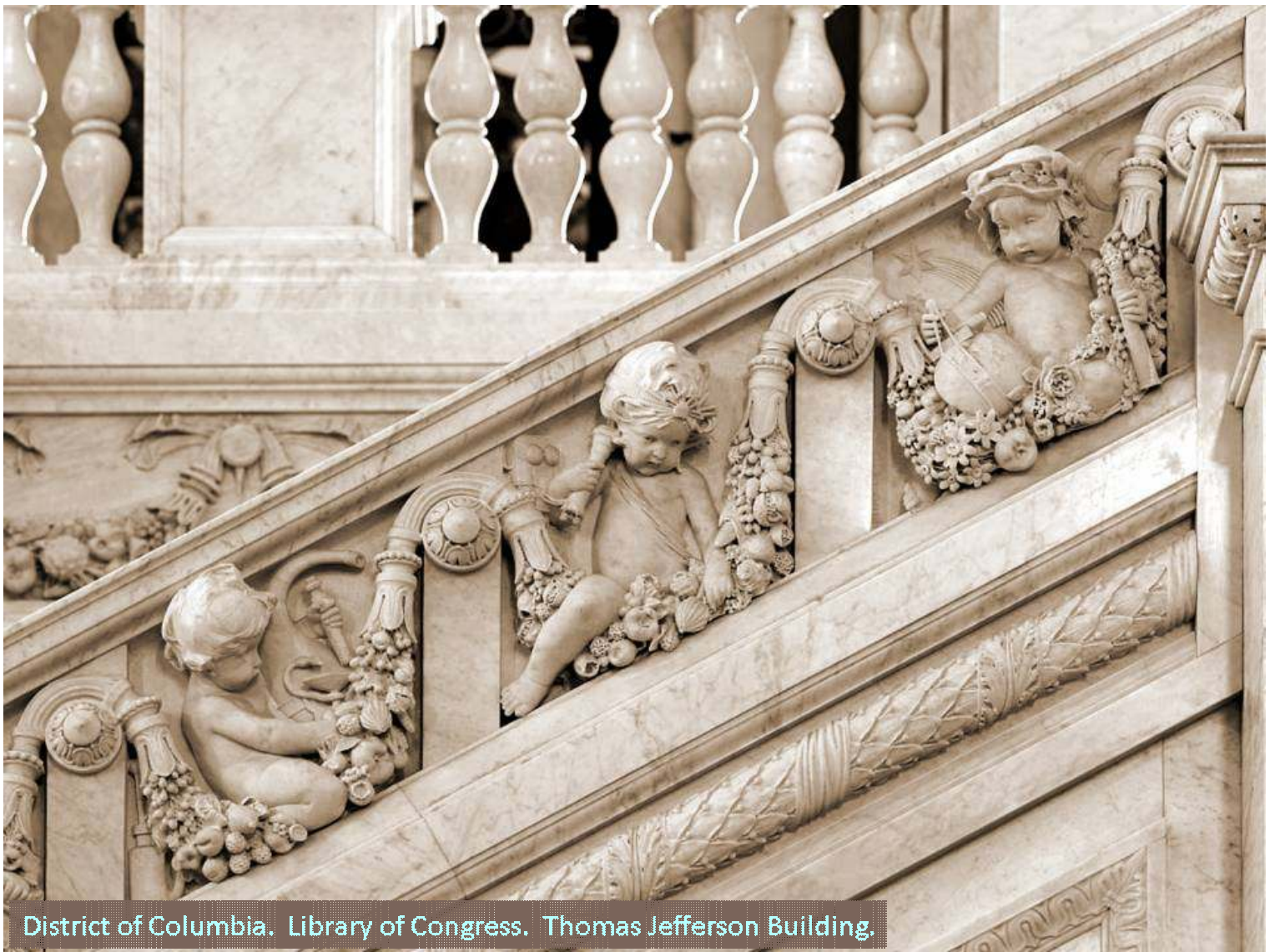
District of Columbia. Library of Congress. Thomas Jefferson Building.

View of grand staircase and bronze statue of female figure on newel post holding a torch of electric light, with bust of Thomas Jefferson at right. Washington (DC): Great Hall, Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building.

Exhibit caption: "Celebration of Electricity. The importance of electricity is celebrated throughout the Jefferson Building. A bust of Benjamin Franklin is placed outside the central window of the Jefferson Building. Franklin was not only a statesman but also a scientist who made important discoveries about electricity. When the building was completed in 1897, the United States was eager to celebrate many American inventions made practicable by scientific advances relating to electricity. These include the telegraph, the telephone, electric motors and lighting devices, and the elevator. The bare light bulbs throughout the building show how important the introduction of electric light was to America and this building." (Source: MyLOC.gov Great Hall exhibit, 2008)

Highsmith, Carol M. (1946-) (photographer) (2007)
No known restrictions on publication.

Reproduction # LC-DIG-highsm-01961 (original digital file)
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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2007684261/>
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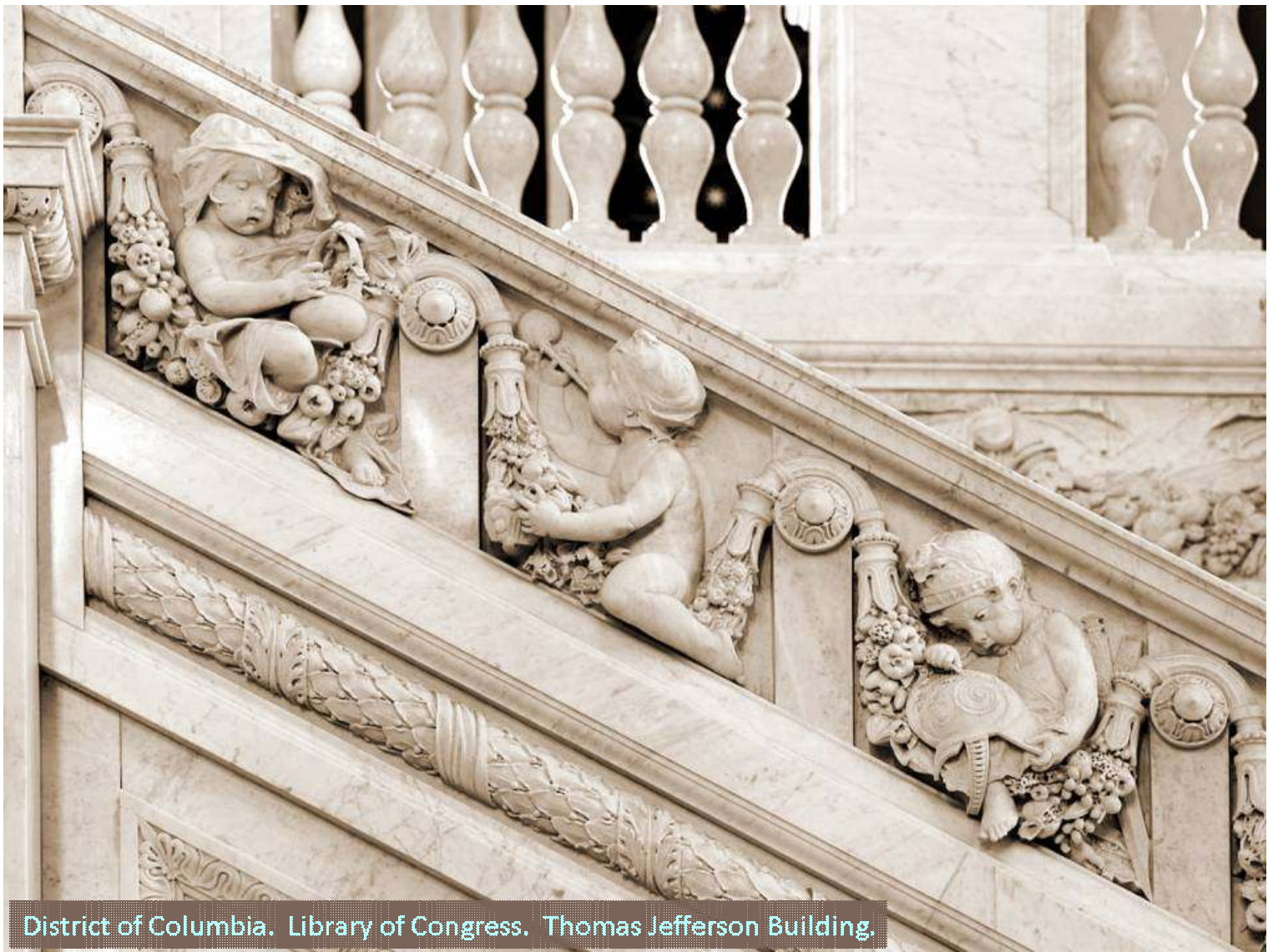
District of Columbia. Library of Congress. Thomas Jefferson Building.

Detail of putti (physician, electrician, and astronomer) on the grand staircase. Martiny, Philip (1858-1927) (sculptor). Washington (DC): Great Hall, Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building.

Photo shows "A Physician, grinding drugs in a mortar, with a distilling vessel beside him, and the serpent sacred to medicine; an Electrician, with a star of electric rays shining on his brow and a telephone receiver at his ear; an Astronomer, with a telescope and a globe, encircled by the signs of the zodiac that he is measuring by the aid of a pair of compasses.(Source: MyLOC.gov Great Hall exhibit, 2008)

Highsmith, Carol M. (1946-) (photographer) (2007).
No known restrictions on publication.

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<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pp.highsm>
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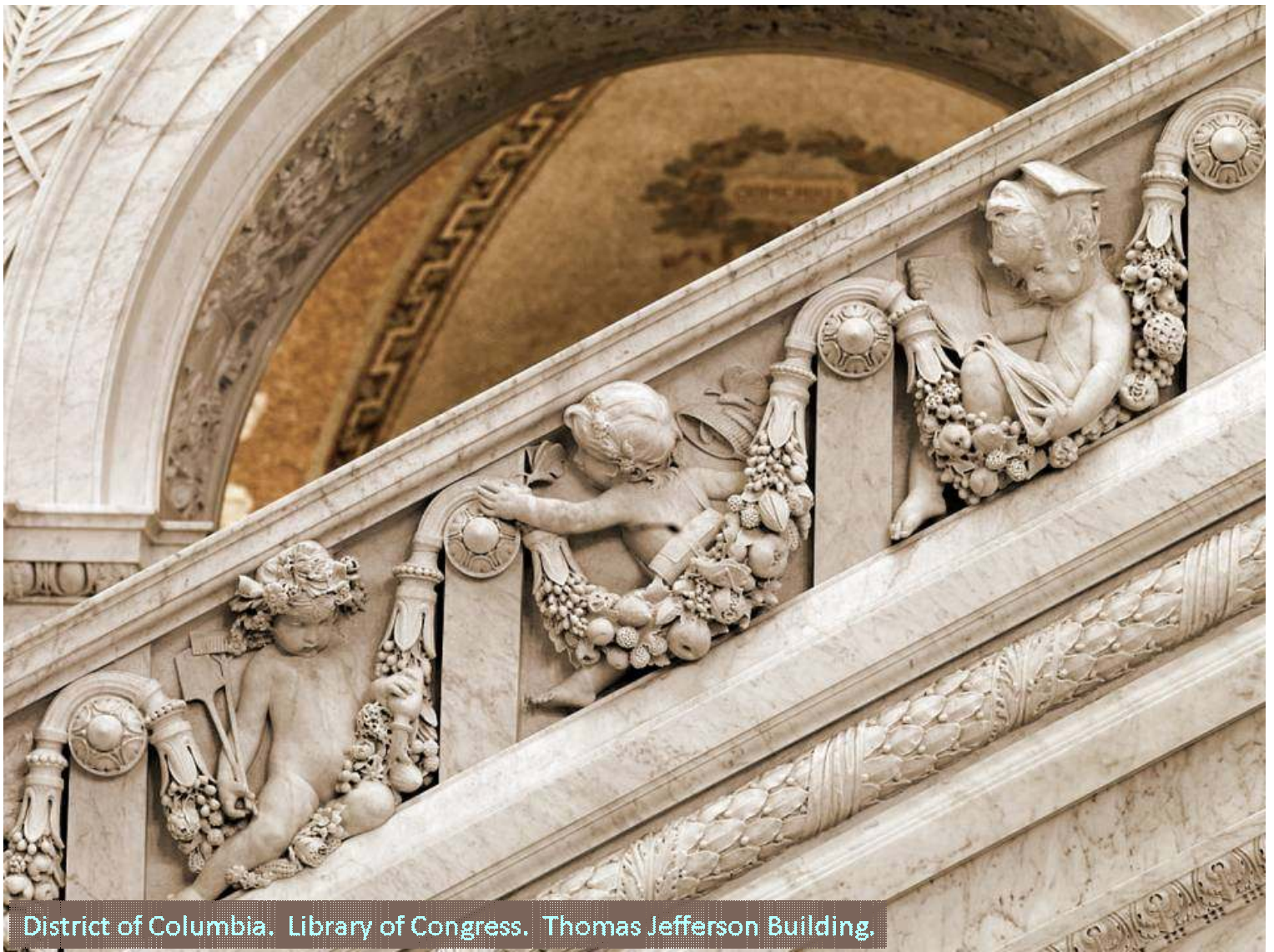
District of Columbia. Library of Congress. Thomas Jefferson Building.

Detail of putti (cook, chemist, and Mars) on the Grand staircase. Martiny, Philip (1858-1927) (sculptor). Washington (DC): Great Hall, Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building.

Photo shows three putti : a cook with a pot smoking hot from the fire; a chemist with a blowpipe; and a little Mars, polishing a helmet. (Source: Cole and Reed, Library of Congress, 1997)

Highsmith, Carol M. (1946-) (photographer) (2007).
No known restrictions on publication.

Reproduction # LC-DIG-highsm-01985 (original digital file)
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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2007684285/>
<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/highsm/01900/01985v.jpg>



District of Columbia. Library of Congress. Thomas Jefferson Building.

Detail of putti (gardener, entomologist, and student) on Grand staircase. Martiny, Philip (1858-1927) (sculptor). Washington (DC): Great Hall, Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building.

Photo shows putti on the north side of the staircase: "A Gardner, with spade and rake. An Entomologist, with a specimen box slung over his shoulder, running to catch a butterfly in his net. A Student, with a book in his hand and a mortar board on his head." (Source: MyLOC.gov Great Hall exhibit, 2008)

Highsmith, Carol M. (1946-) (photographer) (2007).
No known restrictions on publication.

Reproduction # LC-DIG-highsm-01981 (original digital file)
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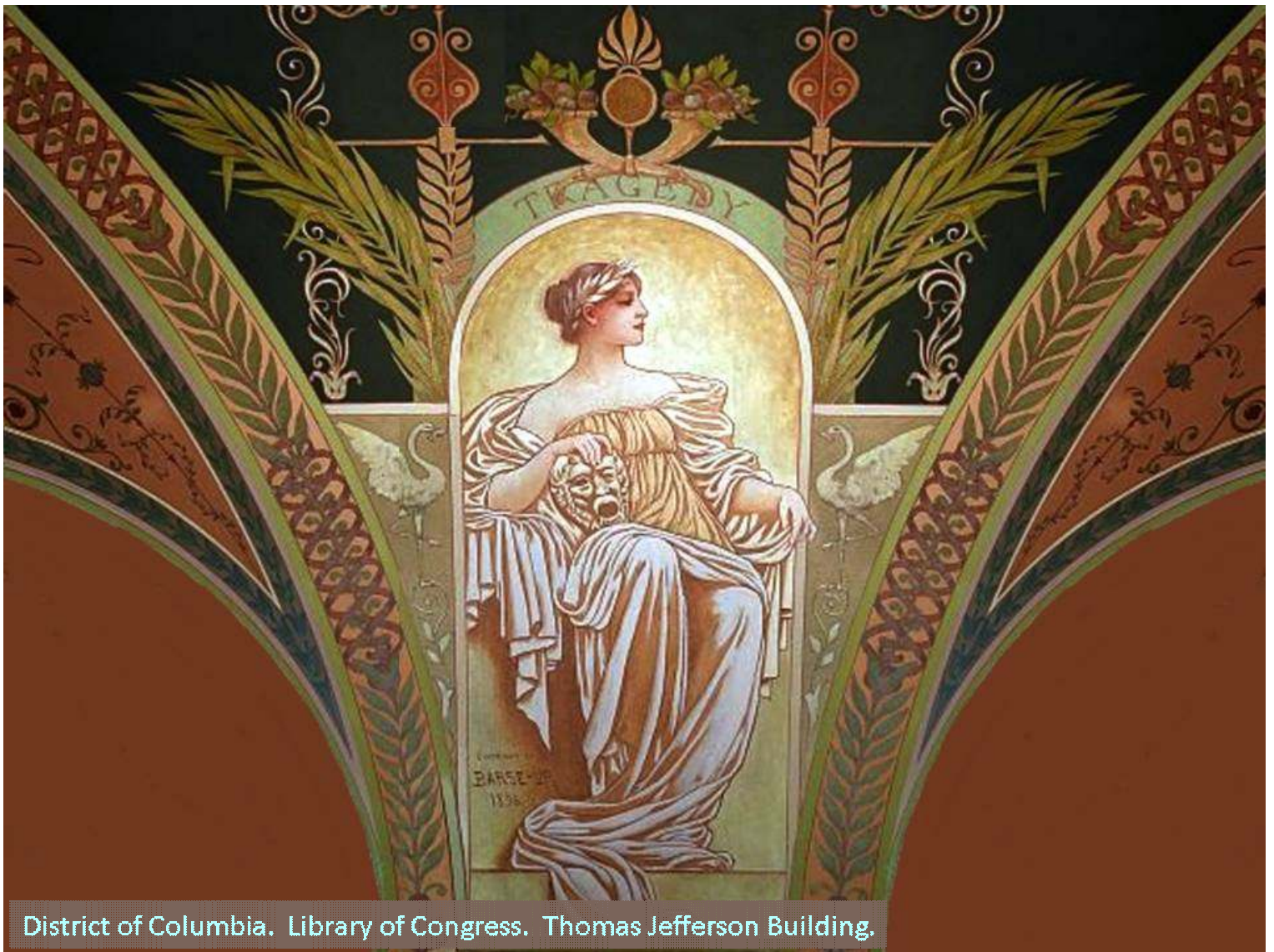


District of Columbia. Library of Congress. Thomas Jefferson Building.

Light of Excellence (orange) panel in the Spectrum of Light ceiling mural. Gutherz, Carl (1844-1907) (artist). Washington (DC): House Members Room, Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building.

Highsmith, Carol M. (1946-) (photographer) (2010 March 12).
No known restrictions on publication.

Reproduction # LC-DIG-highsm-11764 (original digital file)
Call # LC-DIG-highsm- 11764 (ONLINE) [P&P]
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Gift; Carol M. Highsmith 2010; (DLC/PP-2002:038)
<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2011647697/>
<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/highsm/11700/11764v.jpg>



District of Columbia. Library of Congress. Thomas Jefferson Building.

Mural depicting Tragedy in the Literature series. Barse, George Randolph (1861-1938) (artist). Washington (DC): Second Floor, East Corridor, Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building.

Highsmith, Carol M. (1946-) (photographer) (2007).
No known restrictions on publication.

Reproduction # LC-DIG-highsm-01754 (original digital file)
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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2007684654/>
<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/highsm/01700/01754v.jpg>



District of Columbia. Library of Congress. Thomas Jefferson Building.

Family mural in lunette from the Family and Education series. Pearce, Charles Sprague (1851-1914) (artist). Washington (DC): North Corridor, Great Hall, Library of Congress.

Highsmith, Carol M. (1946-) (photographer) (2007).
No known restrictions on publication.

Reproduction # LC-DIG-highsm-02032 (original digital file)
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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2007684332/>
<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/highsm/02000/02032v.jpg>



Winter, Ezra (artist). Highsmith, Carol M. (born 1946) (photographer). Mural with three generations. North Reading Room. Library of Congress John Adams Building, Washington, D.C. (2007).

No known restrictions on publication.

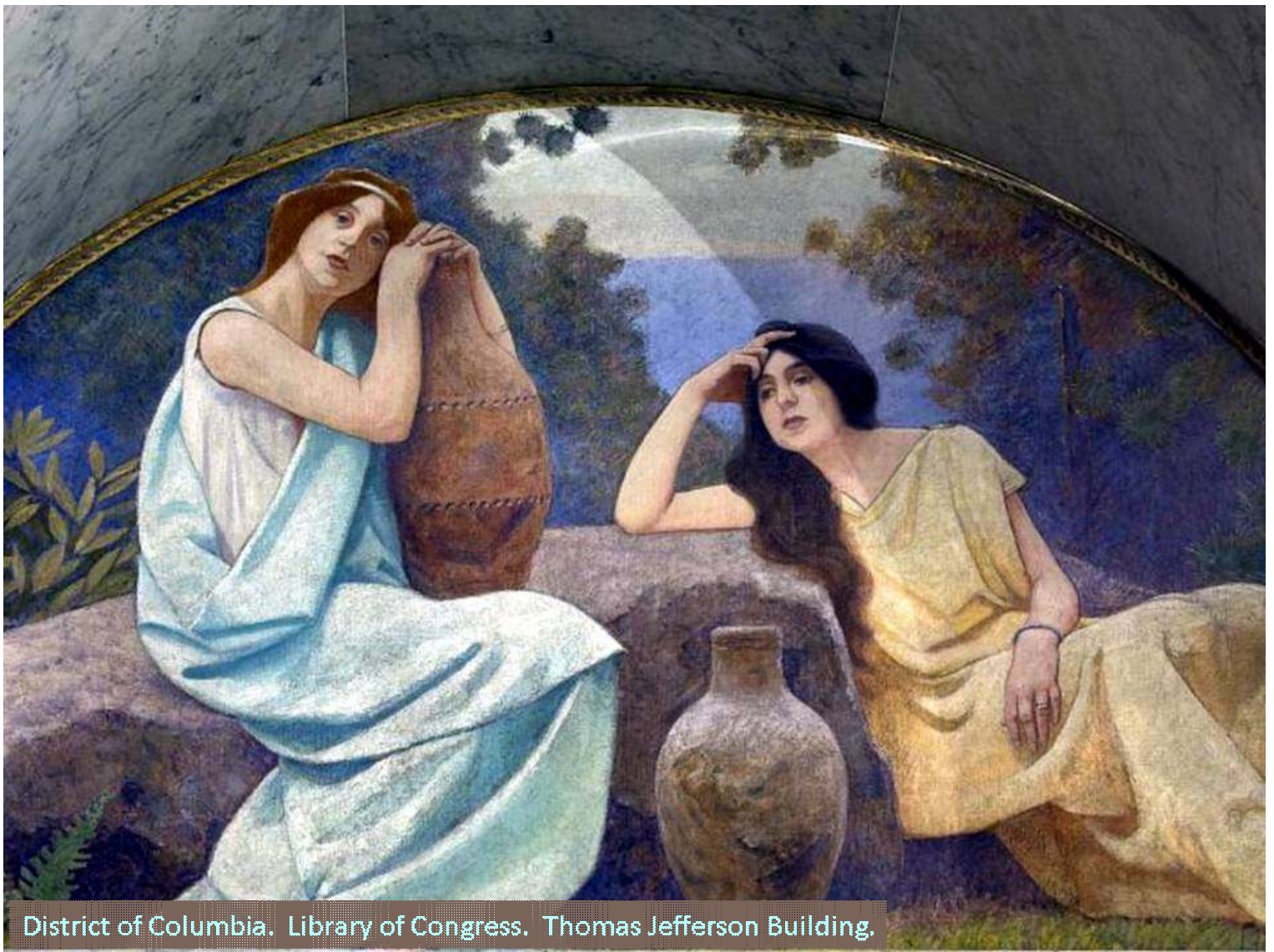
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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2007687054/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/highsm/02700/02754v.jpg>



District of Columbia. Library of Congress. Thomas Jefferson Building.

Pearce, Charles Sprague (1851-1914) (artist). "Rest" mural in lunette from the Family and Education series, main corridor, Great Hall. Washington (DC): Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building.

Highsmith, Carol M., 1946-, photographer

No known restrictions on publication.

Reproduction # LC-DIG-highsm-03411 (original digital file)

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www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2008675539/

lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/highsm/03400/03411v.jpg



Simmons, Edward (1852-1931) (artist). Mural depicting the muse Melpomene (Tragedy). Library of Congress, Washington, DC. Detroit (MI): Detroit Photographic Company (copyright 1901).

No known restrictions on publication.

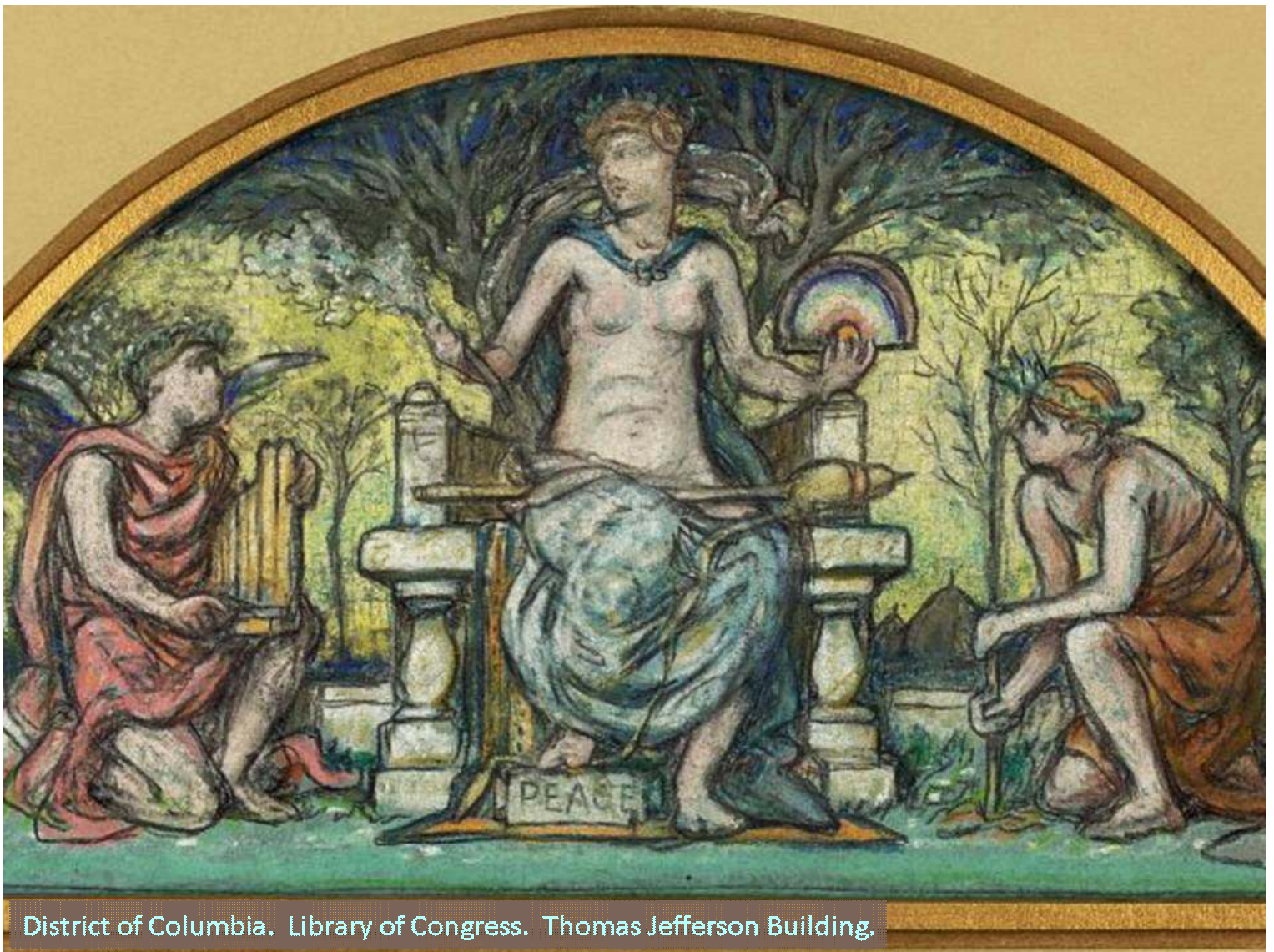
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www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2008679550/

lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/ppmsca/18100/18150v.jpg



District of Columbia. Library of Congress. Thomas Jefferson Building.

Vedder, Elihu (1836-1923) (artist) (1895). Study for Peace and prosperity panel.

For mural titled The Government, located at entrance to the main reading room of Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building, Washington (DC).

No known restrictions on publication

Reproduction # LC-DIG-ppmsca-22973 (digital file from original item) LC-USZ62-102006 (b&w film copy neg.)

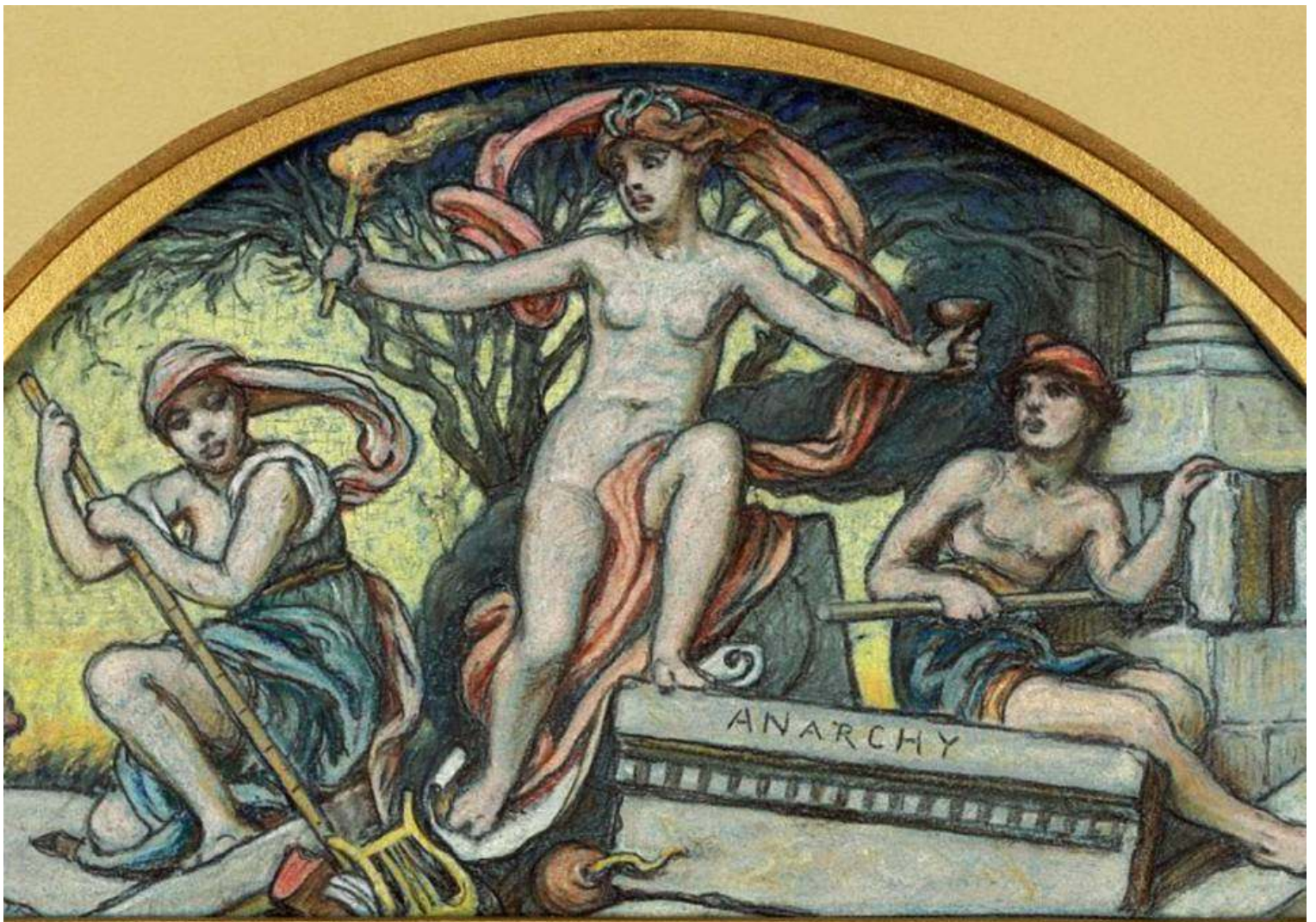
Call # DRWG/US - Vedder, no. 20 (A size) [P&P]

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

Notes: Purchase ; 1979 ; (DLC/PP-1979:236).

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2004661968/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/ppmsca/22900/22973v.jpg>



District of Columbia. Library of Congress. Thomas Jefferson Building.

Vedder, Elihu (1836-1923) (artist) (1895). Study for panel of mural titled Anarchy.

For mural titled The Government, located at entrance to the main reading room of Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building, Washington (DC). Semi-circular panel showing two women and one man, partially nude or draped in classical garb and holding tools of destruction amid ruins. No known restrictions on publication

Reproduction # LC-DIG-ppmsca-22974 (digital file from original item)
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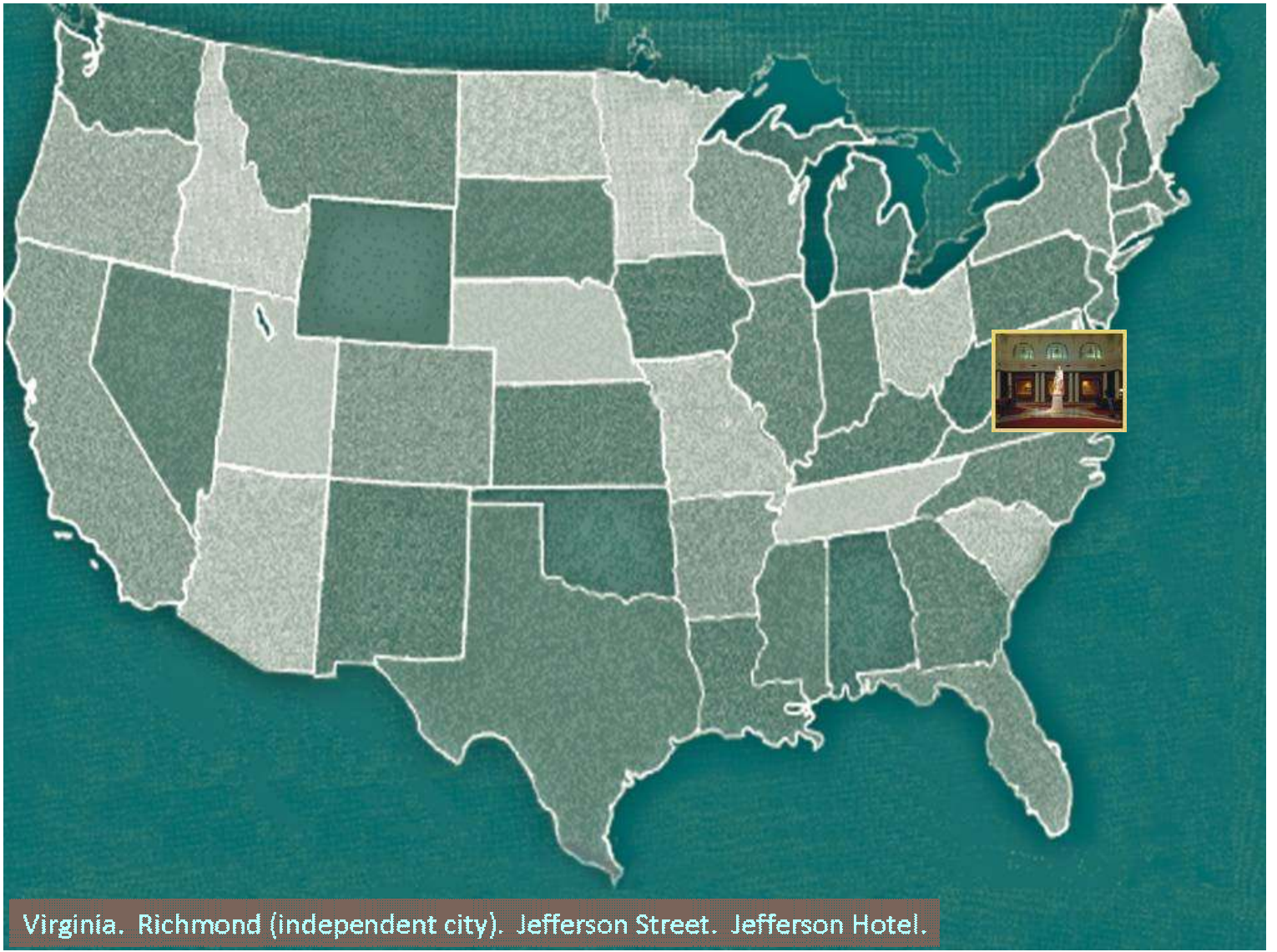


District of Columbia. Library of Congress. Thomas Jefferson Building.

Detail of Blasfield's mural in dome collar showing Egypt's contribution of Written Records. Blasfield, Edwin Howland (1848-1936) (artist). Washington (DC): Main Reading Room, Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building.

Highsmith, Carol M. (1946-) (photographer) (2007).
No known restrictions on publication.

Reproduction # LC-DIG-highsm-02072 (original digital file)
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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2007684372/>
<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/highsm/02000/02072v.jpg>



Virginia. Richmond (independent city). Jefferson Street. Jefferson Hotel.



Virginia. Richmond (independent city). Jefferson Street. Jefferson Hotel.

Jefferson Hotel. Main, Jefferson, Franklin & Adams Streets, Richmond, Independent City (VA). HABS VA-840 (creator/ photographer)

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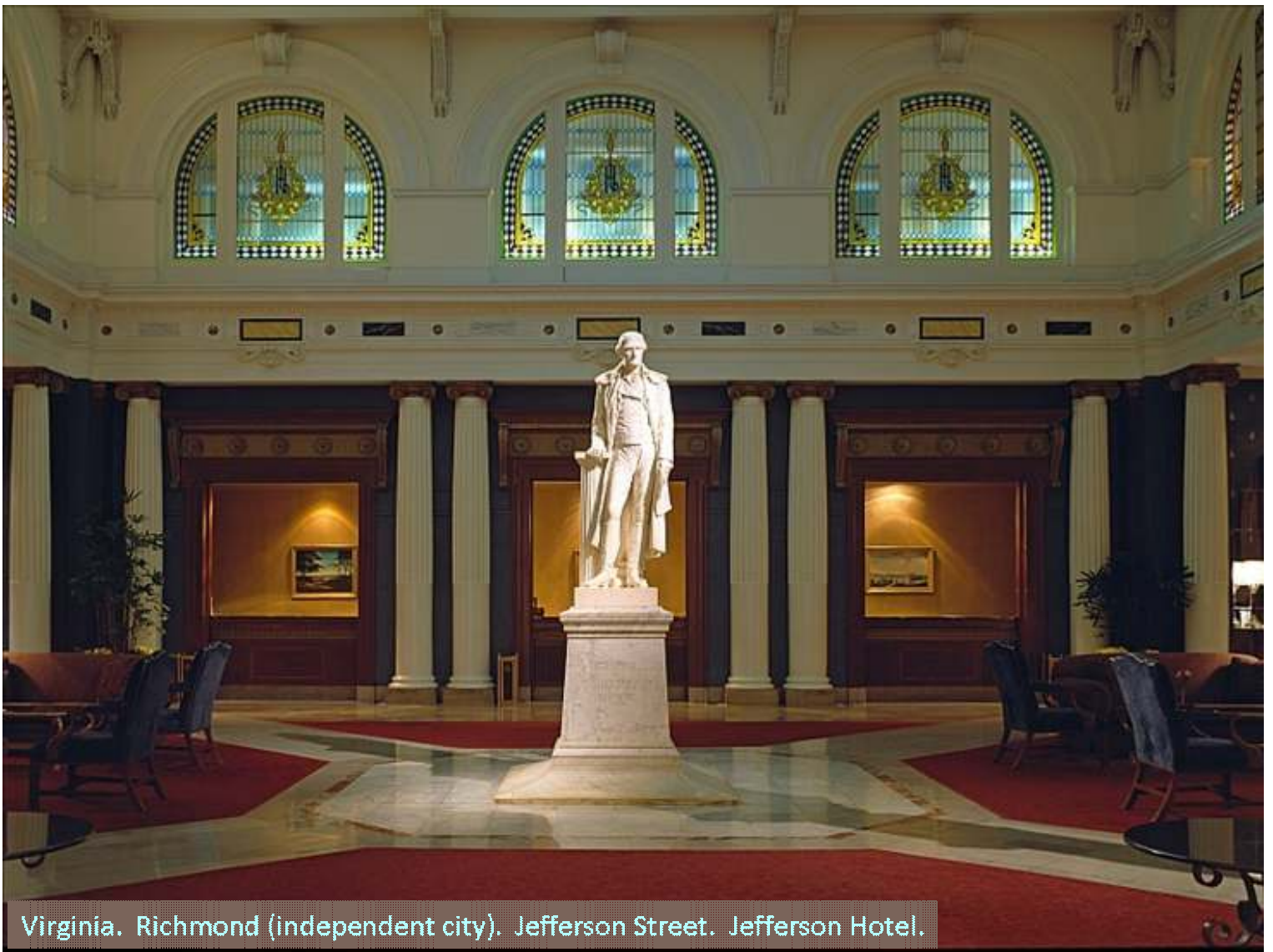
Call # HABS VA,44-RICH,90—2

Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record/Historic American Landscapes Survey

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/va0559.photos.162726p/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/va/va0500/va0559/photos/162726pv.jpg>



Virginia. Richmond (independent city). Jefferson Street. Jefferson Hotel.

Statue of Thomas Jefferson. Richmond (VA): lobby, historic Jefferson Hotel.

Highsmith, Carol M. (1946-) (photographer) (between 1980-2006)

No known restrictions on publication.

Reproduction # LC-DIG-highsm-13078 (digital file from original) LC-HS503-1818 (color film transparency)

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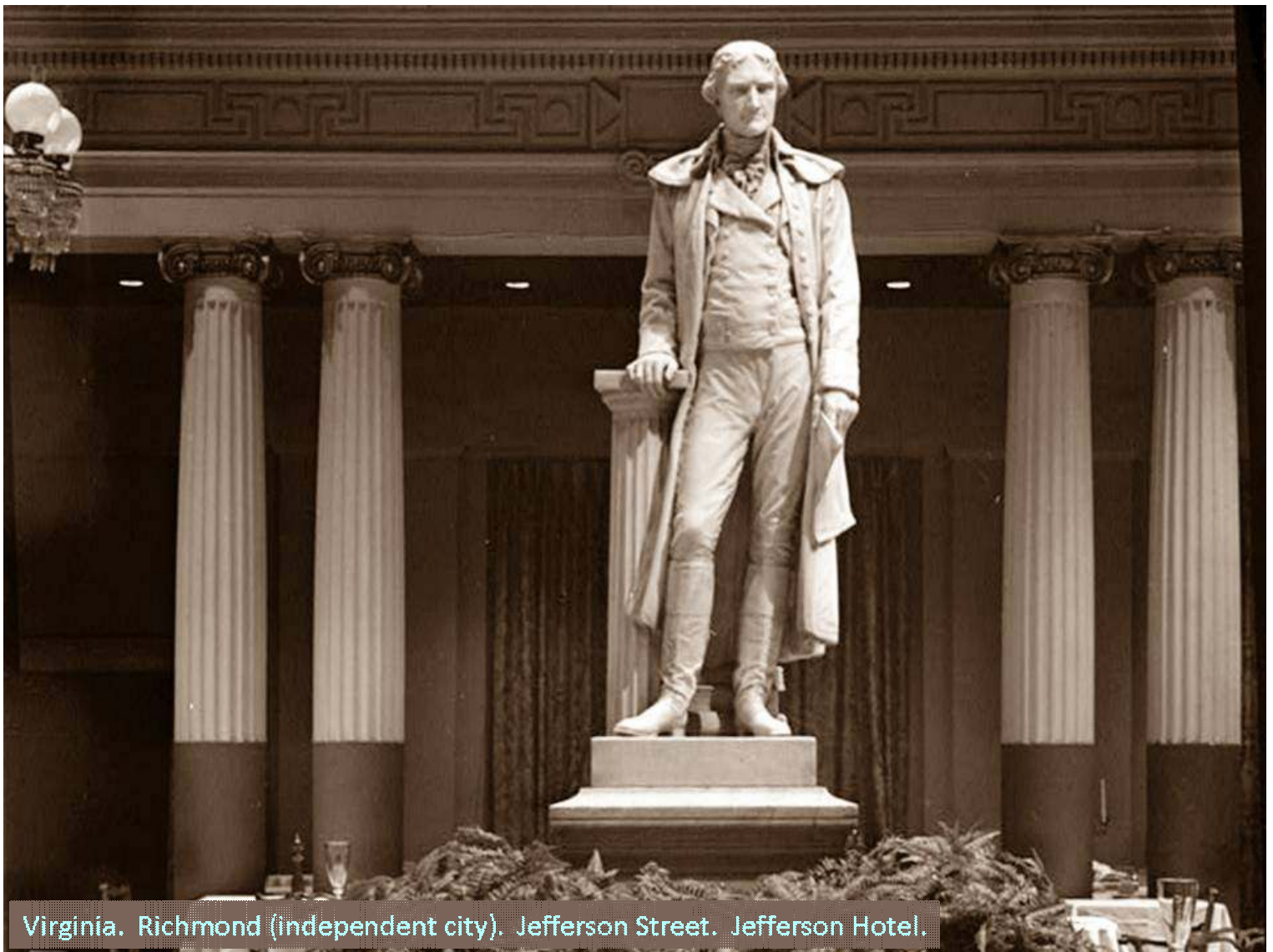
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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2011631272/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/highsm/13000/13078v.jpg>



Virginia. Richmond (independent city). Jefferson Street. Jefferson Hotel.

Jefferson Hotel, Main, Jefferson, Franklin & Adams Streets, Richmond, Independent City, VA. Historic American Buildings Survey, creator.
Survey # HABS VA-840

The Jefferson Hotel is one of the nation's outstanding examples of late-nineteenth century eclectic architecture and was designed by the well-known firm of Carrere and Hastings, architects of the Ponce De Leon Hotel in St. Augustine, Florida. In many ways it fulfilled the command of its patron, Major Lewis Ginter, the the architects to provide Richmond with the finest hotel in America. Aside from its architectural merit, the hotel as originally completed contained many advanced technological devices such as service telephones, complete electrical lighting, complete central steam-heating, and both hot and cold running water for each of its 342 guest rooms. It should be noted that among the fine appointments still contained in the building are an exceptional collection of late-nineteenth century academic paintings as well as the famous life-size marble statue of Thomas Jefferson by Richmond sculptor Edward V. Valentine. The planning and circulation of the hotel were well thought out to serve the hotel's various functions. There were three principal entrances: the Franklin Street entrance, known as the "Ladies Entrance," for those attending social functions; the covered side entrance used by carriages; and the Main Street entrance quite properly meant for businessmen. The Carrere and Hastings-designed public rooms in the upper or north end, now part of the private Rotunda Club, survive generally intact and display a diverse range of styles.
Building/structure dates: 1895 Initial Construction, 1901 Subsequent Work

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Reproduction # HABS VA,44-RICH,90--13

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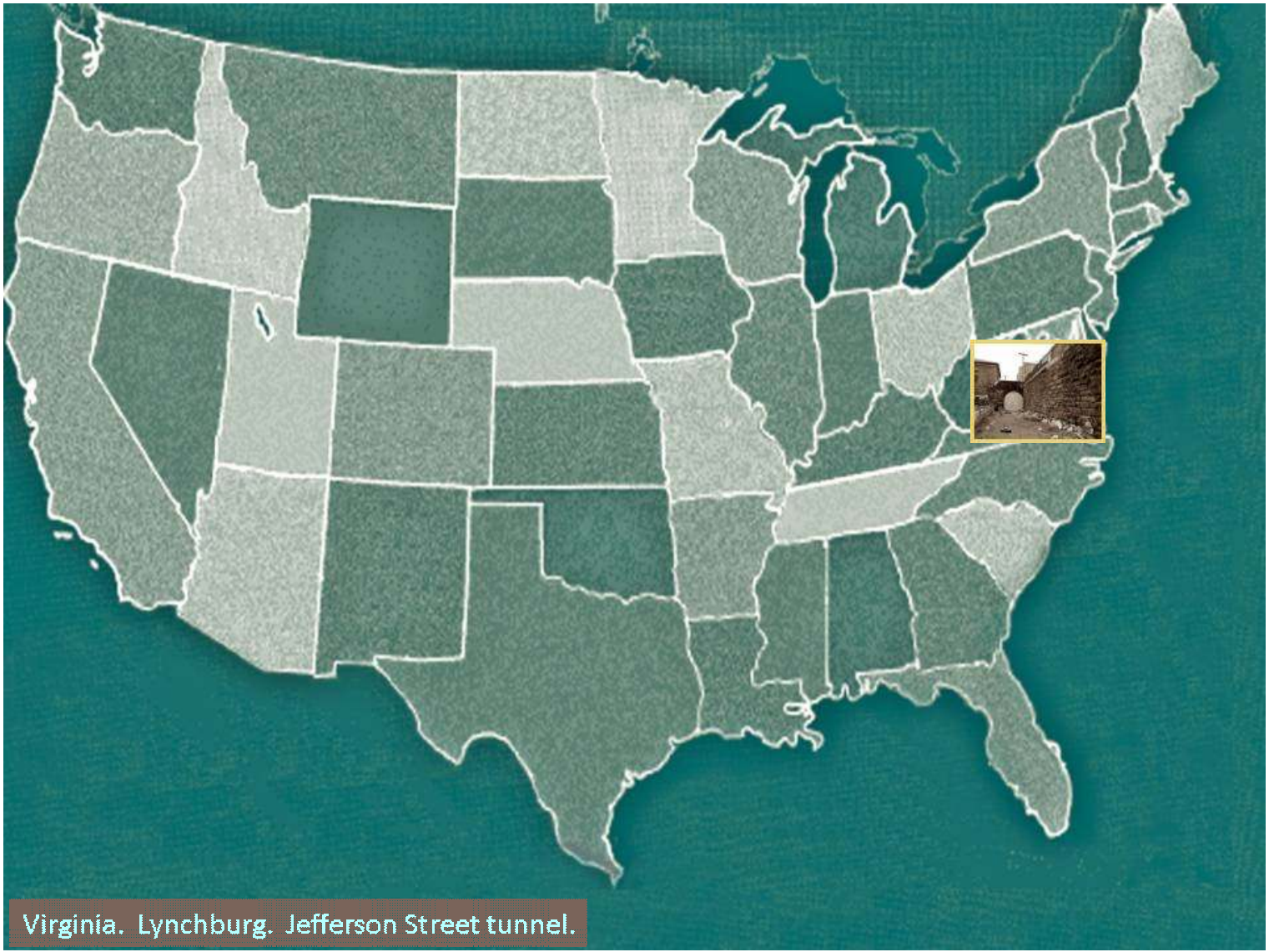
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Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record/Historic American Landscapes Survey

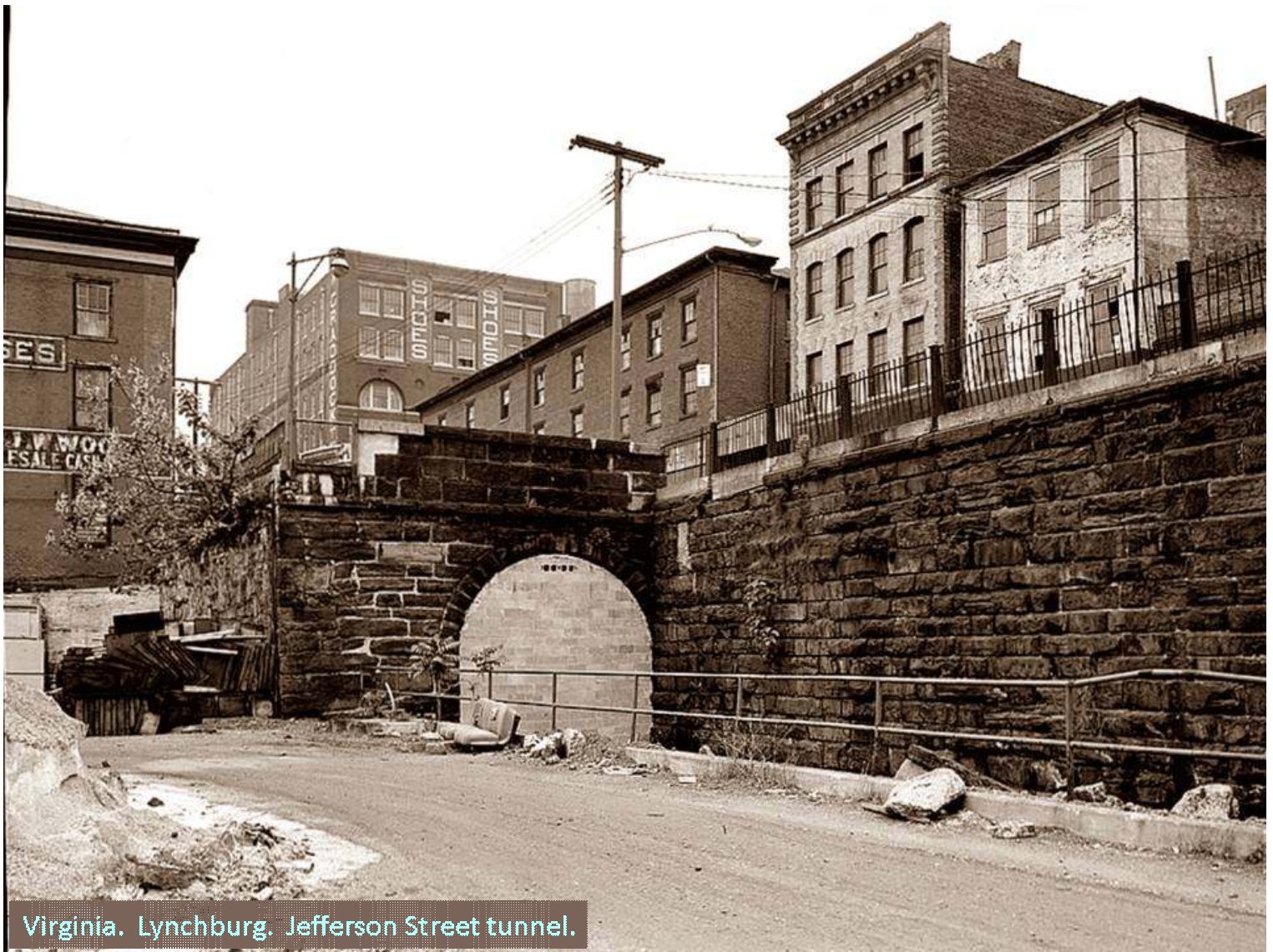
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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/va0559/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/va/va0500/va0559/photos/162737pv.jpg>



Virginia. Lynchburg. Jefferson Street tunnel.



Virginia. Lynchburg. Jefferson Street tunnel.

Jefferson Street Tunnel. Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad; Norfolk & Western Railway main line. Lynchburg (VA). Photo 1 of 3. HAER VA-9 / Jack E. Boucher (creator/ photographer) (1971 April)

Early rough cut stone railroad tunnel built approx. 1870 or earlier.

No known restrictions on images made by the U.S. Government; images copied from other sources may be restricted.

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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/va0750.photos.160061p/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/va/va0700/va0750/photos/160061pv.jpg>



Virginia. Lynchburg. Jefferson Street tunnel.

Jefferson Street Tunnel. Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad; Norfolk & Western Railway main line. Lynchburg (VA). Photo 2 of 3, general view of portal. HAER VA-9 / Jack E. Boucher (creator/ photographer) (1971 April)

Early rough cut stone railroad tunnel built approx. 1870 or earlier.

No known restrictions on images made by the U.S. Government; images copied from other sources may be restricted.

Reproduction # HAER VA,16-LYNBU,10--2

Call # HAER VA,16-LYNBU,10--2

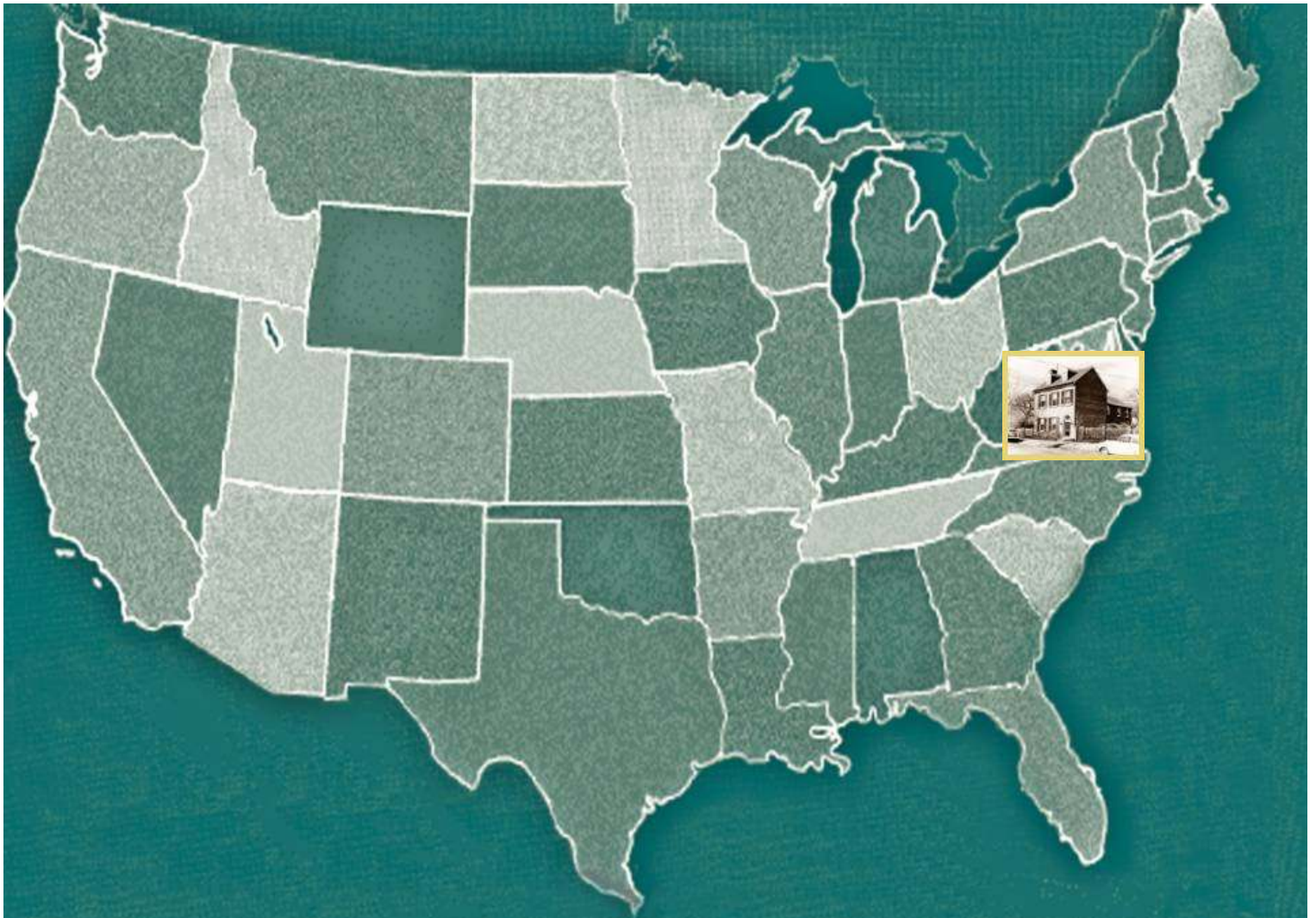
Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record/Historic American Landscapes Survey

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/va0750/>

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/va0750.photos.160062p/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/va/va0700/va0750/photos/160062pv.jpg>



Virginia. Alexandria (independent city). Jefferson Street.



Virginia. Alexandria (independent city). Jefferson Street.

House. 215 Jefferson Street, Alexandria, Independent City (VA). Photo 1 of 2, main façade and side façade. HABS VA-1052 (creator/ photographer) (after 1933).

National Register of Historic Places # 66000928
Jefferson Street Area survey.

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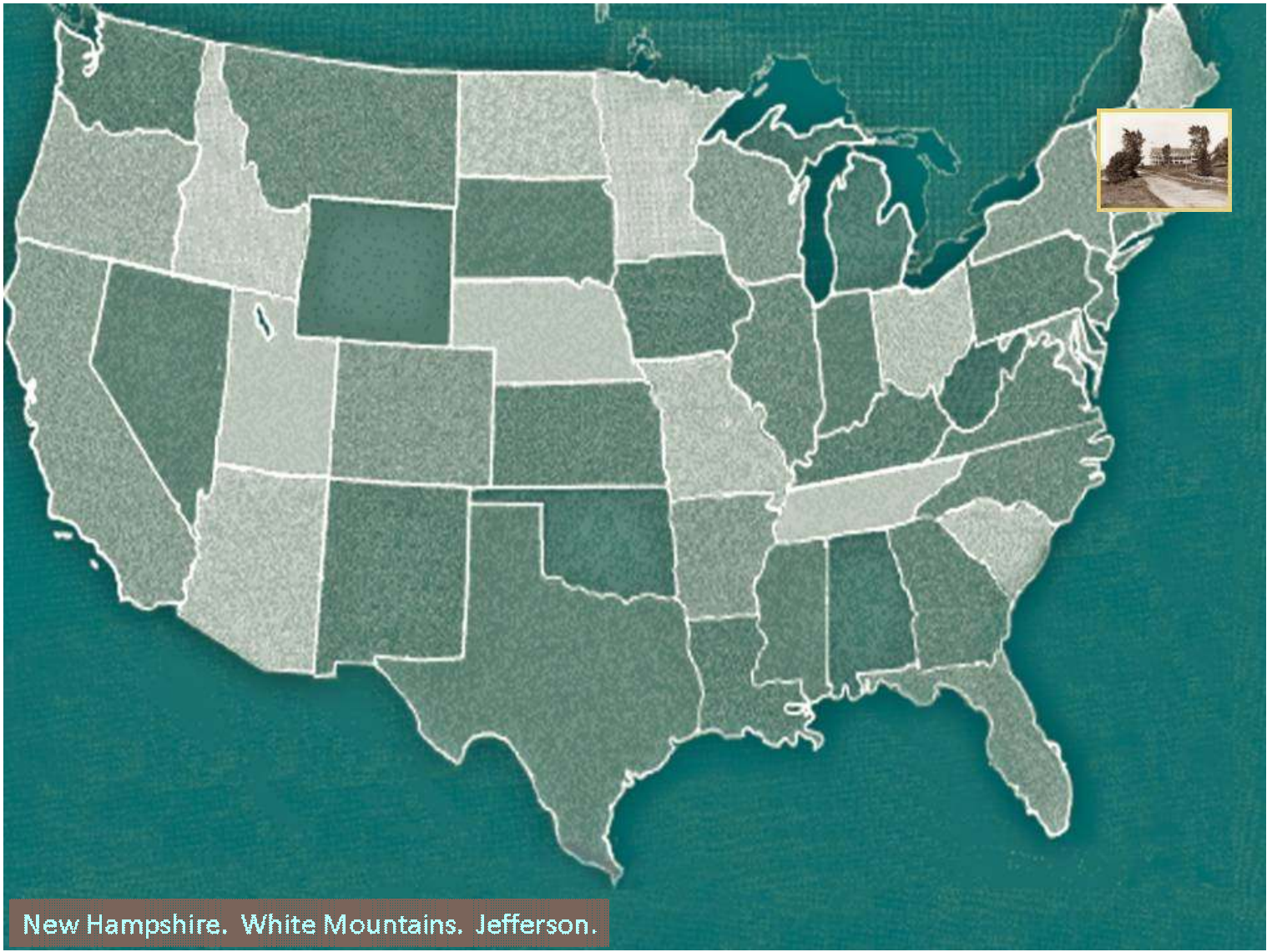
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<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/va/va1000/va1047/photos/164397pv.jpg>



New Hampshire. White Mountains. Jefferson.



Approach to the Waumbek, Jefferson, White Mountains (New Hampshire). Detroit (MI): Detroit Publishing Co. (between 1890-1901).

Detroit Publishing Co. # 012646.

Detroit #321 on negative.

Detroit catalogue J (1901)

Reproduction # LC-D4-12646 (b&w glass neg.)

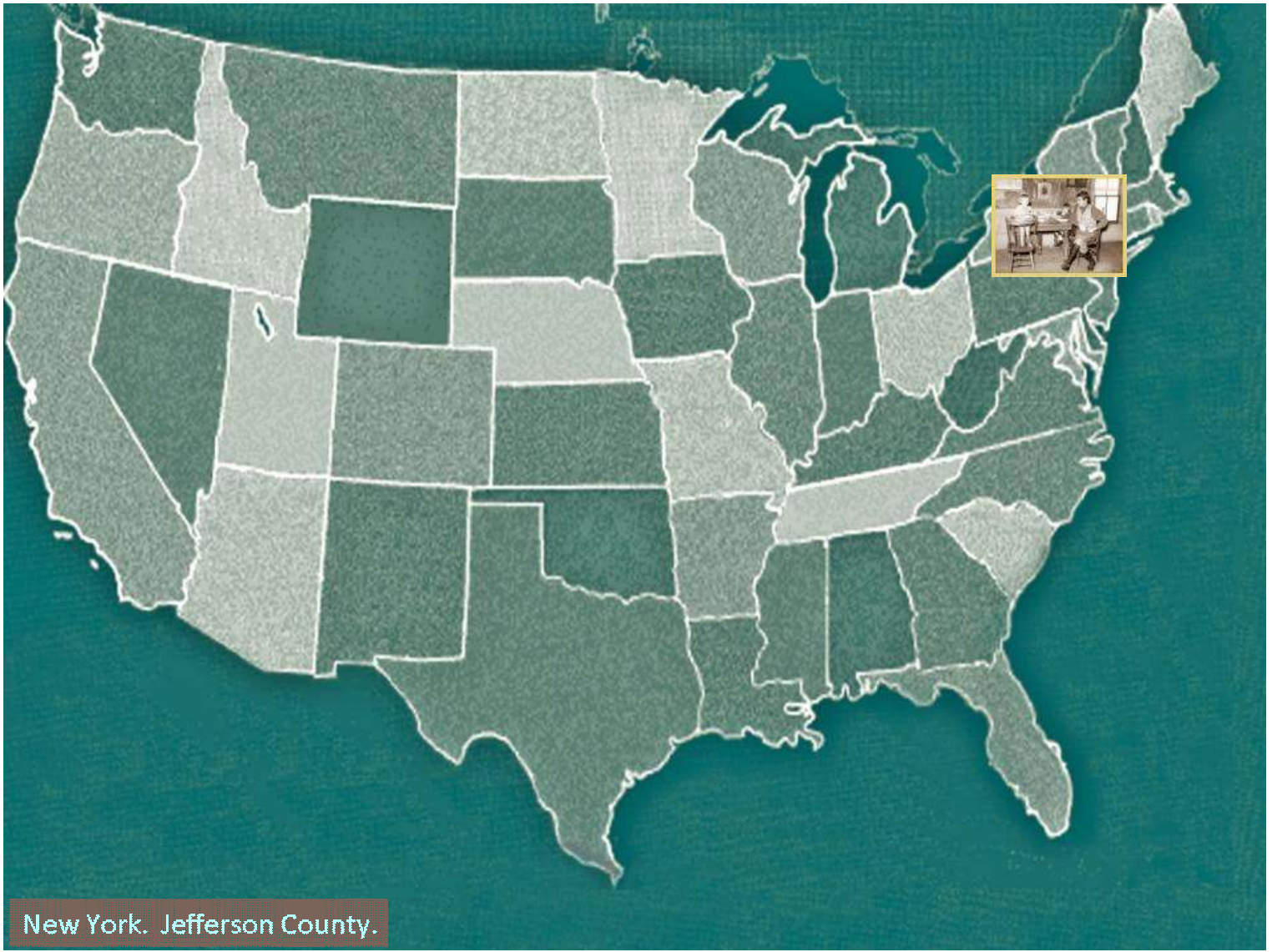
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Gift; State Historical Society of Colorado; 1949.

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/det1994007944/PP/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/det/4a00000/4a08000/4a08100/4a08157v.jpg>



New York. Jefferson County.



Manure and straw placed around foundation of house for warmth. Jefferson County (NY). Rothstein, Arthur (1915-1985) (photographer) (1937 December)

No known restrictions.

Reproduction # LC-USF34-026151-D (b&w film nitrate neg.)

Call # LC-USF34- 026151-D [P&P]

Other # D 4166

Film copy on SIS roll 29, frame 385.

Farm Security Administration/Office of War Information Black-and-White Negatives

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, DC 20540 USA

Transfer; United States. Office of War Information. Overseas Picture Division. Washington Division; 1944.

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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/fsa2000007593/PP/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/fsa/8b36000/8b36200/8b36256v.jpg>



New York. Jefferson County.

William Gurderman and children. Jefferson County (NY). Rothstein, Arthur (1915-1985) (photographer) (1937 December)

No known restrictions.

Reproduction # LC-USF34-026145-D (b&w film nitrate neg.)

Call # LC-USF34- 026145-D [P&P]

Other # D 3612

LOT 1301 (Location of corresponding print).

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Farm Security Administration/Office of War Information Black-and-White Negatives

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, DC 20540 USA

Transfer; United States. Office of War Information. Overseas Picture Division. Washington Division; 1944.

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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/fsa2000007587/PP/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/fsa/8b36000/8b36200/8b36250v.jpg>



William Gurderman in front of barn on his submarginal farm. Jefferson County (NY). Rothstein, Arthur (1915-1985) (photographer) (1937 December)

No known restrictions.

Reproduction # LC-USF34-026148-D (b&w film nitrate neg.)

Call # LC-USF34- 026148-D [P&P]

Other # D 329144

LOT 1301 (Location of corresponding print).

Film copy on SIS roll 29, frame 382.

Farm Security Administration/Office of War Information Black-and-White Negatives

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, DC 20540 USA

Transfer; United States. Office of War Information. Overseas Picture Division. Washington Division; 1944.

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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/fsa2000007590/PP/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/fsa/8b36000/8b36200/8b36253v.jpg>



New York. Jefferson County.

Delano, Jack (photographer) (1941 August). The family of Almond Drake on moving day. They are moving out of the Pine Camp expansion area to a new farm in Adams, New York.

No known restrictions.

Reproduction # LC-USF34-045355-D (b&w film neg.)

Call # LC-USF34- 045355-D [P&P]

Other # D 5138

LOT 1308 (corresponding photographic print)

Film copy on SIS roll 4, frame 156.

Farm Security Administration/Office of War Information Black-and-White Negatives. Library of Congress Prints & Photographs Division Washington, DC 20540

www.loc.gov/pictures/item/fsa2000026929/PP/

lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/fsa/8c06000/8c06600/8c06646v.jpg



New York. Jefferson County.

Delano, Jack (photographer) (1941 August). Auction notices of farms in the Pine Camp expansion area posted on a barn at the Ingalls farm near Antwerp, New York.

No known restrictions.

Reproduction # LC-USF34-045347-D (b&w film neg.)

Call # LC-USF34- 045347-D [P&P]

Other # D 644

LOT 1308 (Location of corresponding print).

Film copy on SIS roll 4, frame 135.

Farm Security Administration/Office of War Information Black-and-White Negatives. Library of Congress Prints & Photographs Division Washington, DC 20540

www.loc.gov/pictures/item/fsa2000026917/PP/

lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/fsa/8c06000/8c06600/8c06638v.jpg



New York. Jefferson County.

Delano, Jack (photographer) (1941 August). Auctioning off a dairy herd on the Ingalls farm in the Pine Camp expansion area. Near Antwerp, New York.

No known restrictions.

Reproduction # LC-USF34-045346-D (b&w film neg.)

Call # LC-USF34- 045346-D [P&P]

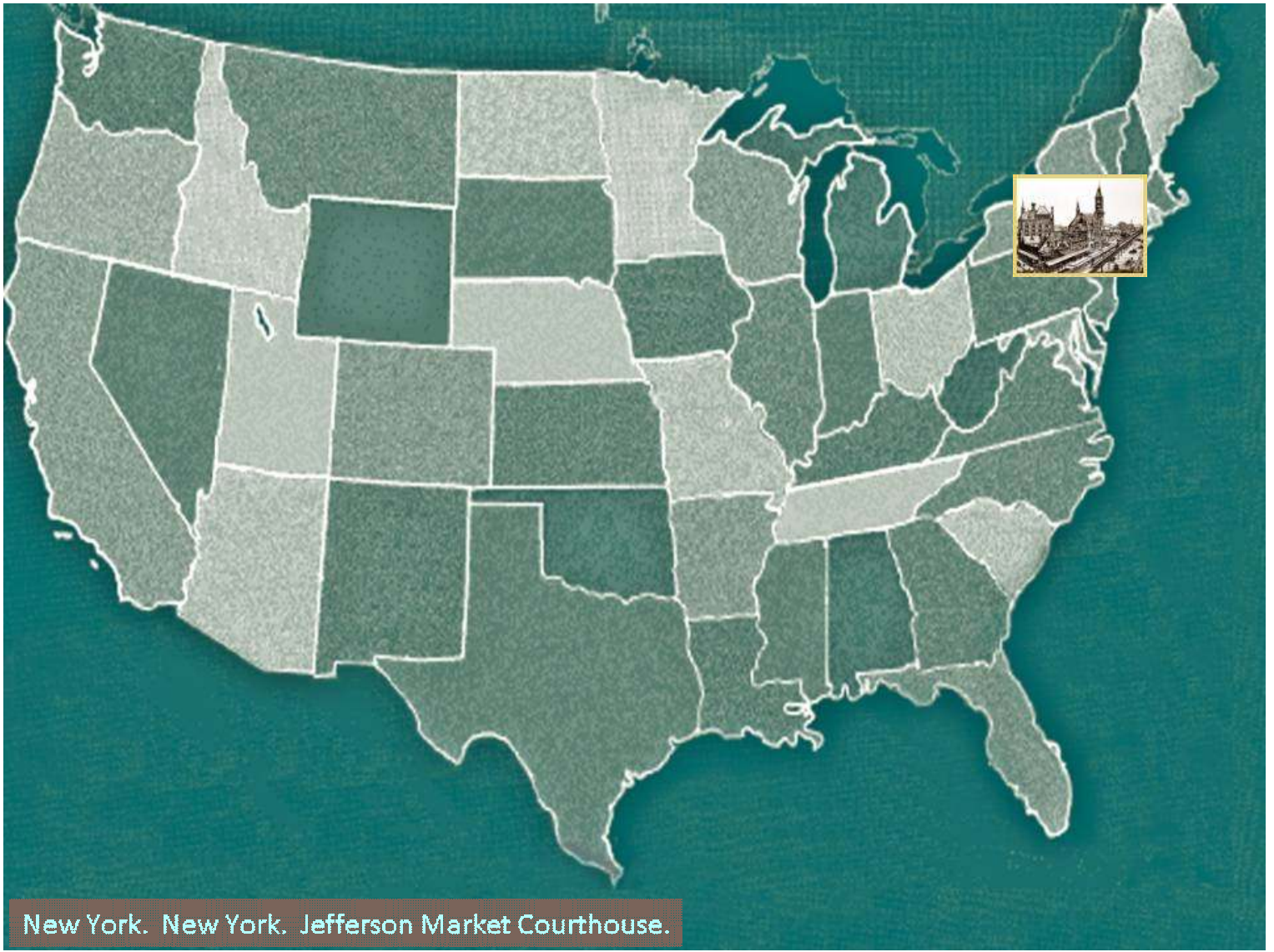
LOT 1308 (Location of corresponding print).

Film copy on SIS roll 4, frame 135.

Farm Security Administration/Office of War Information Black-and-White Negatives. Library of Congress Prints & Photographs Division Washington, DC 20540

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lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/fsa/8c06000/8c06600/8c06637v.jpg



New York. New York. Jefferson Market Courthouse.



New York. New York. Jefferson Market Courthouse.

Third Judicial District Courthouse. 425 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York County (NY). Photo 4 of 8, second floor corridor, view from south. HABS NY-4392/ Cervin Robinson (author/ photographer) (1960).

Demolished during 1965-67 renovation.

Jefferson Market Courthouse.

New York Public Library, Jefferson Market Branch.

Originally the Third Judicial District Courthouse was part of a complex which included a police court, jail, and markets. An outstanding example of civic design, the complex occupied the entire triangular block bounded by Sixth Avenue, West Tenth Street, and Greenwich Avenue. The structure was built from 1874 to 1877 to designs by Withers and Vaux and was rehabilitated from 1965-1967 as a branch of the New York Public Library.

circa 1876 Initial Construction

circa 1965 Subsequent Work

National Register of Historic Places # 72000875

Related names: Frederick Clark Withers, Calvert Vaux, Giorgio Cavaliere.

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New York. New York. Jefferson Market Courthouse.

Third Judicial District Courthouse. 425 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York County (NY). Photo 8 of 8, view north along Sixth Avenue. Photograph of drawing (1880). HABS NY-4392 (author/photographer) (after 1933).

Jefferson Market Courthouse.

New York Public Library, Jefferson Market Branch.

Originally the Third Judicial District Courthouse was part of a complex which included a police court, jail, and markets. An outstanding example of civic design, the complex occupied the entire triangular block bounded by Sixth Avenue, West Tenth Street, and Greenwich Avenue. The structure was built from 1874 to 1877 to designs by Withers and Vaux and was rehabilitated from 1965-1967 as a branch of the New York Public Library.

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Related names: Frederick Clark Withers, Calvert Vaux, Giorgio Cavaliere.

Courtesy of New-York Historical Society,

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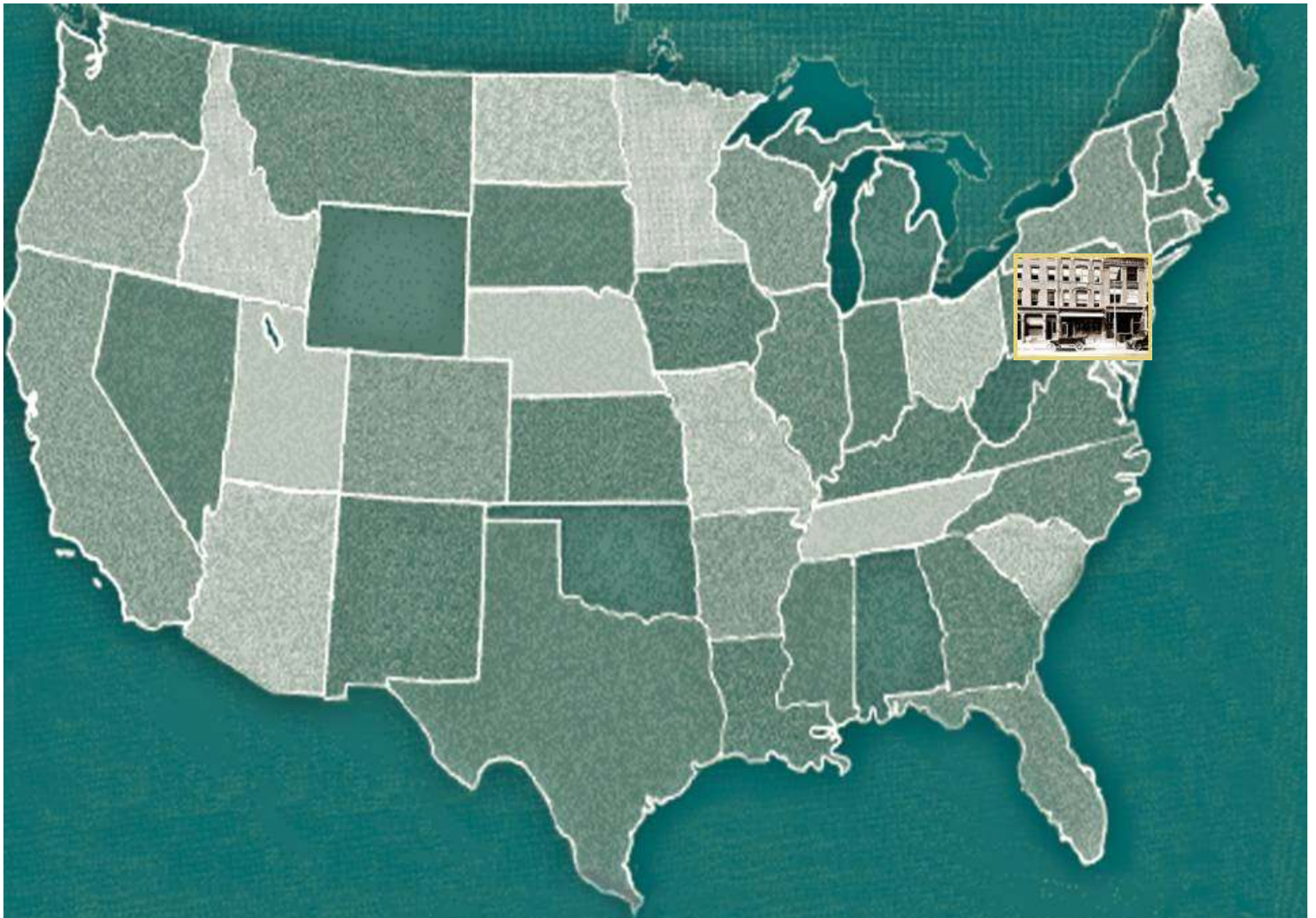
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Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. Jefferson Fire Insurance Company Building.



Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. Jefferson Fire Insurance Company Building.

Jefferson Fire Insurance Company Building. 425 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County (PA). Photo 2 of 2, general view, center building, with sign '1855 Jefferson 1907 Insurance Building' (1915 April 28). HABS PA-1435 (creator/ photographer) (after 1933).

Original photo on file at City Archives of Philadelphia, located at Philadelphia City Hall.

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Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. Jefferson Fire Insurance Company Building.

Jefferson Fire Insurance Company Building. 425 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County (PA). Photo 1 of 2, exterior of front (left side) from south. HABS PA-1435 (creator/ photographer) (after 1933).

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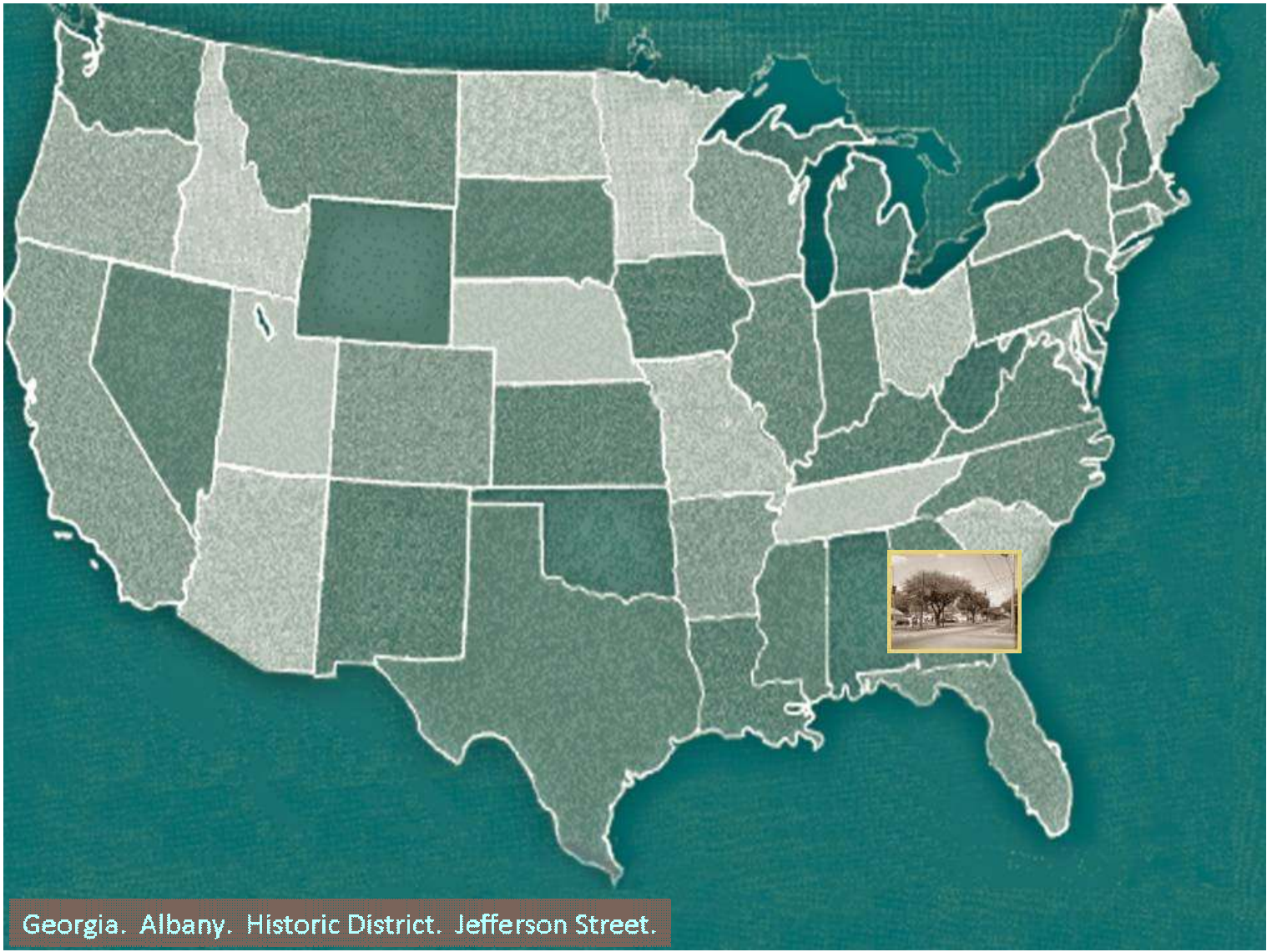
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Georgia. Albany. Historic District. Jefferson Street.



Georgia. Albany. Historic District. Jefferson Street.

South Albany Historic District (bounded by South Jefferson Street, Highland Avenue & Whitney Avenue), Albany, Dougherty County (GA)
Photo 8 of 16, west side of south Jefferson Street facing northeast from southeast corner of intersection of Whitney Avenue and south Jefferson Street. HABS GA-50/ Cheri Masters (creator/ photographer) (1989).

Unprocessed field notes N1045

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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ga0976.photos.221937p/>

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Georgia. Albany. Historic District. Jefferson Street.

South Albany Historic District (bounded by South Jefferson Street, Highland Avenue & Whitney Avenue), Albany, Dougherty County (GA)
Photo 14 of 16, tree canopy on east side of south Jefferson street facing north on south Jefferson Street. HABS GA-50/ Cheri Masters (creator/
photographer) (1989).
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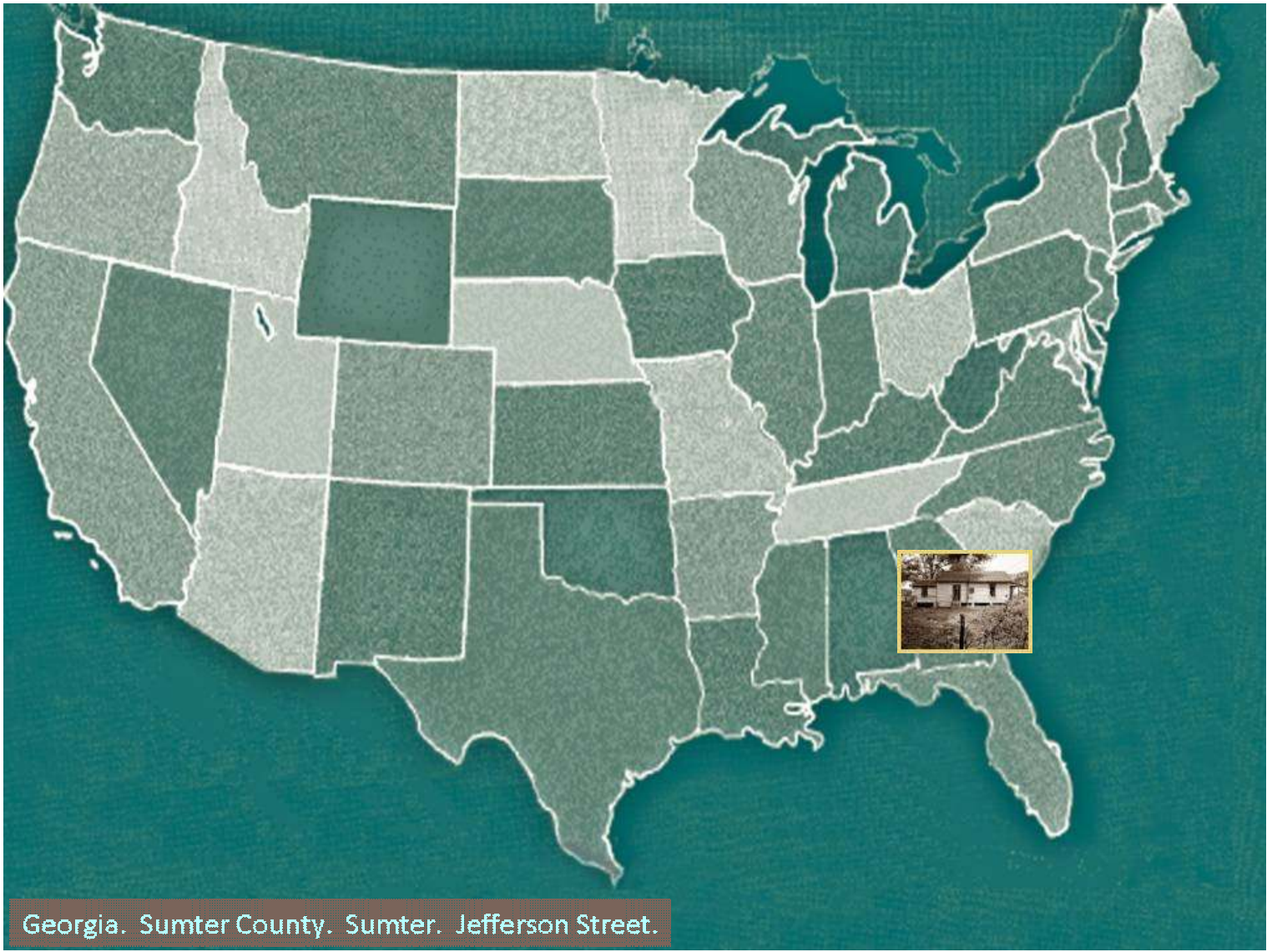
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Georgia. Sumter County. Sumter. Jefferson Street.



Shotgun house. 304 East Jefferson Street, Sumter, Sumter County (GA). Photo 3 of 8, rear and west side view. HABS GA-2285 (creator/photographer) (after 1933).

Example of shotgun-type house typical of the area circa 1920.

Related Names: Alan Anderson (historian); Meda Krenson (historian); Desi L. Wynter (historian); Pete Christman (photographer).

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Shotgun house. 304 East Jefferson Street, Sumter, Sumter County (GA). Photo 5 of 8, east and rear side view. HABS GA-2285 (creator/photographer) (after 1933).

Example of shotgun-type house typical of the area circa 1920.

Related Names: Alan Anderson (historian); Meda Krenson (historian); Desi L. Wynter (historian); Pete Christman (photographer).

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Georgia. Sumter County. Sumter. Jefferson Street.

Shotgun house. 304 East Jefferson Street, Sumter, Sumter County (GA). Photo 6 of 8, east and front side view. HABS GA-2285 (creator/photographer) (after 1933).

Example of shotgun-type house typical of the area circa 1920.

Related Names: Alan Anderson (historian); Meda Krenson (historian); Desi L. Wynter (historian); Pete Christman (photographer).

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Shotgun house. 304 East Jefferson Street, Sumter, Sumter County (GA). Photo 2 of 8, west side view. HABS GA-2285 (creator/ photographer) (after 1933).

Example of shotgun-type house typical of the area circa 1920.

Related Names: Alan Anderson (historian); Meda Krenson (historian); Desi L. Wynter (historian); Pete Christman (photographer).

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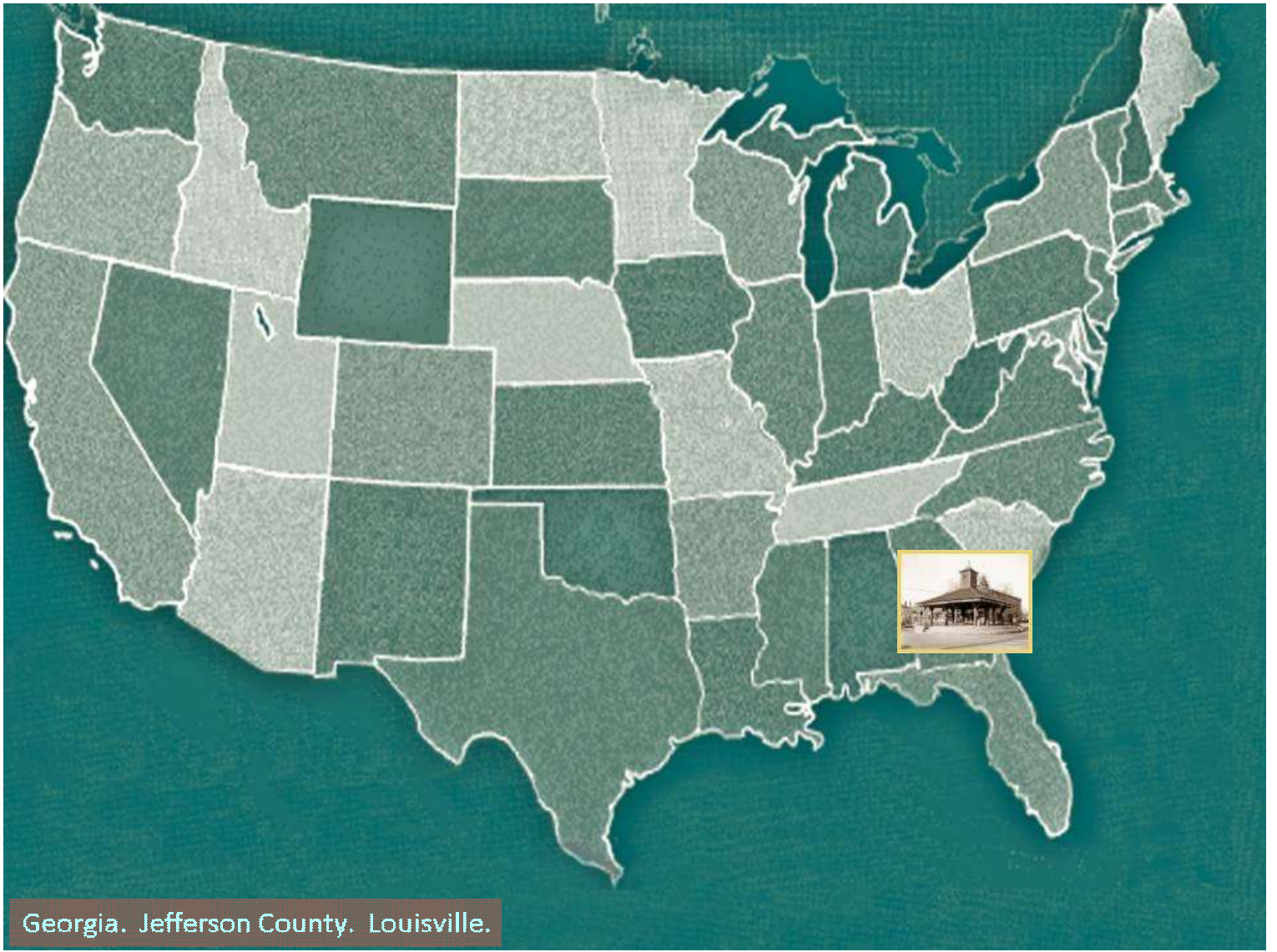
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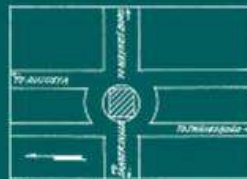
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Georgia. Jefferson County. Louisville.

~ SLAVE ~ MARKET ~
 • LOUISVILLE • • JEFFERSON COUNTY •
 • GEORGIA •



SKETCH PLAN
 SHOWING LOCATION

ERECTED - 1758.
 ARCHITECT _____
 BUILDER _____

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY MEMPHIS, MARCH, 1954



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SURVEY NO.
14-2
 SHEETS 1-1

RIDGE NO.
 GA
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 1.

Georgia. Jefferson County. Louisville.

Slave Market. Public Square. Louisville, Jefferson County, Georgia. HABS GA-14-2 (after 1933).

This old Slave Market was erected in 1758, at what was then the junction of the Georgetown and Savannah Trails. Here there was an Indian trading post, and this crossroads was a meeting place of slave traders going from the up country to the rice fields further south. Many slaves were sold here. Later it became the official place for sheriff sales, as well as a community market house. The old bell was cast in France for a convent in New Orleans in 1772 by Francois Gourbillon. Unprocessed Field notes FN-12

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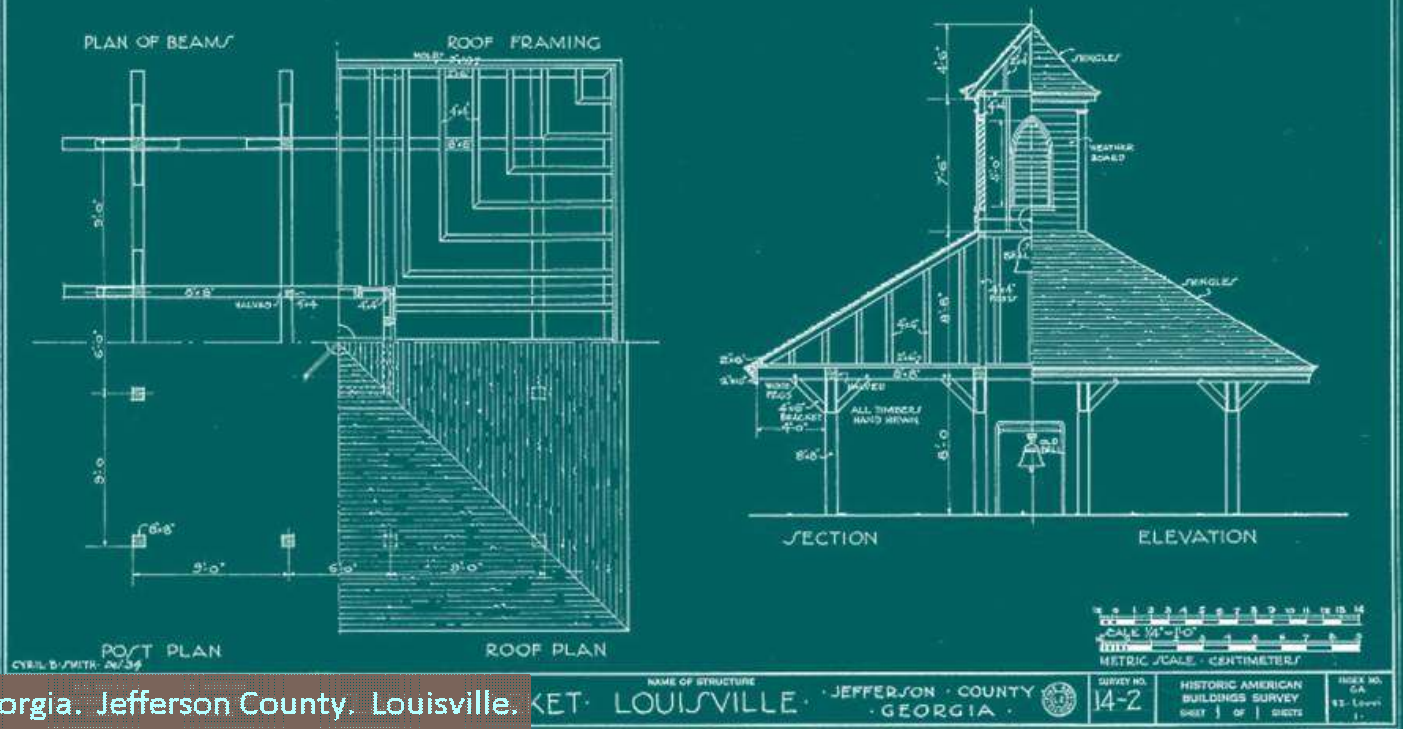
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LEGENDE. This old Slave Market was erected in 1758, at what was then the junction of the Georgetown and Savannah Trails. Here there was an Indian trading post, and this cross roads was a meeting place of slave traders going from the up country to the rice fields further south. Many slaves were sold here. Later it became the official place for sheriff sales, as well as a community market house.

The old bell was cast in France for a convent in New Orleans in 1772 by Francois Gourbillon. The ship bringing it over was captured by pirates, and the loot, including this bell, disposed of in the vicinity of Savannah. The bell was later brought to this market, and was rung to assemble the settlers when the Indians were uprising. It was also rung in celebration of the independence of the thirteen colonies.

The inscription on the bell reads - "FAIT PAR MOI FRANCOIS GOUBILLON 1772."



Slave Market. Public Square. Louisville, Jefferson County, Georgia. HABS GA-14-2 (after 1933).

This old Slave Market was erected in 1758, at what was then the junction of the Georgetown and Savannah Trails. Here there was an Indian trading post, and this crossroads was a meeting place of slave traders going from the up country to the rice fields further south. Many slaves were sold here. Later it became the official place for sheriff sales, as well as a community market house. The old bell was cast in France for a convent in New Orleans in 1772 by Francois Gourbillon. Unprocessed Field notes FN-12

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Georgia. Jefferson County. Louisville.

Sanders, Branan (photographer) (1934 March). Southwest view. Slave Market. Public Square. Louisville, Jefferson County, Georgia. HABS GA-14-2 (after 1933).

This old Slave Market was erected in 1758, at what was then the junction of the Georgetown and Savannah Trails. Here there was an Indian trading post, and this crossroads was a meeting place of slave traders going from the up country to the rice fields further south. Many slaves were sold here. Later it became the official place for sheriff sales, as well as a community market house. The old bell was cast in France for a convent in New Orleans in 1772 by Francois Gourbillon. Unprocessed Field notes FN-12

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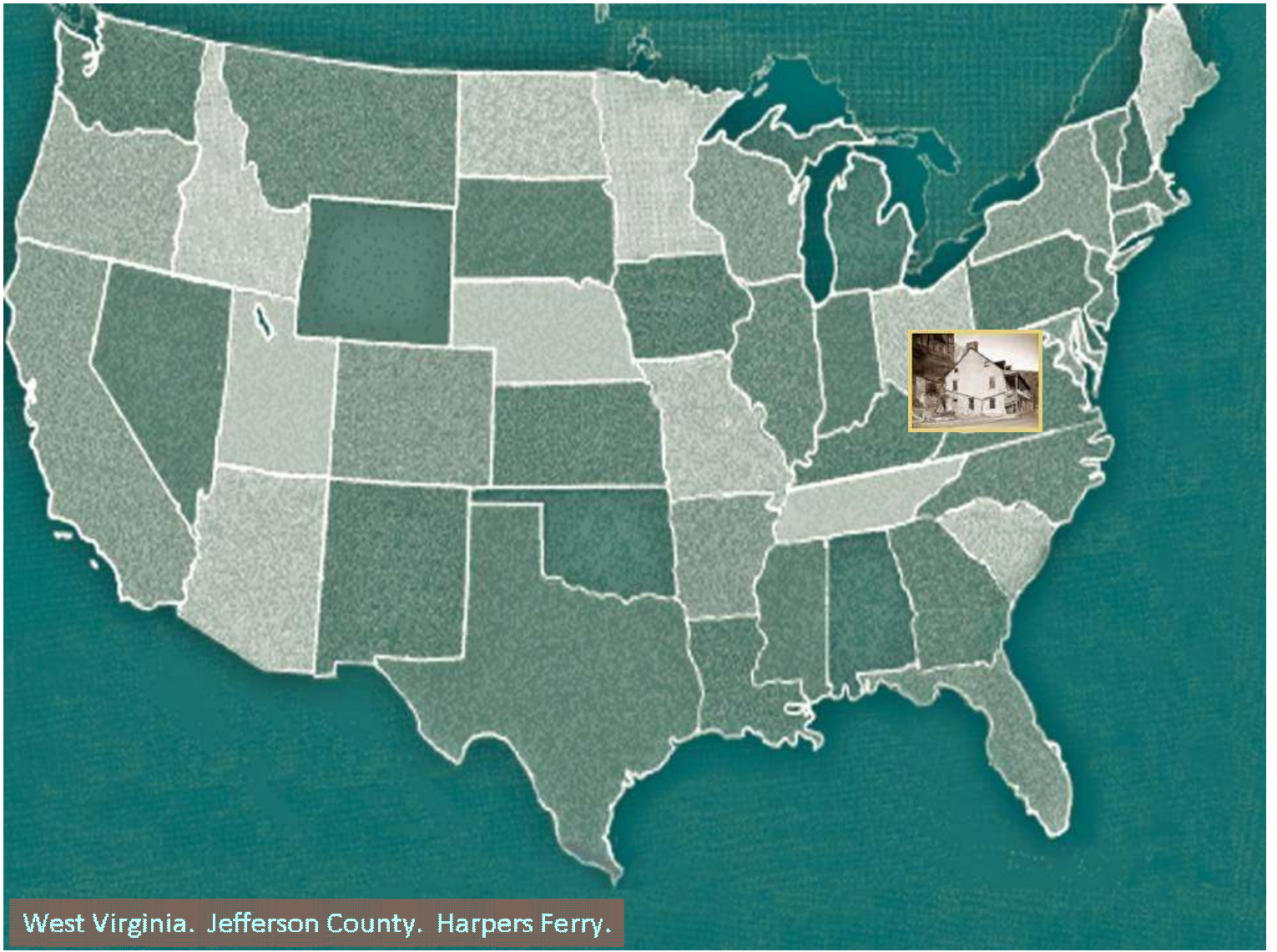
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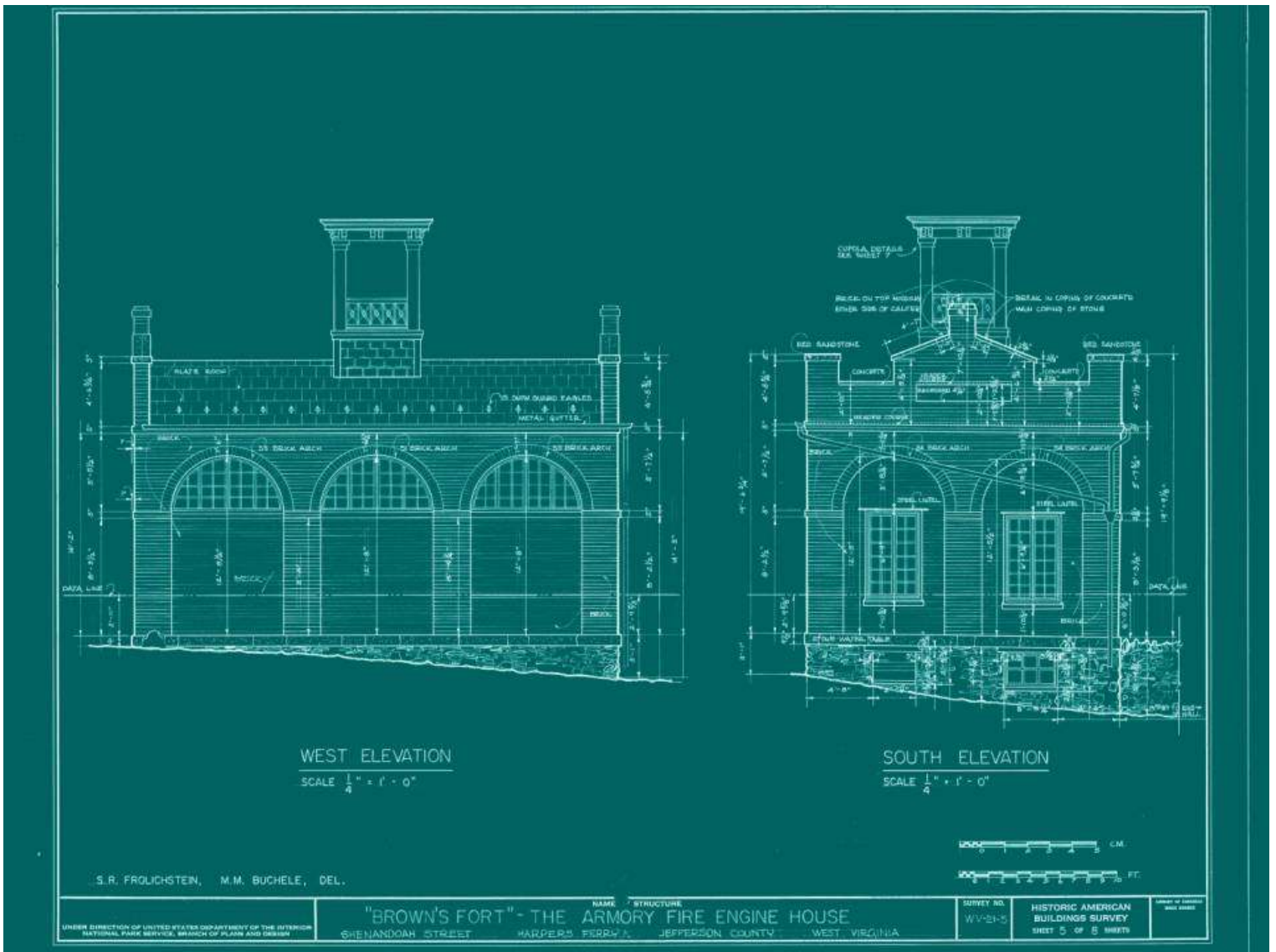
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West Virginia. Jefferson County. Harpers Ferry.



Armory Fire Engine House. John Brown Fort. Shenandoah Street, Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, West Virginia. HABS WV-21-5 (after 1933).

This structure was built in 1848 by the government to house the fire engines and watchman's house for the U.S. Army. In 1859, Abolitionist John Brown and his followers, having sought refuge in this building, surrendered to Robert E. Lee and a company of U.S. Marines after Brown's unsuccessful attempt to capture the Arsenal. The building was subsequently moved to the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago (1893) and then to the Murphy Farm in the Shenandoah Valley above Harpers Ferry. In 1909, the building was acquired by Storer College and relocated on that campus. The age of the various parts of the building cannot be authenticated.

Unprocessed Field notes FN-19

Building/structure dates: 1848 Initial Construction

Building/structure dates: 1892

Building/structure dates: 1895

Building/structure dates: 1910

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.

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Armory Fire Engine House. John Brown Fort. Shenandoah Street, Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, West Virginia. HABS WV-21-5 (after 1933).

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Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.

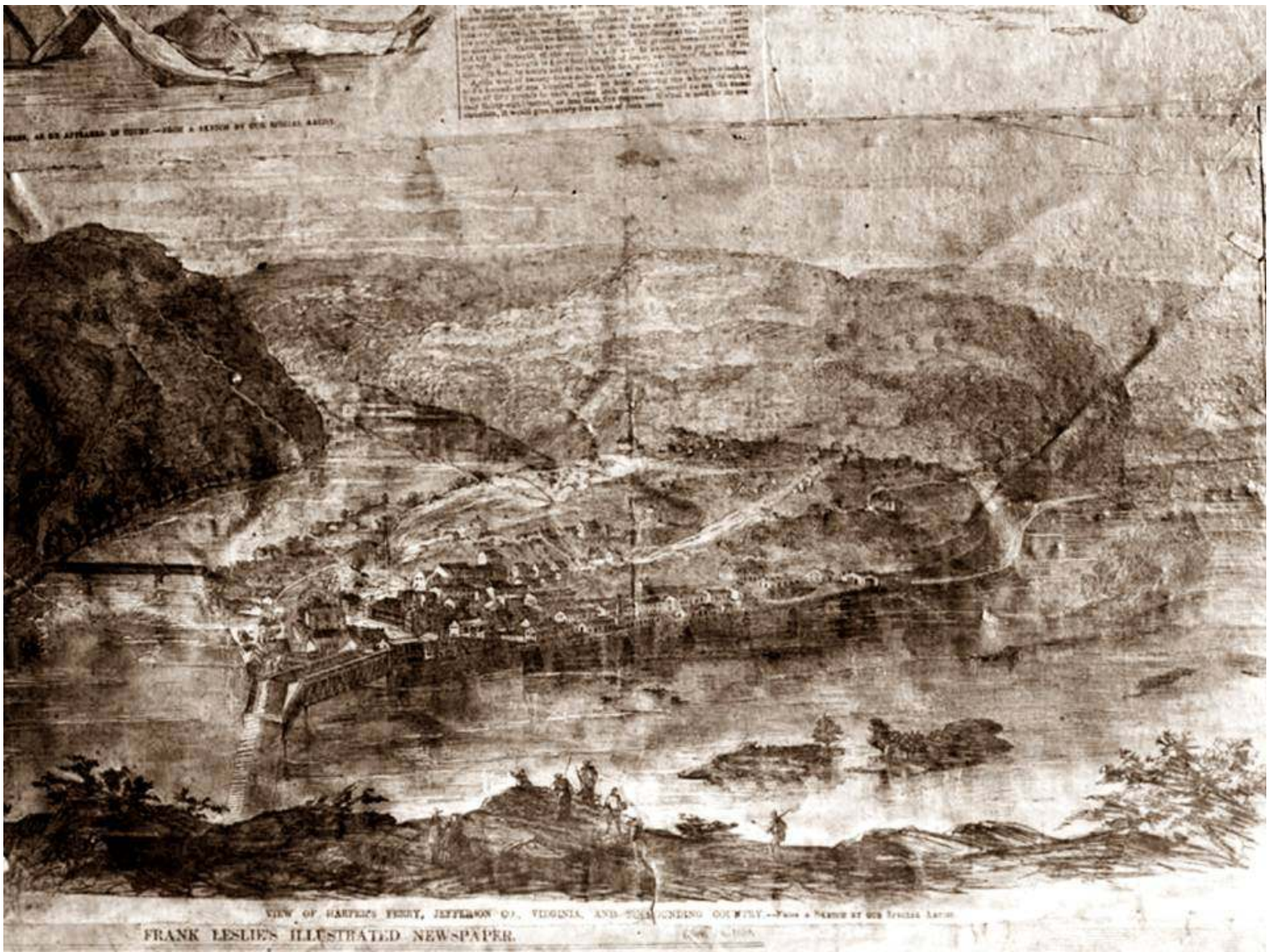
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John Brown Fort. Shenandoah Street, Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, West Virginia. HABS WV-21-5 (after 1933).

This structure was built in 1848 by the government to house the fire engines and watchman's house for the U.S. Armory. In 1859, Abolitionist John Brown and his followers, having sought refuge in this building, surrendered to Robert E. Lee and a company of U.S. Marines after Brown's unsuccessful attempt to capture the Arsenal. The building was subsequently moved to the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago (1893) and then to the Murphy Farm in the Shenandoah Valley above Harpers Ferry. In 1909, the building was acquired by Storer College and relocated on that campus. The age of the various parts of the building cannot be authenticated.

Unprocessed Field notes FN-19

Building/structure dates: 1848 Initial Construction

Building/structure dates: 1892

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Building/structure dates: 1910

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.

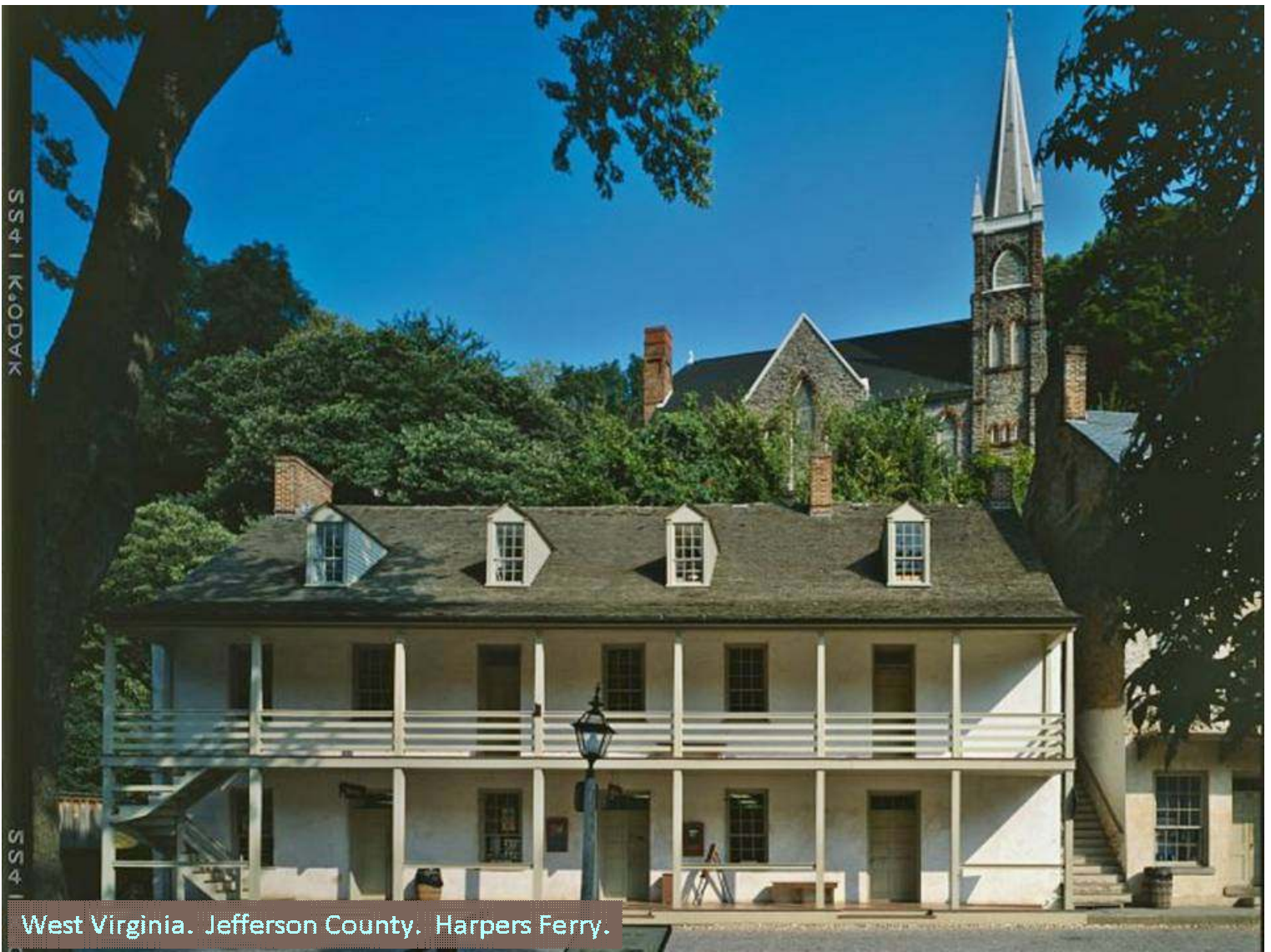
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West Virginia. Jefferson County. Harpers Ferry.

Boucher, Jack E. (creator). Southeast elevation. John G. Wilson Building. Shenandoah Street. Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, West Virginia. HABS WV-229 (after 1933).

Building No. 45. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

The John G. Wilson Building is one of several two-and-a-half or three-story masonry buildings which were constructed in Harpers Ferry in the 1810s-30s. Combining both commercial and residential tenants, the Wilson Building and others like it attempted to maximize the income-producing potential of the town's available land. Erected on government-owned land in 1825-26, the site on which it was constructed was created in part by blasting into the rock face of the adjacent hill; the resulting stone rubble was used in its foundations and exterior walls. The Wilson Building is particularly noteworthy for its role in the contentious struggle between the Armory and the Wager family for commercial control of Harpers Ferry in the early nineteenth century. It may be the only extant commercial and residential building in Harpers Ferry which was privately constructed on land owned by the United States Army. Unprocessed Field notes FN-77, FN-29, N242

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West Virginia. Jefferson County. Harpers Ferry.

Southeast front. John G. Wilson Building. Shenandoah Street. Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, West Virginia. HABS WV-229 (after 1933).

Building No. 45. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

The John G. Wilson Building is one of several two-and-a-half or three-story masonry buildings which were constructed in Harpers Ferry in the 1810s-30s. Combining both commercial and residential tenants, the Wilson Building and others like it attempted to maximize the income-producing potential of the town's available land. Erected on government-owned land in 1825-26, the site on which it was constructed was created in part by blasting into the rock face of the adjacent hill; the resulting stone rubble was used in its foundations and exterior walls. The Wilson Building is particularly noteworthy for its role in the contentious struggle between the Armory and the Wager family for commercial control of Harpers Ferry in the early nineteenth century. It may be the only extant commercial and residential building in Harpers Ferry which was privately constructed on land owned by the United States Army. Unprocessed Field notes FN-77, FN-29, N242

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Southwest side. Privy in foreground. John G. Wilson Building. Shenandoah Street. Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, West Virginia. HABS WV-229 (after 1933).

Building No. 45. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

The John G. Wilson Building is one of several two-and-a-half or three-story masonry buildings which were constructed in Harpers Ferry in the 1810s-30s. Combining both commercial and residential tenants, the Wilson Building and others like it attempted to maximize the income-producing potential of the town's available land. Erected on government-owned land in 1825-26, the site on which it was constructed was created in part by blasting into the rock face of the adjacent hill; the resulting stone rubble was used in its foundations and exterior walls. The Wilson Building is particularly noteworthy for its role in the contentious struggle between the Armory and the Wager family for commercial control of Harpers Ferry in the early nineteenth century. It may be the only extant commercial and residential building in Harpers Ferry which was privately constructed on land owned by the United States Army. Unprocessed Field notes FN-77, FN-29, N242

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Front façade. Scottish Castle. Bolivar Heights. Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, West Virginia. HABS WV-228 (after 1933).

Elaborate Period Revival house, designed to resemble a medieval castle, it had interesting wall murals throughout the interior. Built on the site of the Civil War engagement at Bolivar Heights. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

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lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/wv/wv0200/wv0246/photos/172591pv.jpg



Rear façade. Scottish Castle. Bolivar Heights. Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, West Virginia. HABS WV-228 (after 1933).

Elaborate Period Revival house, designed to resemble a medieval castle, it had interesting wall murals throughout the interior. Built on the site of the Civil War engagement at Bolivar Heights. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

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Reproduction # HABS WVA,19-HARF.V,1--3

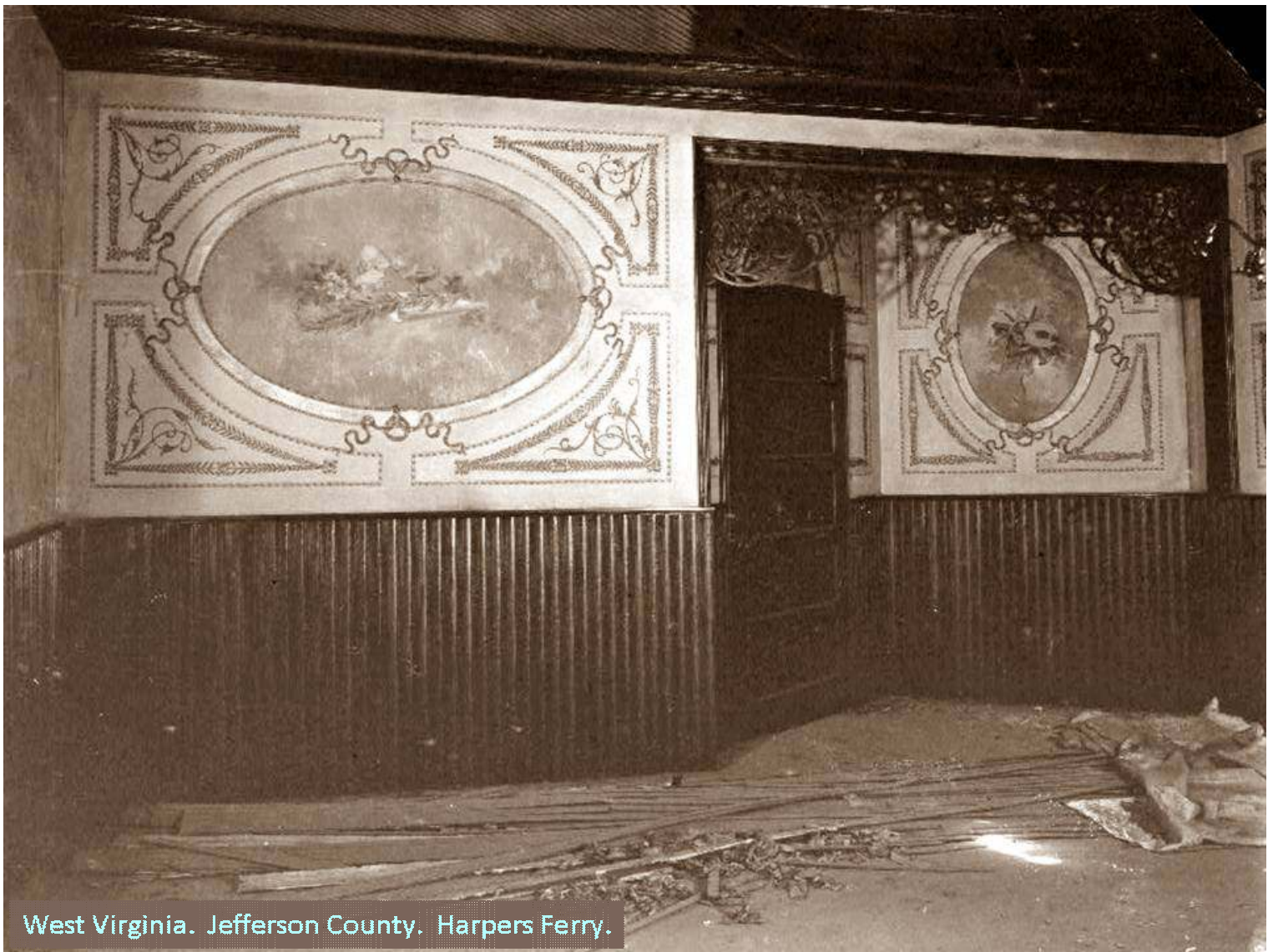
Call # HABS WVA,19-HARF.V,1--3

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www.loc.gov/pictures/item/wv0246/

www.loc.gov/pictures/item/wv0246.photos.172593p/

lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/wv/wv0200/wv0246/photos/172593pv.jpg



West Virginia. Jefferson County. Harpers Ferry.

Wall murals. Interior, first floor. Scottish Castle. Bolivar Heights. Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, West Virginia. HABS WV-228 (after 1933).

Elaborate Period Revival house, designed to resemble a medieval castle, it had interesting wall murals throughout the interior. Built on the site of the Civil War engagement at Bolivar Heights. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

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Reproduction # HABS WVA,19-HARF.V,1--5

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lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/wv/wv0200/wv0246/photos/172595pv.jpg



West Virginia. Jefferson County. Harpers Ferry.

Boucher, Jack E. (creator) (1994). Front (east elevation) with scale. Paymaster's Quarters. Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, West Virginia. HABS WV-179

Prominently located on the eastern crest of Camp Hill at the head of a row of four residences for Armory officials, the Paymaster's Quarters has survived innumerable structural changes. First erected in 1847-49, the Paymaster's Quarters was one of many architectural improvements to the Harpers Ferry Armory designed and executed by Superintendent John Symington. In 1858, extensive modifications were made to the residence of the paymaster, including the addition of a second story. During the Civil War, Generals Lockwood and Sheridan appropriated the house for their headquarters; it subsequently suffered extensive damage. In 1865, Nathan C. Brackett organized a school in the Paymaster's Quarters. Sponsored by the Freewill Baptist Home Mission Board, the school was among the earliest organized educational programs available to African-Americans in Harpers Ferry. From its modest beginnings in the Paymaster's Quarters, the school developed into Storer College, one of the few African-American colleges in the country at the time of its incorporation in 1867. As Storer College evolved, so did the Paymaster's Quarters. Although the building functioned only temporarily as a classroom and dormitory, it housed a summer boarding house and hotel, which was known as the Lockwood House, for almost fifty years. The construction of a Mansard roof on the Paymaster's Quarters ca. 1883 provided ten additional rooms for summer boarders which were occasionally used during the academic year by Storer students. After the addition of former Storer College property to Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, the exterior of the Paymaster's Quarters was returned to its pre-Civil War appearance in a restoration project which included the removal of its Mansard roof. Unprocessed Field notes FN-26, N247, N318

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Reproduction # HABS WVA,19-HARF,14--9

Call # HABS WVA,19-HARF,14--9

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www.loc.gov/pictures/item/wv0161/

www.loc.gov/pictures/item/wv0161.photos.172363p/

lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/wv/wv0100/wv0161/photos/172363pv.jpg



West Virginia. Jefferson County. Harpers Ferry.

Boucher, Jack E. (creator) (1994). Front (east elevation) with scale. Paymaster's Quarters. Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, West Virginia. HABS WV-179

Prominently located on the eastern crest of Camp Hill at the head of a row of four residences for Armory officials, the Paymaster's Quarters has survived innumerable structural changes. First erected in 1847-49, the Paymaster's Quarters was one of many architectural improvements to the Harpers Ferry Armory designed and executed by Superintendent John Symington. In 1858, extensive modifications were made to the residence of the paymaster, including the addition of a second story. During the Civil War, Generals Lockwood and Sheridan appropriated the house for their headquarters; it subsequently suffered extensive damage. In 1865, Nathan C. Brackett organized a school in the Paymaster's Quarters. Sponsored by the Freewill Baptist Home Mission Board, the school was among the earliest organized educational programs available to African-Americans in Harpers Ferry. From its modest beginnings in the Paymaster's Quarters, the school developed into Storer College, one of the few African-American colleges in the country at the time of its incorporation in 1867. As Storer College evolved, so did the Paymaster's Quarters. Although the building functioned only temporarily as a classroom and dormitory, it housed a summer boarding house and hotel, which was known as the Lockwood House, for almost fifty years. The construction of a Mansard roof on the Paymaster's Quarters ca. 1883 provided ten additional rooms for summer boarders which were occasionally used during the academic year by Storer students. After the addition of former Storer College property to Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, the exterior of the Paymaster's Quarters was returned to its pre-Civil War appearance in a restoration project which included the removal of its Mansard roof. Unprocessed Field notes FN-26, N247, N318

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Reproduction # HABS WVA,19-HARF,14--9

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lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/wv/wv0100/wv0161/photos/172368pv.jpg



West Virginia. Jefferson County. Harpers Ferry.

Boucher, Jack E. (creator) (1994). General view of east front, from cemetery. Paymaster's Quarters. Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, West Virginia. HABS WV-179

Prominently located on the eastern crest of Camp Hill at the head of a row of four residences for Armory officials, the Paymaster's Quarters has survived innumerable structural changes. First erected in 1847-49, the Paymaster's Quarters was one of many architectural improvements to the Harpers Ferry Armory designed and executed by Superintendent John Symington. In 1858, extensive modifications were made to the residence of the paymaster, including the addition of a second story. During the Civil War, Generals Lockwood and Sheridan appropriated the house for their headquarters; it subsequently suffered extensive damage. In 1865, Nathan C. Brackett organized a school in the Paymaster's Quarters. Sponsored by the Freewill Baptist Home Mission Board, the school was among the earliest organized educational programs available to African-Americans in Harpers Ferry. From its modest beginnings in the Paymaster's Quarters, the school developed into Storer College, one of the few African-American colleges in the country at the time of its incorporation in 1867. As Storer College evolved, so did the Paymaster's Quarters. Although the building functioned only temporarily as a classroom and dormitory, it housed a summer boarding house and hotel, which was known as the Lockwood House, for almost fifty years. The construction of a Mansard roof on the Paymaster's Quarters ca. 1883 provided ten additional rooms for summer boarders which were occasionally used during the academic year by Storer students. After the addition of former Storer College property to Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, the exterior of the Paymaster's Quarters was returned to its pre-Civil War appearance in a restoration project which included the removal of its Mansard roof. Unprocessed Field notes FN-26, N247, N318

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lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/wv/wv010020.

www.loc.gov/pictures/item/wv0161.photos.172374p/
[/wv0161/photos/172374pv.jpg](http://wv0161/photos/172374pv.jpg)

To take from industrious people to
give to persons less industrious
violates the guarantee to all people
of the fruits of their labor.



The democracy will cease to exist when you take away from those who are willing to work and give to those who would not.

This exact quotation has not been found in any of the writings of Thomas Jefferson. It bears a very vague resemblance to Jefferson's comment in a prospectus for his translation of Destutt de Tracy's *Treatise on Political Economy*: "To take from one, because it is thought that his own industry and that of his fathers has acquired too much, in order to spare to others, who, or whose fathers have not exercised equal industry and skill, is to violate arbitrarily the first principle of association, —the guarantee to every one of a free exercise of his industry, & the fruits acquired by it."^[3]

Sources consulted: Searching on the phrase "democracy will cease to exist" and "willing to work"

1. Monticello website
2. Ford's Works of Thomas Jefferson
3. L&B (CD-ROM version)
4. UVA EText Jefferson Digital Archive: Jeffersonian Cyclopeda, Thomas Jefferson on Politics and Government, Texts by or to Thomas Jefferson from the Modern English Collection
5. Thomas Jefferson Retirement Papers
6. Quotable Jefferson (searching in the index under "democracy" and "work")

Earliest known appearance in print: 1986^[1]^[2]

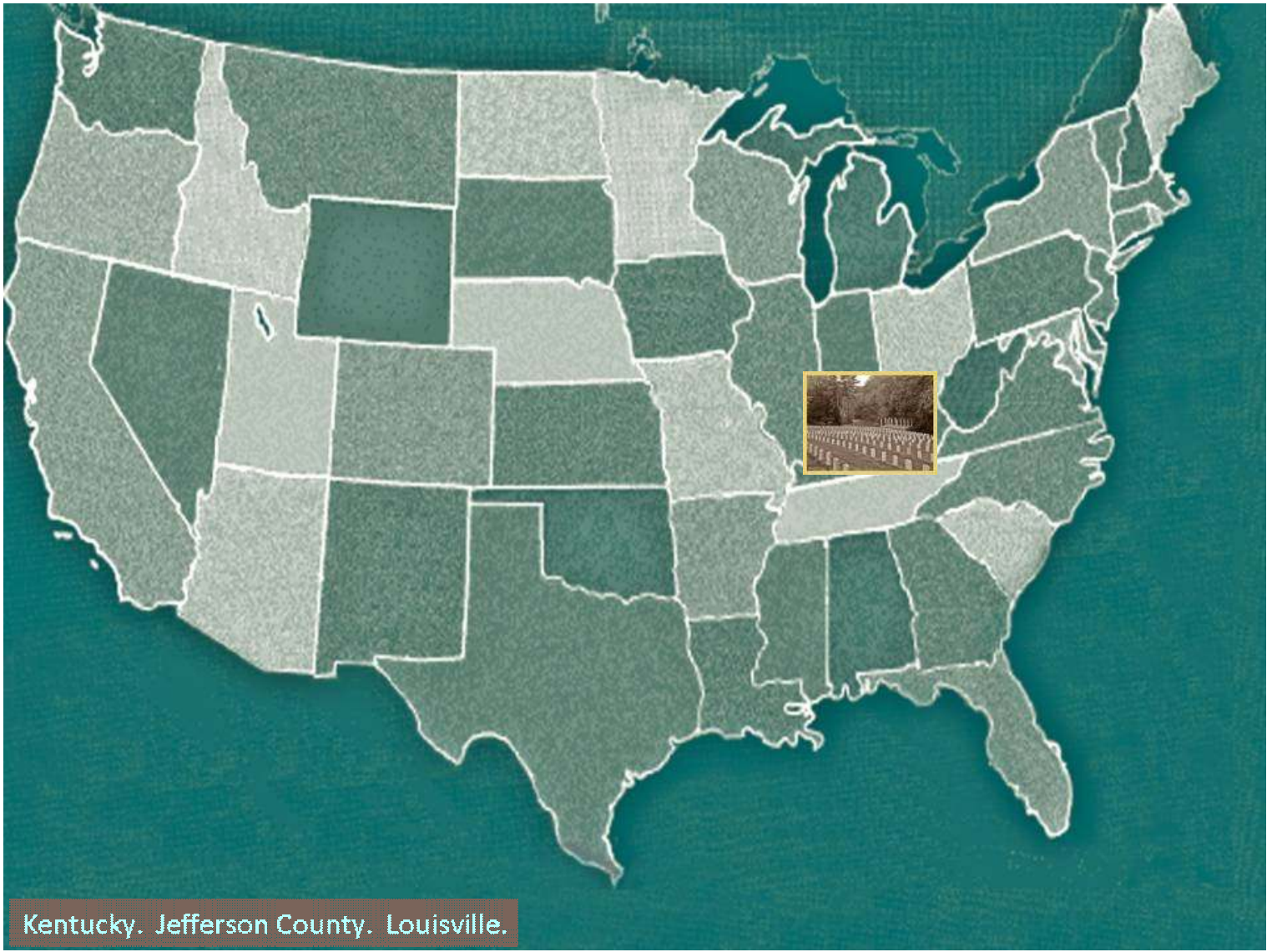
Earliest known appearance in print, attributed to Jefferson: See above.

Footnotes

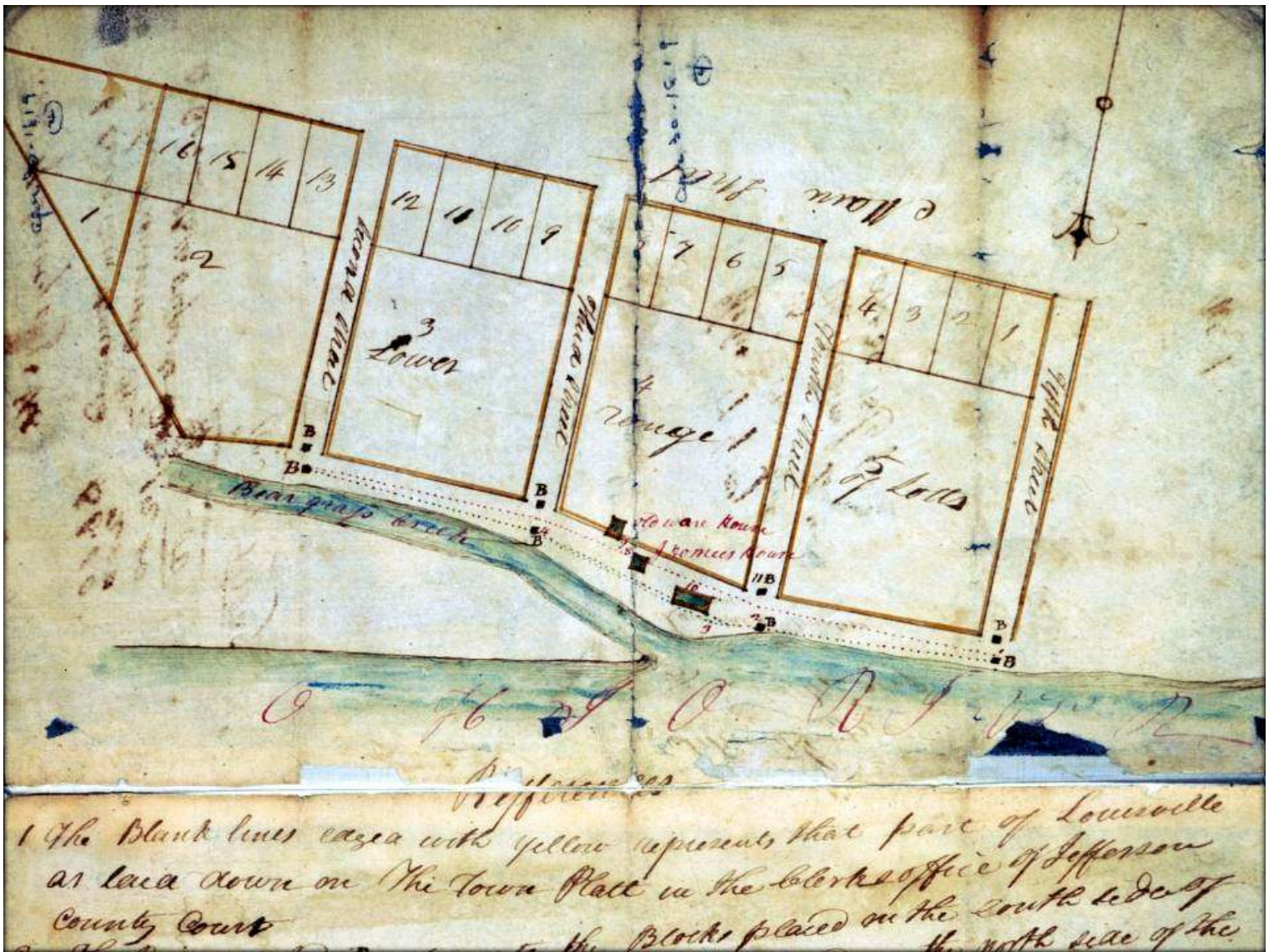
1. ↑ John Galt, *Dreams Come Due: Government and Economics as if Freedom Mattered* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1986), 312.
2. ↑ To establish the earliest appearance of this phrase in print, the following sources were searched for the phrase, "democracy will cease to exist" and "willing to work": Google Books, Google Scholar, Amazon.com, Internet Archive, America's Historical Newspapers, American Broadside and Ephemera Series I, Early American Imprints Series I and II, Eighteenth Century Collections Online, 19th Century U.S. Newspapers, American Periodicals Series Online, JSTOR.
3. ↑ L&B 14:446.

Further Sources

• University of Virginia EText Center. Thomas Jefferson on Politics & Government: Taxation and Fiscal Responsibility. <http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/jefferson/quotations/>
<http://www.monticello.org/site/jefferson/democracy-will-cess-to-exist-quotatation>



Kentucky. Jefferson County. Louisville.



Armstrong, George (deputy surveyor). Water Street and adjacent neighborhood. Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky (1819 April 30).

One of two documents concerning the lawsuit John Gray vs. the Trustees of Louisville. Armstrong's statement and map detail an examination of Jared Brooks' prior survey of Water Street and its adjacent neighborhood.

Reuben T. Durrett Collection on Kentucky and the Ohio River Valley. Miscellaneous Manuscripts
 Special Collections Research Center, University of Chicago Library
 Digital ID icufaw amc0043
<http://memory.loc.gov/award/icufaw/amc0043/0001v.jpg>



Kentucky. Jefferson County. Louisville.

Wolcott, Marion Post (1910-1990) (photographer) (1940 July). Riverboat carrying cargo leaving dock along waterfront on Ohio River. Louisville, Kentucky.

No known restrictions.

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Farm Security Administration/Office of War Information Black-and-White Negatives. Library of Congress Prints & Photographs Division Washington, DC 20540

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lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/fsa/8c13000/8c13100/8c13174v.jpg



Kentucky. Jefferson County. Louisville.

Dr. Palmer House. 721 West Jefferson Street, Louisville, Jefferson County (KY). Photo 1 of 3, view from southeast (front). HABS KY-63/ Lester Jones (creator/ photographer) (1940 May 26).

Bainbridge Row.

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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ky0109/>

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ky0109.photos.071103p/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/ky/ky0100/ky0109/photos/071103pv.jpg>



Kentucky. Jefferson County. Louisville.

Palmer, Alfred T. (photographer) (1942 February). Conversion. Watch cases to war production. Wadsworth Watch Company, Louisville, Kentucky.

Skill and experience back the production drive. A die maker in a converted Kentucky watch case factory brings rare ability to the plant's new job of making compass cases, fuse baffles, machine gun parts and other war essentials.

Reproduction # LC-USE6-D-003562 (b&w film neg.)

Call # LC-USE6- D-003562 [P&P]

LOT 2108 (Location of corresponding print.)

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Kentucky. Jefferson County. Louisville.

Palmer, Alfred T. (photographer) (1942 February). Conversion. Watch cases to war production. Wadsworth Watch Company, Louisville, Kentucky.

They'll be doing war work soon. When the last batch of ladies' compacts is cleaned at a converted Kentucky plant, these girls will use their skill in the production of bomb fuse baffles, compass cases and parts for carbine and machine guns.

Reproduction # LC-USE6-D-003567 (b&w film neg.)

Call # LC-USE6- D-003567 [P&P]

LOT 2108 (Location of corresponding print.)

Film copy on SIS roll 30, frame 2300.

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www.loc.gov/pictures/item/oem2002002281/PP/

lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/fsa/8b02000/8b02500/8b02510v.jpg



Kentucky. Jefferson County. Louisville.

Cave Hill Cemetery, 701 Baxter Avenue, Louisville, Jefferson County (KY). Photo 3 of 15, Bloedner Monument (32nd Indiana, 1st German monument), section C, front elevation, detail of eagle, to northeast. HALS KY-8/ David W. Haas (creator/ photographer) (2004).

Additional documentation HABS No. KY-142 (Cave Hill Cemetery)

Designed in 1848 as a rural cemetery, Cave Hill Cemetery has been developed as a full expression of Romantic landscape design. Second only to Arnold Arboretum in number and variety of botanic specimens, the 300-acre cemetery also contains approximately 50,000 monuments, many of unusual design. The cemetery also boasts excellent buildings of various functions in Renaissance Revival, Gothic Revival and Beaux Arts styles.

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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ky0441.photos.364923p/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/ky/ky0400/ky0441/photos/364923pv.jpg>



Kentucky. Jefferson County. Louisville.

Cave Hill Cemetery, 701 Baxter Avenue, Louisville, Jefferson County (KY). Photo 15 of 15, front elevation of former lodge, view to northeast. HALS KY-8/ David W. Haas (creator/ photographer) (2004).

Additional documentation HABS No. KY-142 (Cave Hill Cemetery)

Designed in 1848 as a rural cemetery, Cave Hill Cemetery has been developed as a full expression of Romantic landscape design. Second only to Arnold Arboretum in number and variety of botanic specimens, the 300-acre cemetery also contains approximately 50,000 monuments, many of unusual design. The cemetery also boasts excellent buildings of various functions in Renaissance Revival, Gothic Revival and Beaux Arts styles.

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<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/ky/ky0400/ky0441/photos/364935pv.jpg>



Kentucky. Jefferson County. Louisville.

Cave Hill Cemetery, 701 Baxter Avenue, Louisville, Jefferson County (KY). Photo 11 of 15, view to northwest of section B to pond and rostrum. HALS KY-8/ David W. Haas (creator/ photographer) (2004).

Additional documentation HABS No. KY-142 (Cave Hill Cemetery)

Designed in 1848 as a rural cemetery, Cave Hill Cemetery has been developed as a full expression of Romantic landscape design. Second only to Arnold Arboretum in number and variety of botanic specimens, the 300-acre cemetery also contains approximately 50,000 monuments, many of unusual design. The cemetery also boasts excellent buildings of various functions in Renaissance Revival, Gothic Revival and Beaux Arts styles.

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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ky0441.photos.364931p/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/ky/ky0400/ky0441/photos/364931pv.jpg>



Hollem, Howard R. (photographer) (1943 June). John E. Kalmey, age eighteen, hoeing some of his castor bean plants, Valley Station, Kentucky.

One of his 4-H projects for the year. Last year he only raised one-quarter of an acre, but this year, two and one-half acres, and he hopes to get from 1500 to 2000 pounds of beans to the acre

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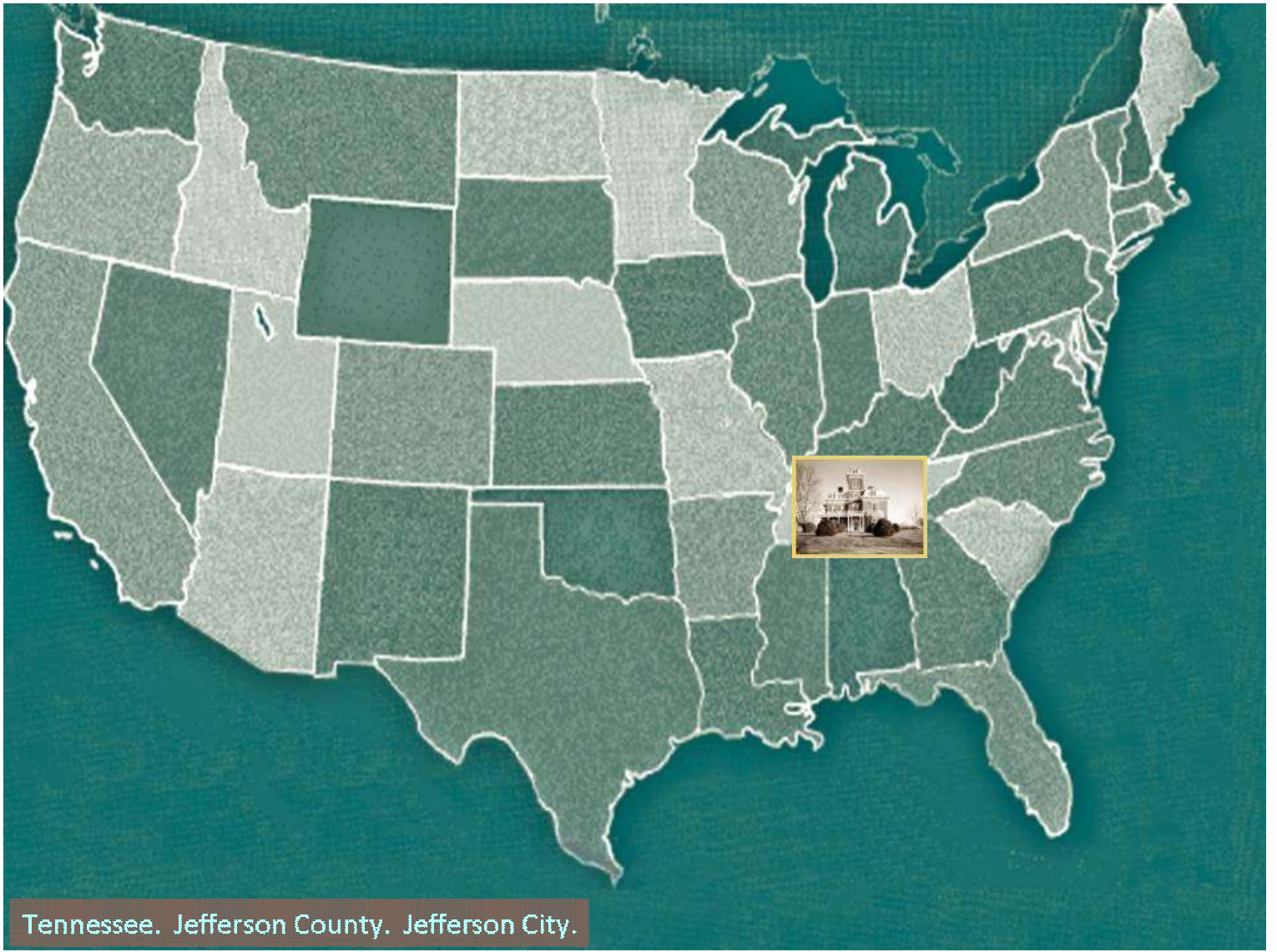
LOT 0723 (Location of corresponding print.)

Film copy on SIS roll 18, frame 2049.

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lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/fsa/8d39000/8d39800/8d39854v.jpg



Tennessee. Jefferson County. Jefferson City.



Tennessee. Jefferson County. Jefferson City.

Glenmore. U.S. Route 11 East, Jefferson City, Jefferson County (TN). Photo 2 of 14, west front. HABS TN-48 (creator) (after 1933)

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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/tn0240/>

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/tn0240.photos.153505p/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/tn/tn0200/tn0240/photos/153505pv.jpg>

Americans will be happy if they keep
government from wasting their
labors under the pretense of
providing for their welfare.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
OF MONTICELLO, MONTICELLO, VA. 1796-1800

MONTICELLO
ALLEGANY COUNTY, VIRGINIA

<http://www.monticello.org/site/jefferson/wasting-labours-people-quotation>

"if we can but prevent the government from wasting the labours of the people, under the pretence of taking care of them, they must become happy." -
Thomas Jefferson to Thomas Cooper, November 29, 1802[1]

In Print:

- Washington edition, 4:53
- Ford edition, 8:178
- Lipscomb-Bergh edition, 10:342

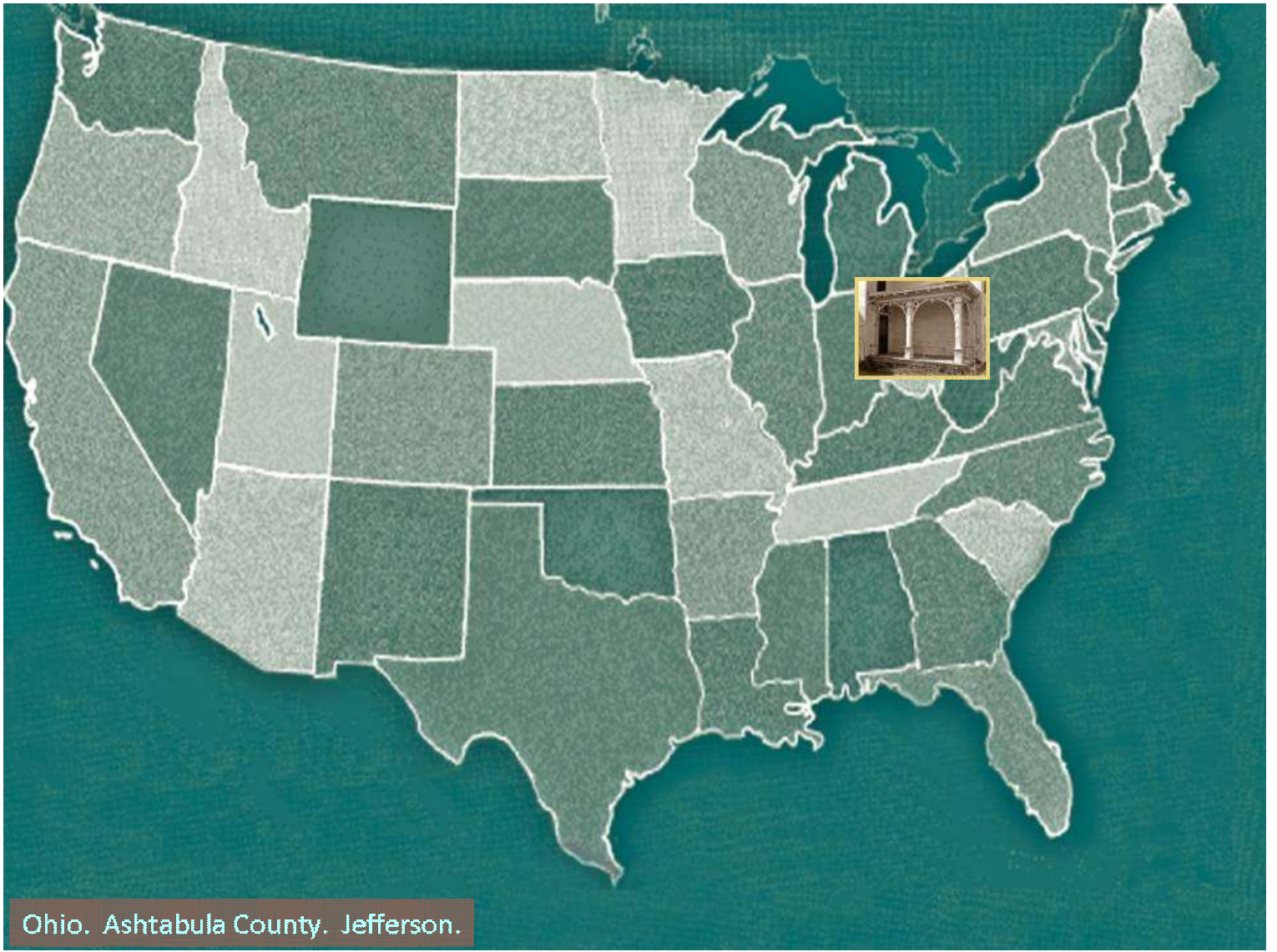
Note: This passage has often been mis-quoted as, "I predict future happiness for Americans if they can prevent the government from wasting the labors of the people under the pretense of taking care of them." All three major print editions of Jefferson's writings that have published this letter so far have mis-transcribed the original text as, "If we can prevent the government from wasting the labors of the people, under the pretence of taking care of them, they must become happy."

Footnotes

Transcription from letterpress copy at the Library of Congress.

Further Sources

•Coates, Eyer Robert, Sr. Thomas Jefferson on Politics & Government. "Good Government." A compilation of further quotations from Jefferson on this theme, taken from the Lipscomb-Bergh edition of his writings.



Ohio. Ashtabula County. Jefferson.



Ohio. Ashtabula County. Jefferson.

Benjamin Wade House. 22 Jefferson Street, Jefferson, Ashtabula County (OH). Photo 5 of 7, exterior, porch detail. HABS OH-2237 (creator/photographer) (after 1933).

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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/oh0346.photos.127719p/>

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A civilized society that lives under the laws of barbarous ancestors is like a man who wears the coat that fit him as a boy.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
1871

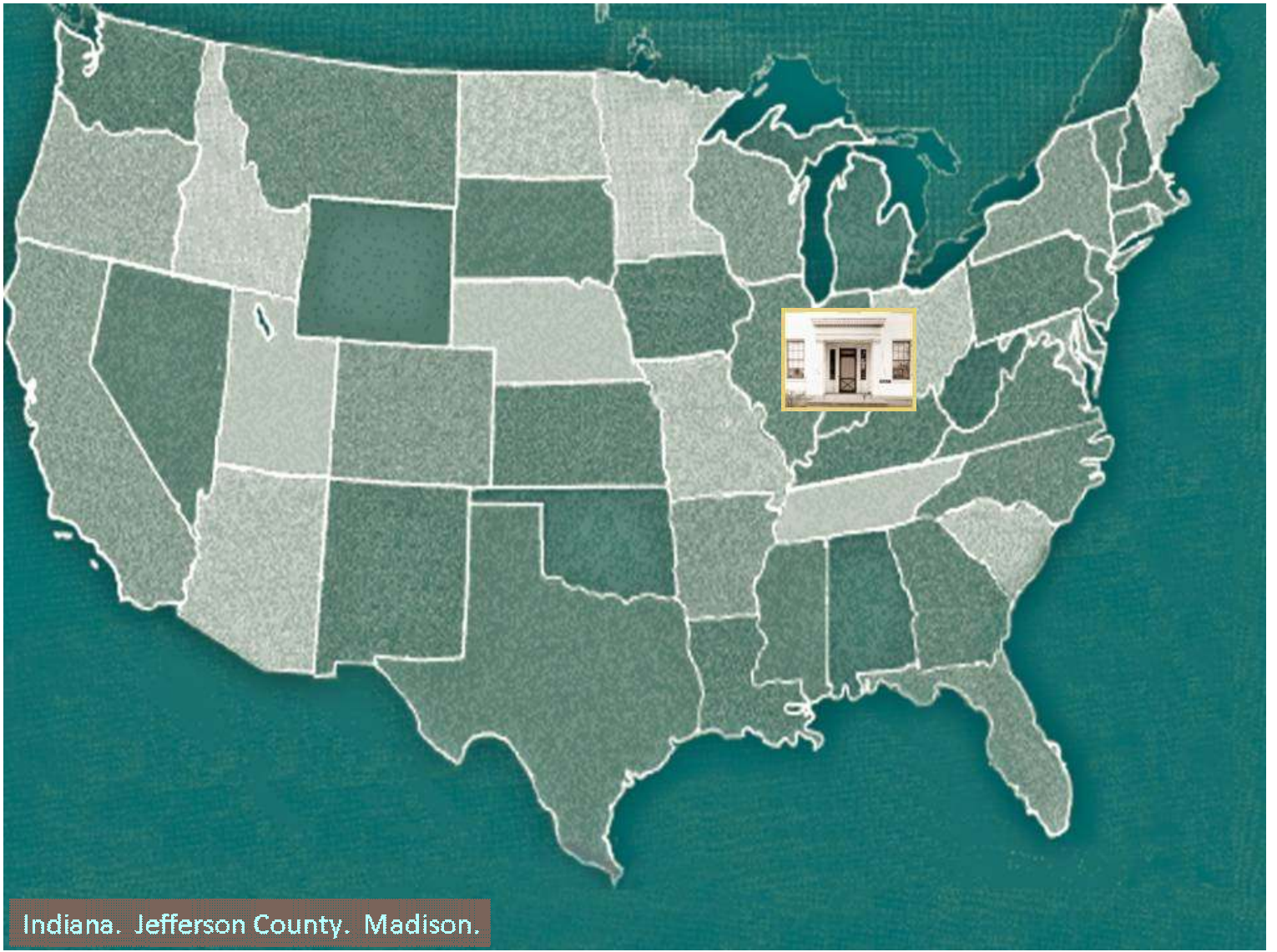


STATE ROUTE 43 - CHARLESTON, W.V.

MONTICELLO

STATE ROUTE 43 - CHARLESTON, W.V.

STATE ROUTE 43 - CHARLESTON, W.V.



Indiana. Jefferson County. Madison.



Indiana. Jefferson County. Madison.

Jefferson County Jail & Sheriff's Office. Courthouse Square, Madison, Jefferson County (IN). Photo 5 of 9, main door to cell block, including original chain; note padlock hanging to left. HABS IN-84/ Jack E. Boucher (creator/ photographer) (1971 September).

The Jefferson County Jail and Sheriff's House was built in 1848-50 and survives virtually unaltered. The temple-like form of brick and heavy masonry encloses the utilitarian jail block with the Sheriff's residence. The jail's interior plan is an impressive spatial achievement - a two-tiered block of cells surrounded by open vaulted spaces. Sturdy iron grilles at windows and cell doors concentrate patterns of detail which contrast with the large wall surfaces of quarried stone. Standing within an environment sympathetic to its architectural style, scale, and historic role as a nineteenth century penal institution, the jail's original and subsequent significance remain intact.

Unprocessed Field notes: FN-31

Related Names: Monroe W. Lee; John Kirk; Robert McKimm; James Falconer; Joseph Farnsworth; Frances Honore; Fleming Durham; Matthew Temperly.

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Reproduction # HABS IND,39-MAD,9--5

Call # HABS IND,39-MAD,9--5

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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/in0029.photos.064874p/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/in/in0000/in0029/photos/064874pv.jpg>



Jefferson County Jail & Sheriff's Office. Courthouse Square, Madison, Jefferson County (IN). Photo 4 of 9, detail north entrance. HABS IN-84/ Jack E. Boucher (creator/ photographer) (1971 September).

The Jefferson County Jail and Sheriff's House was built in 1848-50 and survives virtually unaltered. The temple-like form of brick and heavy masonry encloses the utilitarian jail block with the Sheriff's residence. The jail's interior plan is an impressive spatial achievement - a two-tiered block of cells surrounded by open vaulted spaces. Sturdy iron grilles at windows and cell doors concentrate patterns of detail which contrast with the large wall surfaces of quarried stone. Standing within an environment sympathetic to its architectural style, scale, and historic role as a nineteenth century penal institution, the jail's original and subsequent significance remain intact.

Unprocessed Field notes: FN-31

Related Names: Monroe W. Lee; John Kirk; Robert McKimm; James Falconer; Joseph Farnsworth; Frances Honore; Fleming Durham; Matthew Temperly.

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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/in0029.photos.064873p/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/in/in0000/in0029/photos/064873pv.jpg>



Indiana. Jefferson County. Madison.

Jefferson County Jail & Sheriff's Office. Courthouse Square, Madison, Jefferson County (IN). Photo 3 of 9, general view from southwest. HABS IN-84/ Jack E. Boucher (creator/ photographer) (1971 September).

The Jefferson County Jail and Sheriff's House was built in 1848-50 and survives virtually unaltered. The temple-like form of brick and heavy masonry encloses the utilitarian jail block with the Sheriff's residence. The jail's interior plan is an impressive spatial achievement - a two-tiered block of cells surrounded by open vaulted spaces. Sturdy iron grilles at windows and cell doors concentrate patterns of detail which contrast with the large wall surfaces of quarried stone. Standing within an environment sympathetic to its architectural style, scale, and historic role as a nineteenth century penal institution, the jail's original and subsequent significance remain intact.

Unprocessed Field notes: FN-31

Related Names: Monroe W. Lee; John Kirk; Robert McKimm; James Falconer; Joseph Farnsworth; Frances Honore; Fleming Durham; Matthew Temperly.

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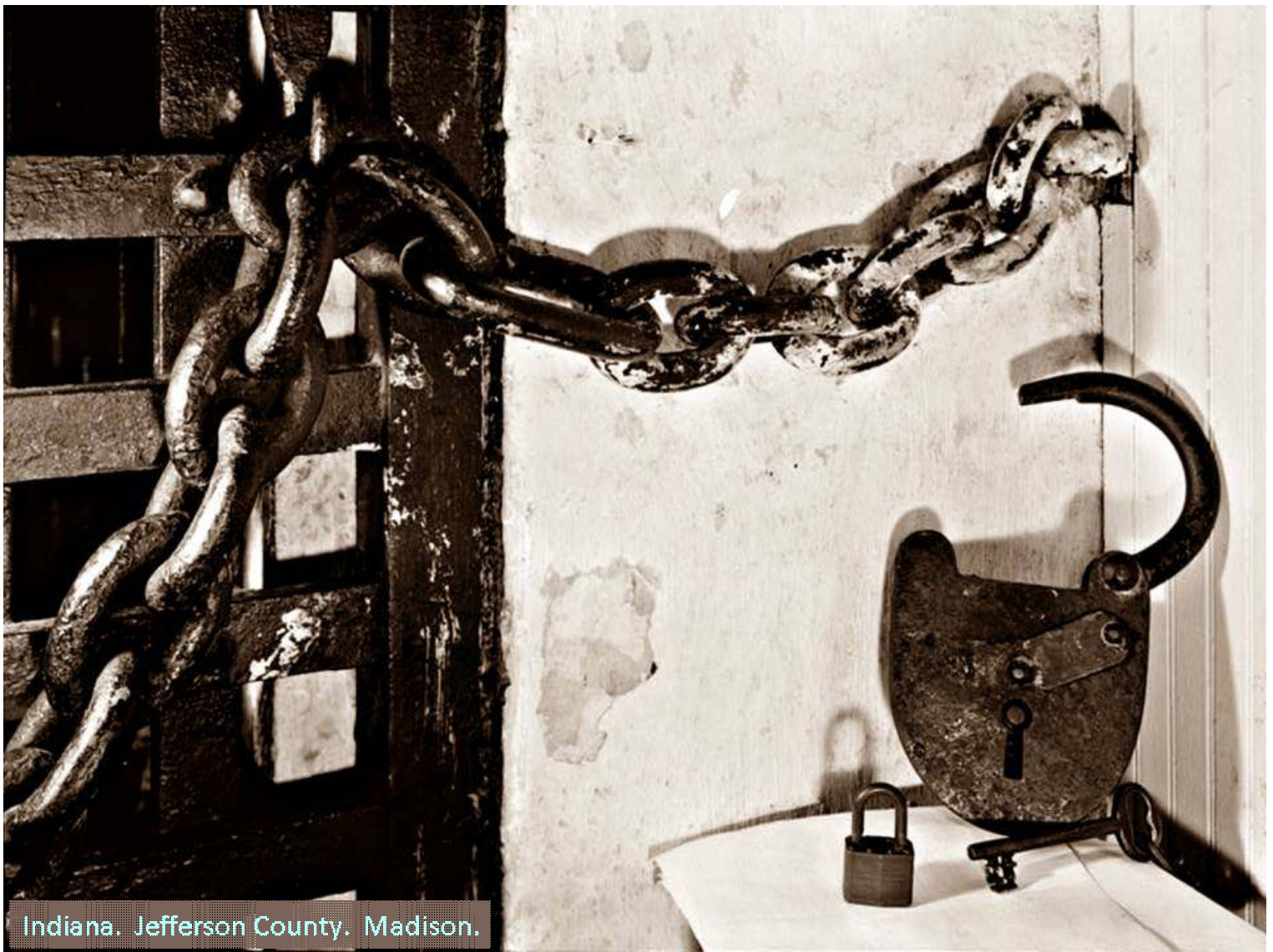
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Indiana. Jefferson County. Madison.

Jefferson County Jail & Sheriff's Office. Courthouse Square, Madison, Jefferson County (IN). Photo 6 of 9, detail view of chain padlock and key to secure door to main cell block; note standard modern padlock for size comparison. HABS IN-84/ Jack E. Boucher (creator/ photographer) (1971 September).

The Jefferson County Jail and Sheriff's House was built in 1848-50 and survives virtually unaltered. The temple-like form of brick and heavy masonry encloses the utilitarian jail block with the Sheriff's residence. The jail's interior plan is an impressive spatial achievement - a two-tiered block of cells surrounded by open vaulted spaces. Sturdy iron grilles at windows and cell doors concentrate patterns of detail which contrast with the large wall surfaces of quarried stone. Standing within an environment sympathetic to its architectural style, scale, and historic role as a nineteenth century penal institution, the jail's original and subsequent significance remain intact.

Unprocessed Field notes: FN-31

Related Names: Monroe W. Lee; John Kirk; Robert McKimm; James Falconer; Joseph Farnsworth; Frances Honore; Fleming Durham; Matthew Temperly.

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Reproduction # HABS IND,39-MAD,9--6

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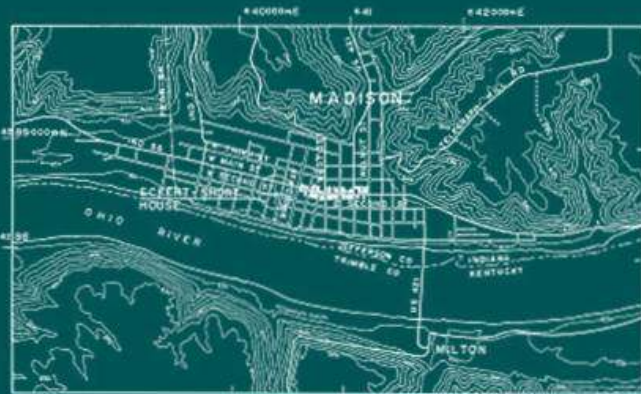
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JOHN ECKERT HOUSE

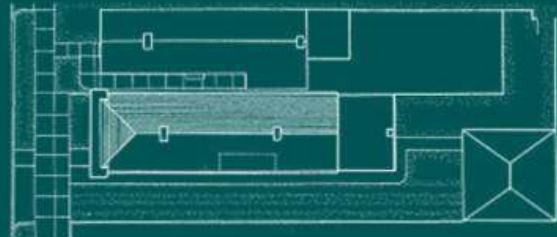


LOCATION MAP SCALE: 1"=1000' 0 1000 3000 5000'
KILOMETERS 1:24000 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
UTM REFERENCE 16/40340/428526

ADAPTED FROM USGS MAPS MADISON WEST, IND-KY 1964
AND MADISON EAST, IND-KY 1971 QUADRANGLES

BUILT IN 1872 BY TINSMITH JOHN ECKERT, THE FACADE OF THIS BRICK STRUCTURE IS CLAD IN PRESSED METAL AND STYLED IN A LOCAL ADAPTATION OF ITALIAN RENAISSANCE REVIVAL ARCHITECTURE. THE PLAN REMAINS THAT OF A TYPICAL "SHOTGUN" HOUSE WHILE THE FANCIFUL FACADE ADDS A UNIQUE CHARACTER TO THE BUILDING.

THIS PROJECT WAS UNDERTAKEN BY THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY IN COOPERATION WITH HISTORIC MADISON, INC. AND THE INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JOHN POPPELIERS, CHIEF, H.A.B.S., AND KENNETH L. ANDERSON, JR., PRINCIPAL ARCHITECT. THE PROJECT WAS COMPLETED DURING THE SUMMER OF 1978 AT THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY FIELD OFFICE, MADISON, INDIANA, BY JOHN P. WHITE, PROJECT SUPERVISOR (ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY), JOHN HOPKINS, PROJECT HISTORIAN (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), AND STUDENT ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS RICHARD BERLINER (RHODE ISLAND SCHOOL OF DESIGN), JON LOURIE (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND), ERIC SWANSON (RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE), AND PETER WHITEHEAD (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO).



SITE PLAN SCALE: 1/16"=1'-0" 0 5 10 20 30 40 50'
METERS 1:192 0 5 10 15

DESIGNED BY: RICHARD BERLINER

MADISON, INDIANA SURVEY 1978
OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

JOHN ECKERT HOUSE
MADISON

SURVEY NO.

IND-126

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
1872

John Eckert House. 510 West Second Street. Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana. HABS IN-126 (after 1933).

This brick structure was built in 1872 for tin-smith John Eckert. The facade is clad in pressed sheet metal and styled in a local adaptation of Italian Renaissance Revival architecture. The plan is that of a typical shotgun house while the intricately detailed facade lends a unique character to the building. Subsequent work 1920. Unprocessed Field notes FN- 38

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South front. John Eckert House. 510 West Second Street. Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana. HABS IN-126 (after 1933).

This brick structure was built in 1872 for tin-smith John Eckert. The facade is clad in pressed sheet metal and styled in a local adaptation of Italian Renaissance Revival architecture. The plan is that of a typical shotgun house while the intricately detailed facade lends a unique character to the building. Subsequent work 1920. Unprocessed Field notes FN- 38

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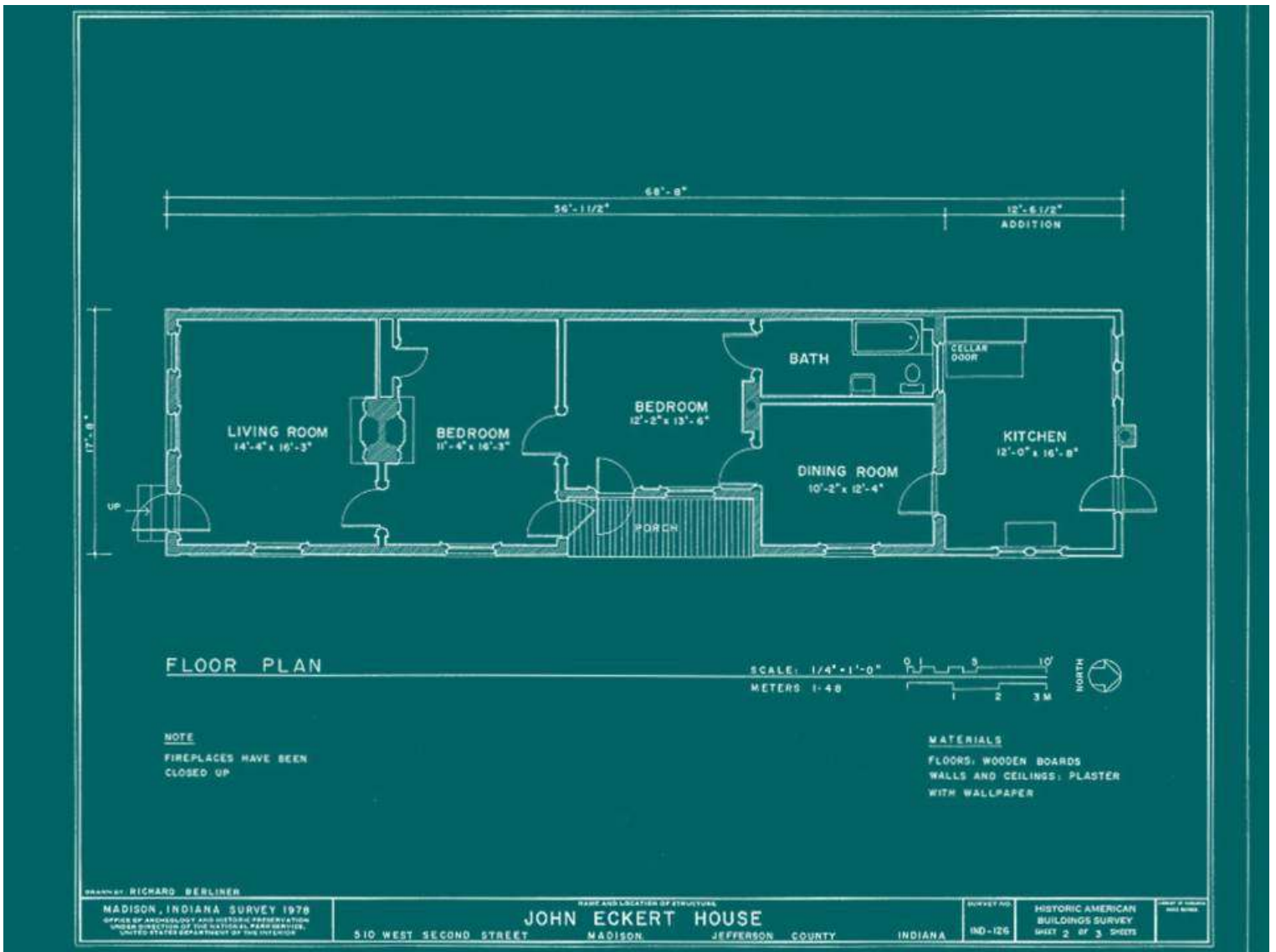
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Floor plan. John Eckert House. 510 West Second Street. Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana. HABS IN-126 (after 1933).

This brick structure was built in 1872 for tin-smith John Eckert. The facade is clad in pressed sheet metal and styled in a local adaptation of Italian Renaissance Revival architecture. The plan is that of a typical shotgun house while the intricately detailed facade lends a unique character to the building. Subsequent work 1920. Unprocessed Field notes FN- 38

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Indiana. Jefferson County. Madison.

South front. John Eckert House. 510 West Second Street. Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana. HABS IN-126 (after 1933).

This brick structure was built in 1872 for tin-smith John Eckert. The facade is clad in pressed sheet metal and styled in a local adaptation of Italian Renaissance Revival architecture. The plan is that of a typical shotgun house while the intricately detailed facade lends a unique character to the building. Subsequent work 1920. Unprocessed Field notes FN- 38

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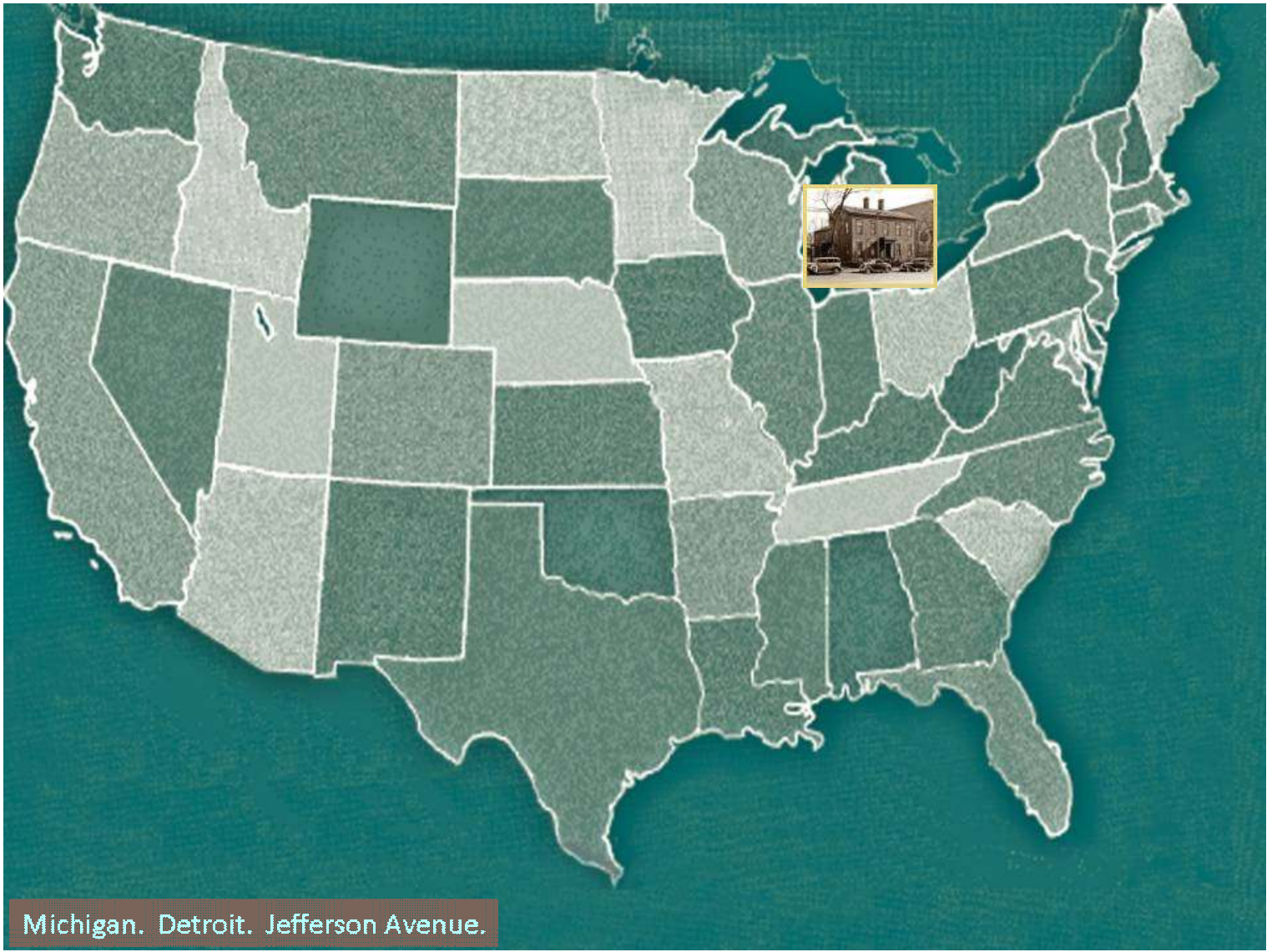
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Michigan. Detroit. Jefferson Avenue.



Michigan. Detroit. Jefferson Avenue.

Sibley House. 976 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Wayne County (MI). Photo 1 of 1. HABS MI-269/ S. Lucas (creator/ photographer) (1934).

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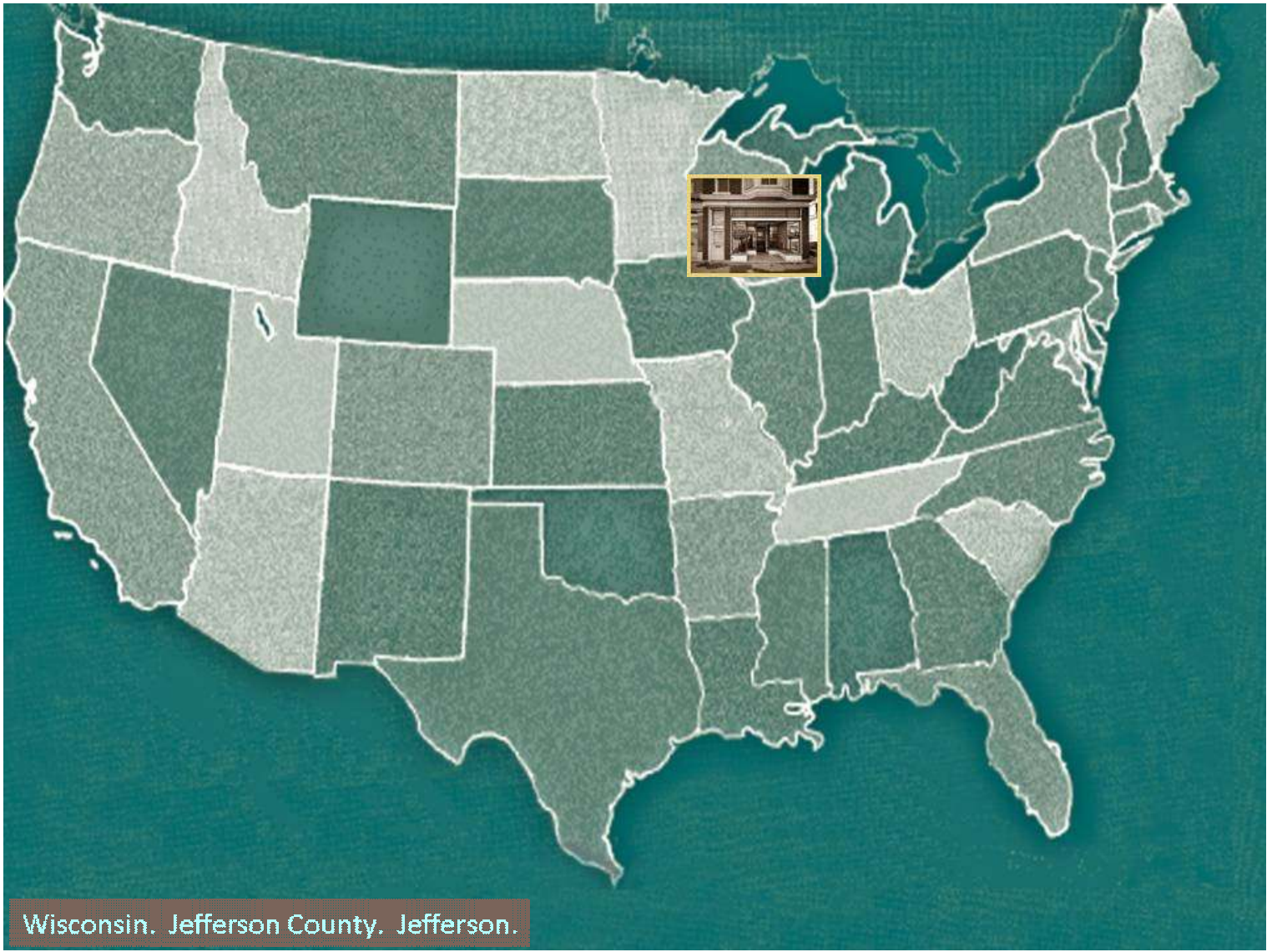
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Wisconsin. Jefferson County. Jefferson.



Wisconsin. Jefferson County. Jefferson.

Bruno P. Beck Building, 101-103 South Main Street, Jefferson, Jefferson County (WI). Photo 7 of 12, detail of storefront (Redding's Restaurant). HABS WI-352.

The Bruno P. Beck Building, constructed in 1921, displays the commercial Queen Anne style. It retains historic character and was included as a contributing resource to the Main Street Historic District, determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1994. Architectural features of the building include a storefront window with large display windows, two bay windows on the second floor, and an upper cornice with brackets.

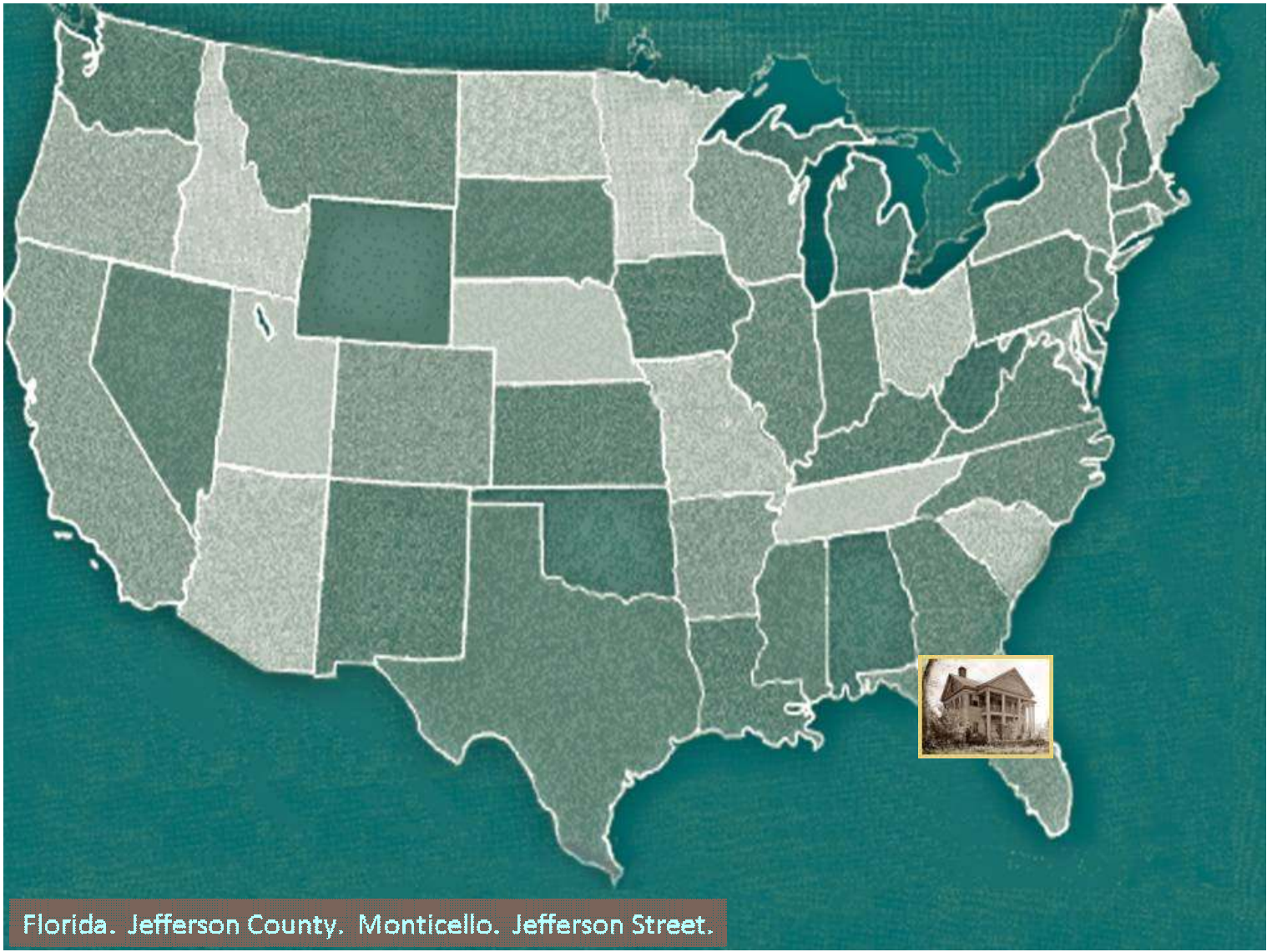
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Reproduction # HABS WIS,28-JEFF,2--7

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Florida. Jefferson County. Monticello. Jefferson Street.



Wirick-Simmons House. Jefferson & Pearl Streets, Monticello, Jefferson County (FL). Sheet 4 of 12. HABS FL-156/ Jack E. Boucher (creator/photographer) (1962 April).

This structure was built in 1831 by the Rev. Adam Wirick, a Methodist Circuit Rider, and occupied by Thomas Simmons and his descendants since 1871. // The building is an excellent example of the modest Greek Revival architecture of North Florida. The Wirick-Simmons House has been restored by the Jefferson County Historical Association.

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Reproduction # HABS FLA,33-MONT,2- (sheet 4 of 12)

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<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/fl/fl0100/fl0126/sheet/00004v.jpg>



Florida. Jefferson County. Monticello. Jefferson Street.

Wirick-Simmons House. Jefferson & Pearl Streets, Monticello, Jefferson County (FL). Photo 2 of 4, north and west elevations. HABS FL-156/ Jack E. Boucher (creator/ photographer) (1962 April).

This structure was built in 1831 by the Rev. Adam Wirick, a Methodist Circuit Rider, and occupied by Thomas Simmons and his descendants since 1871. // The building is an excellent example of the modest Greek Revival architecture of North Florida. The Wirick-Simmons House has been restored by the Jefferson County Historical Association.

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Florida. Jefferson County. Monticello. Jefferson Street.

Wirick-Simmons House. Jefferson & Pearl Streets, Monticello, Jefferson County (FL). Photo 3 of 4, north and east elevations. HABS FL-156/ Jack E. Boucher (creator/ photographer) (1962 April).

This structure was built in 1831 by the Rev. Adam Wirick, a Methodist Circuit Rider, and occupied by Thomas Simmons and his descendants since 1871. // The building is an excellent example of the modest Greek Revival architecture of North Florida. The Wirick-Simmons House has been restored by the Jefferson County Historical Association.

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Florida. Jefferson County. Monticello. Jefferson Street.

Wirick-Simmons House. Jefferson & Pearl Streets, Monticello, Jefferson County (FL). Photo 1 of 4, west elevations. HABS FL-156/ Jack E. Boucher (creator/ photographer) (1962 April).

This structure was built in 1831 by the Rev. Adam Wirick, a Methodist Circuit Rider, and occupied by Thomas Simmons and his descendants since 1871. // The building is an excellent example of the modest Greek Revival architecture of North Florida. The Wirick-Simmons House has been restored by the Jefferson County Historical Association.

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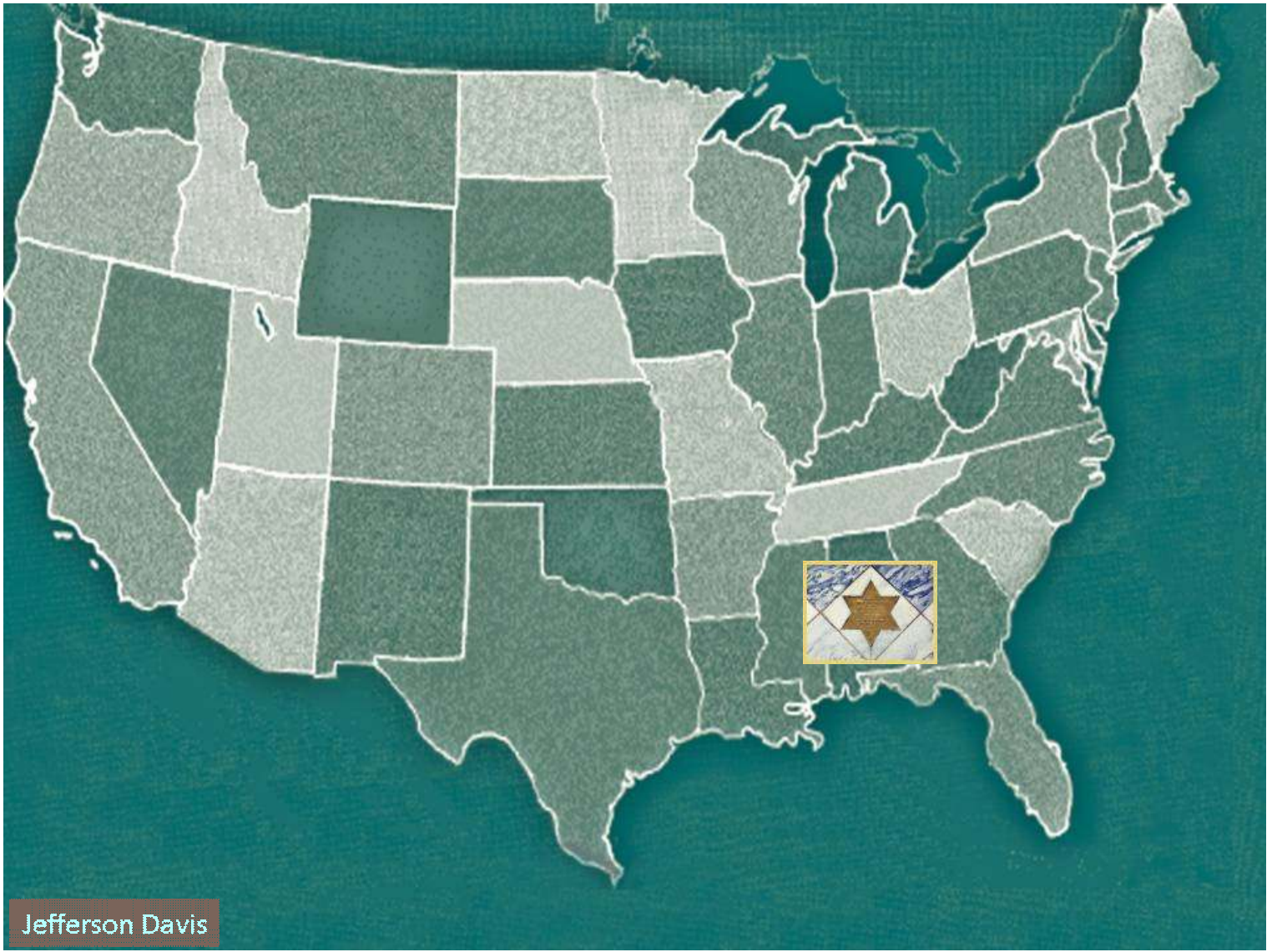
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Jefferson Davis



State Capitol, Montgomery, Alabama.

The first Capitol building was built in 1847, and was destroyed by fire in 1849. The current State Capitol was built on the previous Capitol's foundations, and was completed in 1851. The building has grown over time with an east wing added to the rear in 1885, a south wing in 1906, a matching north wing in 1912, and along with a complete renovation to the whole building a modern addition to the rear in 1992. The building also served as the Capitol of the Confederacy in 1861, and a commemorative brass marker in the shape of a six-pointed star is set at the precise location where Jefferson Davis stood on February 18, 1861, to take his oath of office as first (and only) President of the Confederate States of America.

Highsmith, Carol M. (1946-) (photographer) (2010 February 22).

No known restrictions on publication.

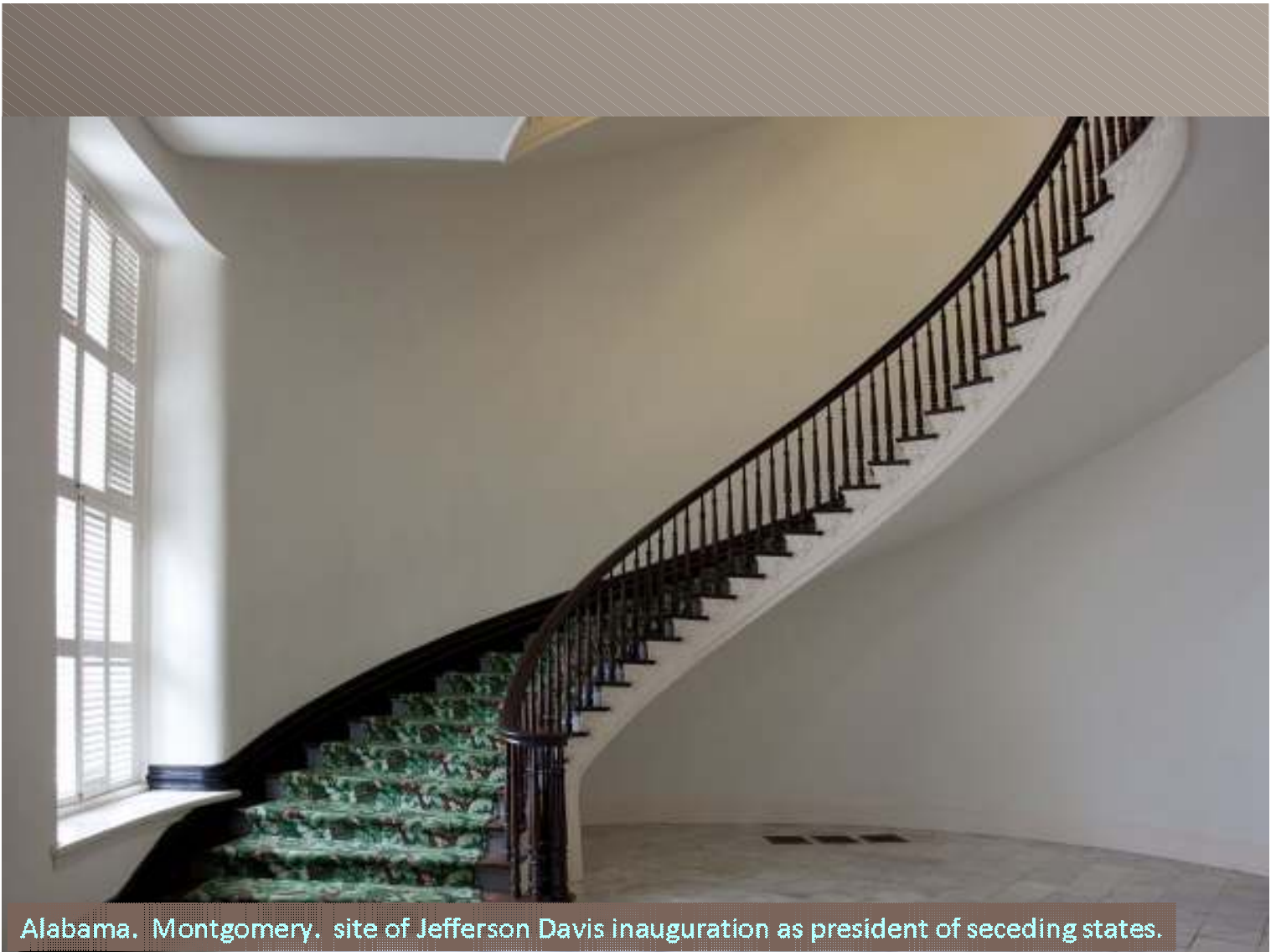
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Alabama. Montgomery. site of Jefferson Davis inauguration as president of seceding states.

State Capitol, Montgomery, Alabama.

The first Capitol building was built in 1847, and was destroyed by fire in 1849. The current State Capitol was built on the previous Capitol's foundations, and was completed in 1851. The building has grown over time with an east wing added to the rear in 1885, a south wing in 1906, a matching north wing in 1912, and along with a complete renovation to the whole building a modern addition to the rear in 1992. The building also served as the Capitol of the Confederacy in 1861, and a commemorative brass marker in the shape of a six-pointed star is set at the precise location where Jefferson Davis stood on February 18, 1861, to take his oath of office as first (and only) President of the Confederate States of America.

Highsmith, Carol M. (1946-) (photographer) (2010 February 22).

No known restrictions on publication.

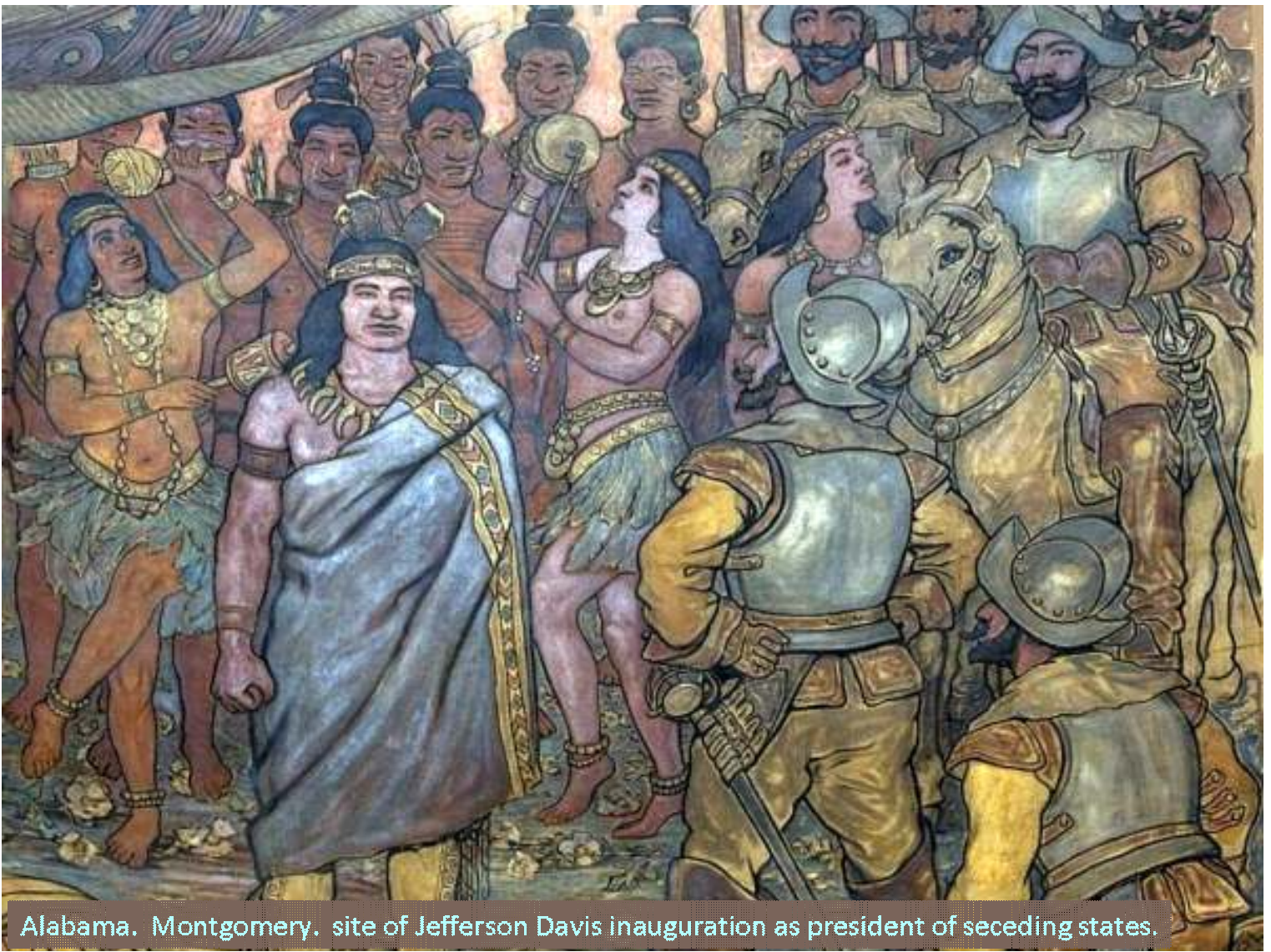
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Alabama. Montgomery. site of Jefferson Davis inauguration as president of seceding states.

McKenzie, Roderick. Mural depicting Alabama history. State Capitol, Montgomery, Alabama.

The first Capitol building was built in 1847, and was destroyed by fire in 1849. The current State Capitol was built on the previous Capitol's foundations, and was completed in 1851. The building has grown over time with an east wing added to the rear in 1885, a south wing in 1906, a matching north wing in 1912, and along with a complete renovation to the whole building a modern addition to the rear in 1992. The building also served as the Capitol of the Confederacy in 1861, and a commemorative brass marker in the shape of a six-pointed star is set at the precise location where Jefferson Davis stood on February 18, 1861, to take his oath of office as first (and only) President of the Confederate States of America.

Highsmith, Carol M. (1946-) (photographer) (2010 February 22).

No known restrictions on publication.

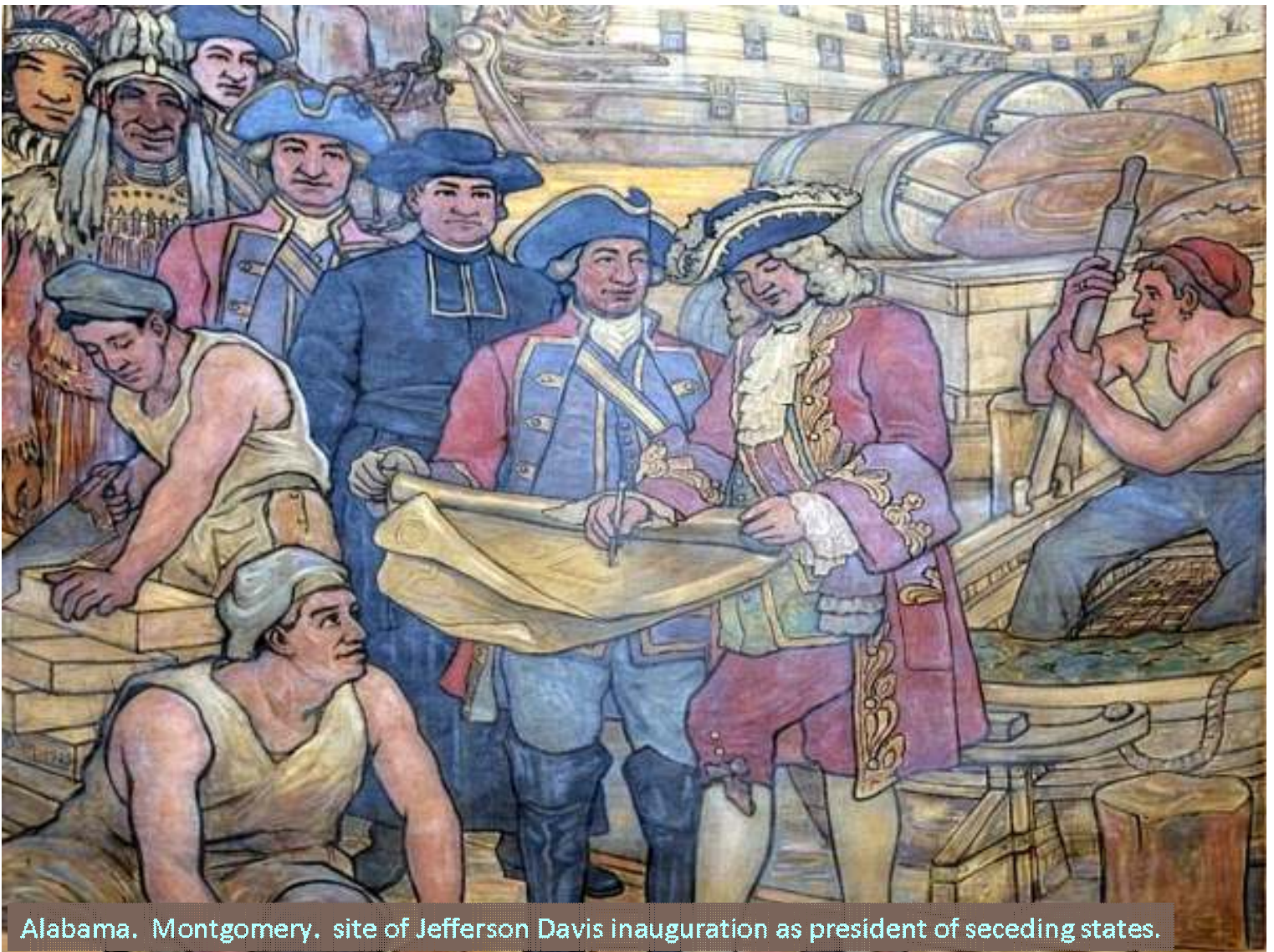
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Alabama. Montgomery. site of Jefferson Davis inauguration as president of seceding states.

McKenzie, Roderick. Mural depicting Alabama history. State Capitol, Montgomery, Alabama.

The first Capitol building was built in 1847, and was destroyed by fire in 1849. The current State Capitol was built on the previous Capitol's foundations, and was completed in 1851. The building has grown over time with an east wing added to the rear in 1885, a south wing in 1906, a matching north wing in 1912, and along with a complete renovation to the whole building a modern addition to the rear in 1992. The building also served as the Capitol of the Confederacy in 1861, and a commemorative brass marker in the shape of a six-pointed star is set at the precise location where Jefferson Davis stood on February 18, 1861, to take his oath of office as first (and only) President of the Confederate States of America.

Highsmith, Carol M. (1946-) (photographer) (2010 February 22).

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Alabama. Montgomery. site of Jefferson Davis inauguration as president of seceding states.

McKenzie, Roderick. Mural depicting Alabama history. State Capitol, Montgomery, Alabama.

The first Capitol building was built in 1847, and was destroyed by fire in 1849. The current State Capitol was built on the previous Capitol's foundations, and was completed in 1851. The building has grown over time with an east wing added to the rear in 1885, a south wing in 1906, a matching north wing in 1912, and along with a complete renovation to the whole building a modern addition to the rear in 1992. The building also served as the Capitol of the Confederacy in 1861, and a commemorative brass marker in the shape of a six-pointed star is set at the precise location where Jefferson Davis stood on February 18, 1861, to take his oath of office as first (and only) President of the Confederate States of America.

Highsmith, Carol M. (1946-) (photographer) (2010 February 22).

No known restrictions on publication.

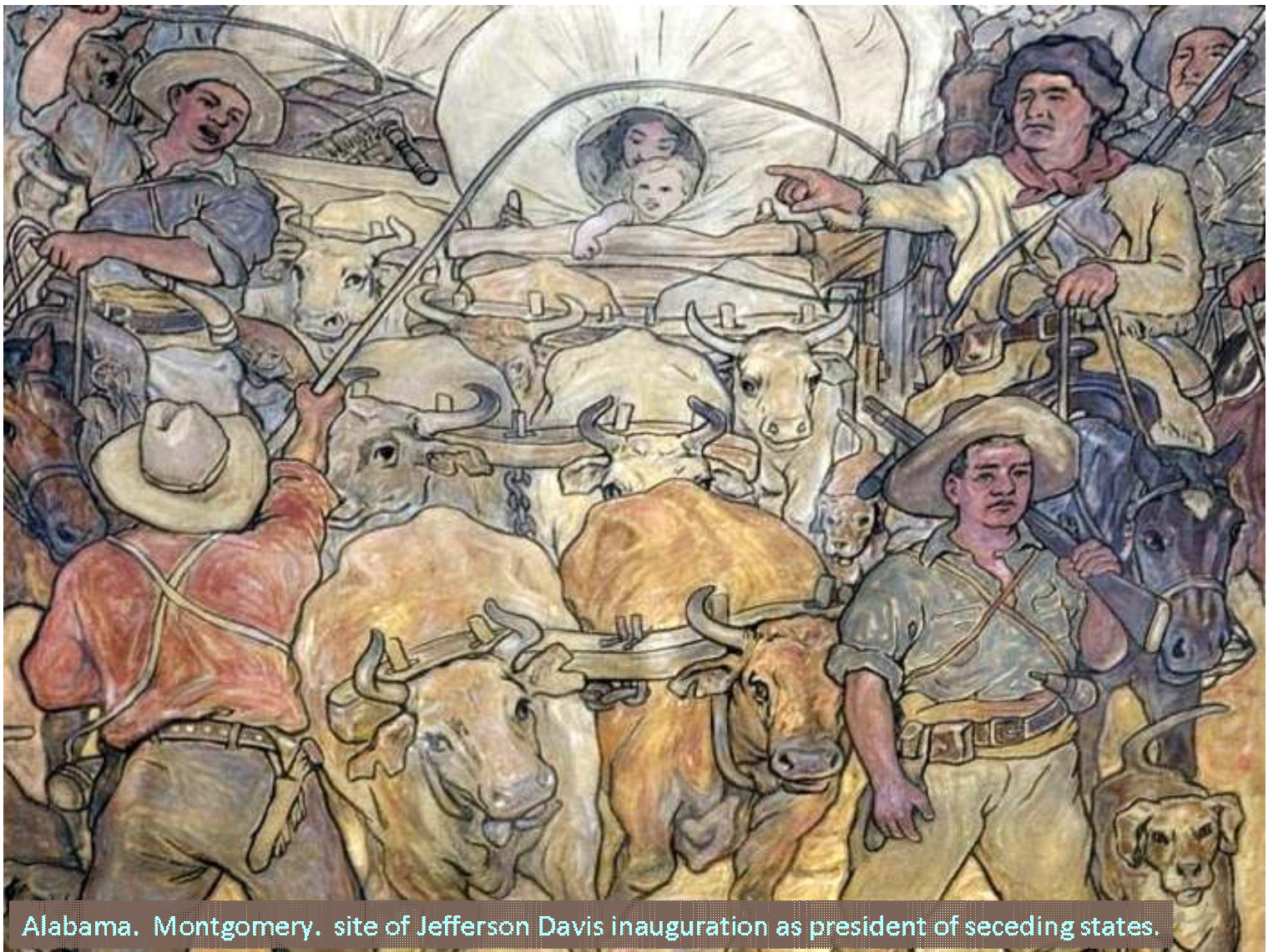
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Alabama. Montgomery. site of Jefferson Davis inauguration as president of seceding states.

McKenzie, Roderick. Mural depicting Alabama history. State Capitol, Montgomery, Alabama.

The first Capitol building was built in 1847, and was destroyed by fire in 1849. The current State Capitol was built on the previous Capitol's foundations, and was completed in 1851. The building has grown over time with an east wing added to the rear in 1885, a south wing in 1906, a matching north wing in 1912, and along with a complete renovation to the whole building a modern addition to the rear in 1992. The building also served as the Capitol of the Confederacy in 1861, and a commemorative brass marker in the shape of a six-pointed star is set at the precise location where Jefferson Davis stood on February 18, 1861, to take his oath of office as first (and only) President of the Confederate States of America.

Highsmith, Carol M. (1946-) (photographer) (2010 February 22).

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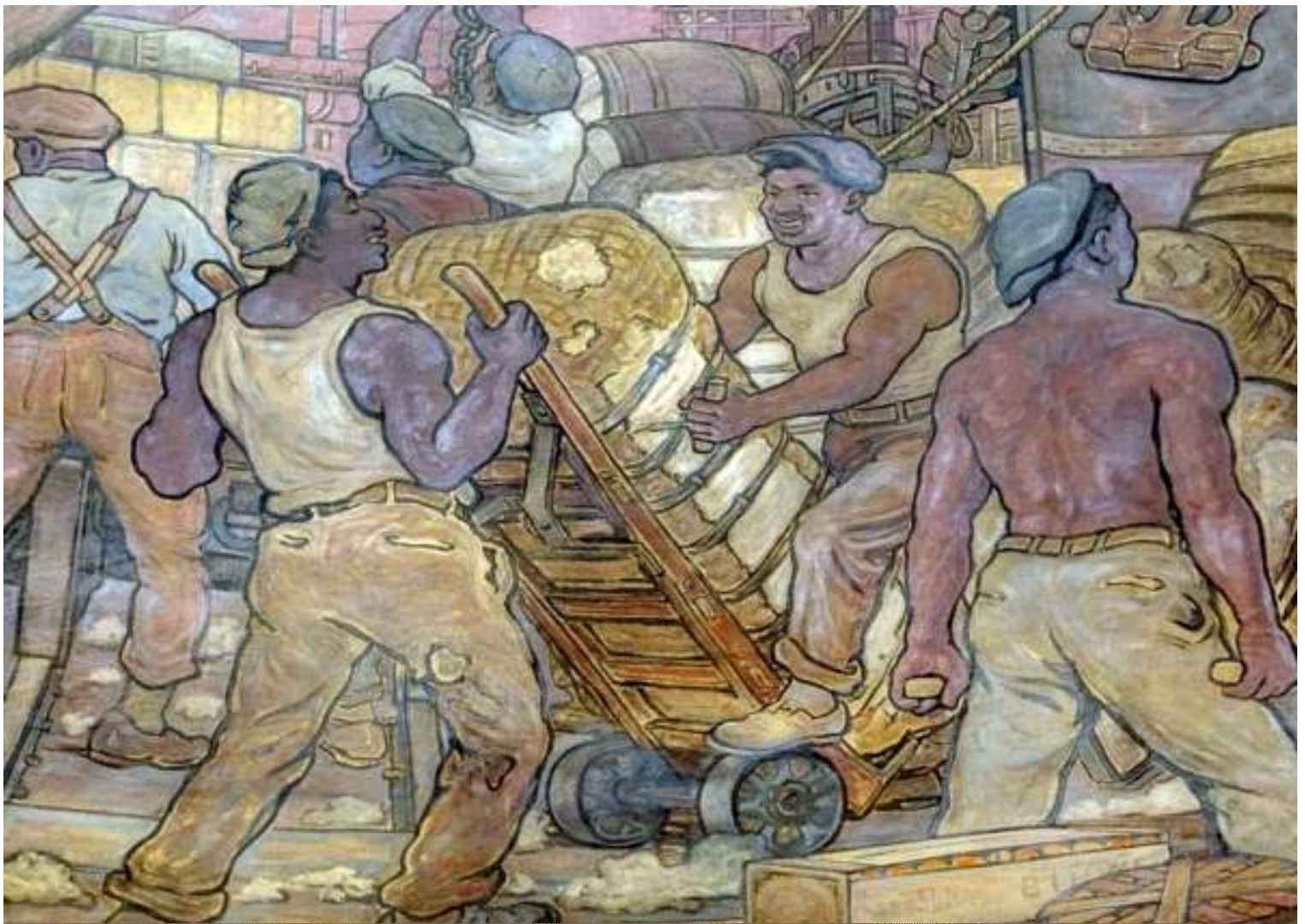
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Alabama. Montgomery. site of Jefferson Davis inauguration as president of seceding states.

McKenzie, Roderick. Mural depicting Alabama history. State Capitol, Montgomery, Alabama.

The first Capitol building was built in 1847, and was destroyed by fire in 1849. The current State Capitol was built on the previous Capitol's foundations, and was completed in 1851. The building has grown over time with an east wing added to the rear in 1885, a south wing in 1906, a matching north wing in 1912, and along with a complete renovation to the whole building a modern addition to the rear in 1992. The building also served as the Capitol of the Confederacy in 1861, and a commemorative brass marker in the shape of a six-pointed star is set at the precise location where Jefferson Davis stood on February 18, 1861, to take his oath of office as first (and only) President of the Confederate States of America.

Highsmith, Carol M. (1946-) (photographer) (2010 February 22).

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Alabama. Montgomery. site of Jefferson Davis inauguration as president of seceding states.

McKenzie, Roderick. Mural depicting Alabama history. State Capitol, Montgomery, Alabama.

The first Capitol building was built in 1847, and was destroyed by fire in 1849. The current State Capitol was built on the previous Capitol's foundations, and was completed in 1851. The building has grown over time with an east wing added to the rear in 1885, a south wing in 1906, a matching north wing in 1912, and along with a complete renovation to the whole building a modern addition to the rear in 1992. The building also served as the Capitol of the Confederacy in 1861, and a commemorative brass marker in the shape of a six-pointed star is set at the precise location where Jefferson Davis stood on February 18, 1861, to take his oath of office as first (and only) President of the Confederate States of America.

Highsmith, Carol M. (1946-) (photographer) (2010 February 22).

No known restrictions on publication.

Call # LC-DIG-highsm- 05641 (ONLINE) [P&P]

The George F. Landegger Collection of Alabama Photographs in Carol M. Highsmith's America, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division. Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

Gift of George F. Landegger; 2010; (DLC/PP-2010:090).

www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2010637482/

lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/highsm/05600/05641v.jpg



Alabama. Montgomery. site of Jefferson Davis inauguration as president of seceding states.

McKenzie, Roderick. Mural depicting Alabama history. State Capitol, Montgomery, Alabama.

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No known restrictions on publication.

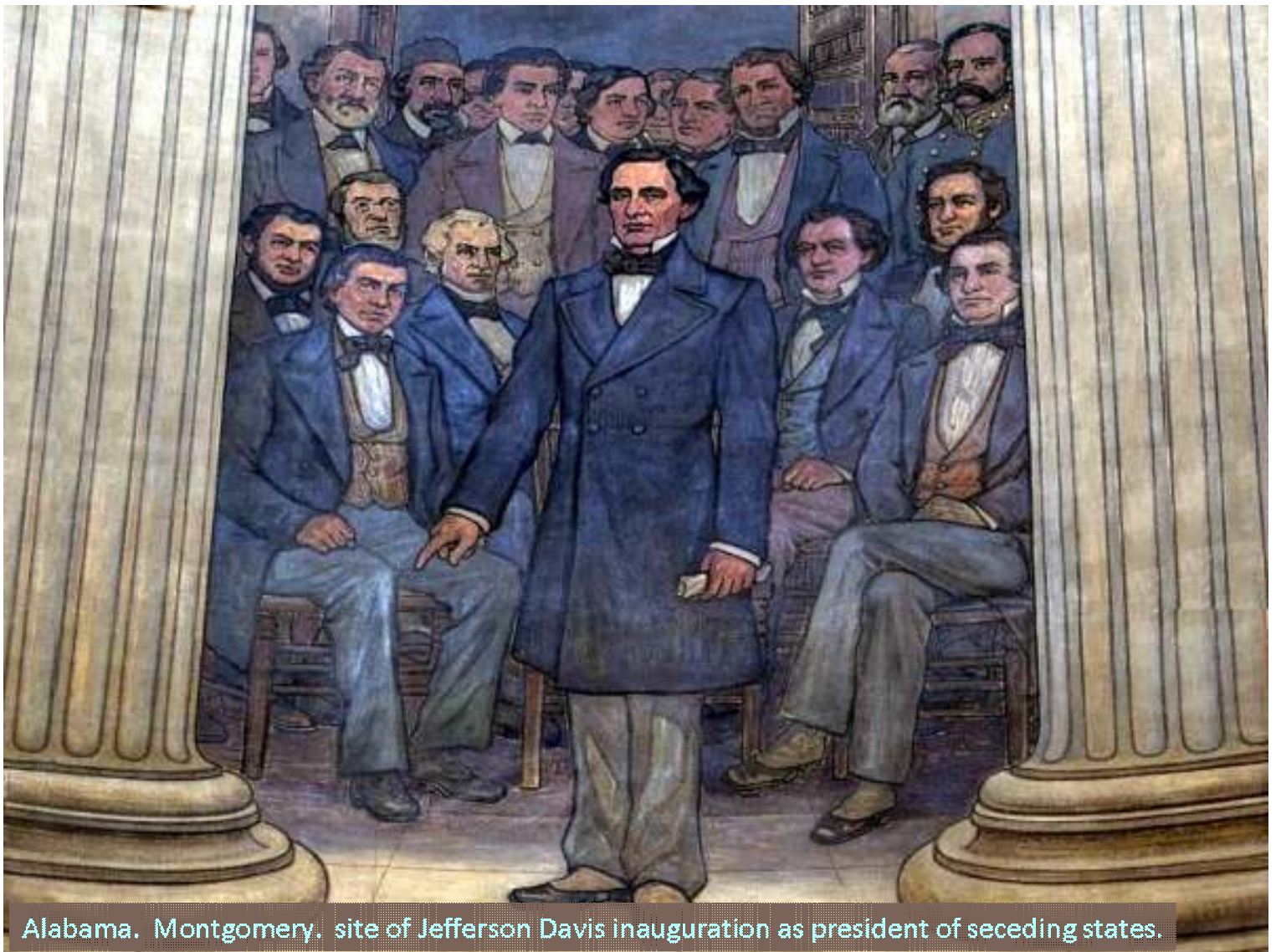
Call # LC-DIG-highsm- 05643 (ONLINE) [P&P]

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Gift of George F. Landegger; 2010; (DLC/PP-2010:090).

www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2010637484/

lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/highsm/05600/05643v.jpg



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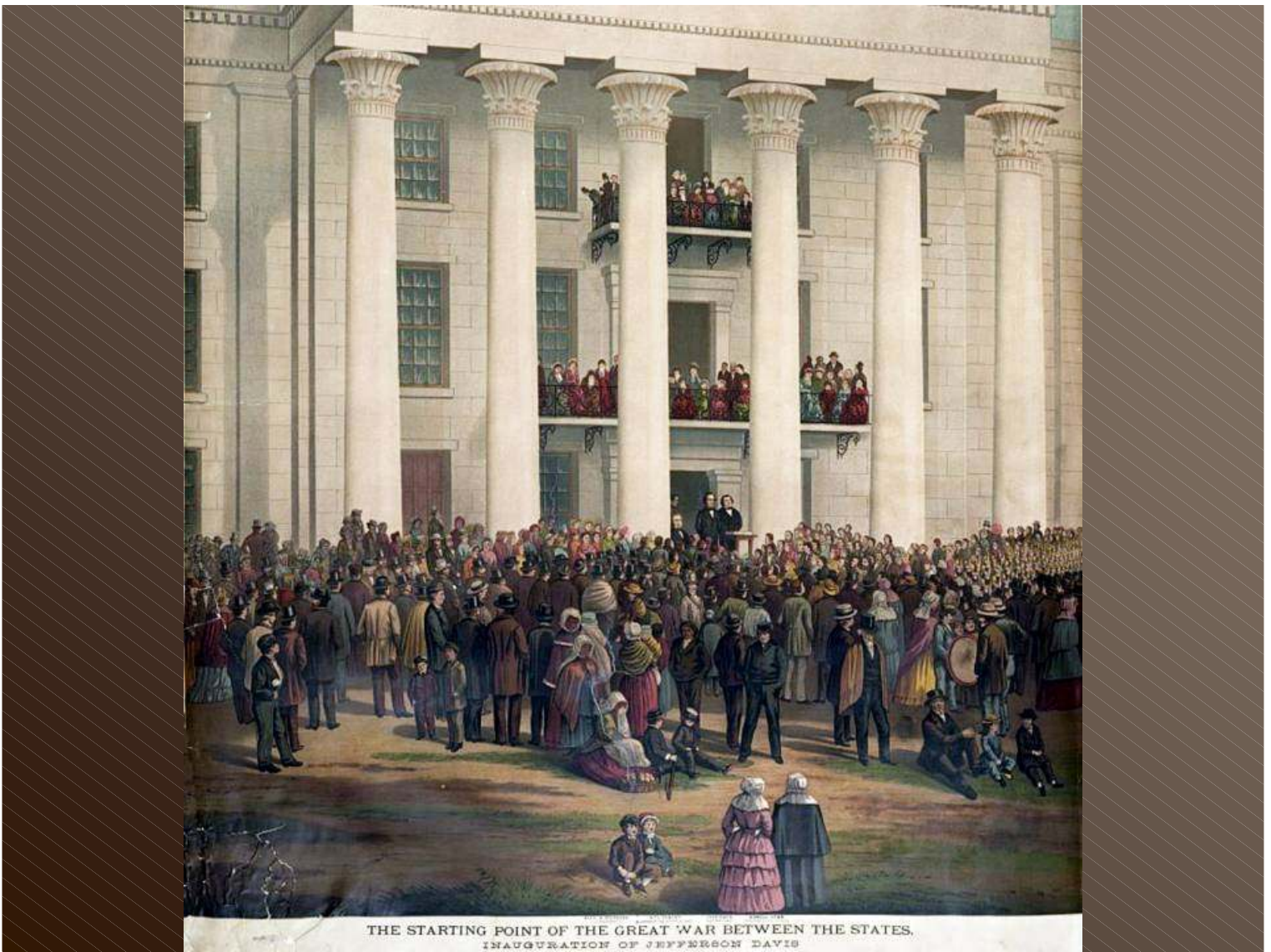
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The George F. Landegger Collection of Alabama Photographs in Carol M. Highsmith's America, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division. Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

Gift of George F. Landegger; 2010; (DLC/PP-2010:090).

www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2010637485/

lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/highsm/05600/05644v.jpg



Massalon, James (painter). The starting point of the great war between the states. Cincinnati (OH): Strobridge & Co. (lithographers) (copyright William Howell and James Massalon, 1878).

From a photograph taken on the spot, and owned by Col. Wm. C. Howell, of Prattville, Autauga County, Alabama.

Caption continues: Inauguration of Jefferson Davis as President of the Confederate States of America, at Montgomery, Alabama, February 18, 1861.

Print shows a crowd gathered in front of the capitol building at Montgomery, Alabama, at the time of the announcement of Jefferson Davis as the first President of the Confederate States of America; also shown with Davis are "Alex. H. Stephens, Vice-President, Wm. L. Yancey, Leader of the Secession Party, [and] Howell Cobb, President of the Senate."

No known restrictions on publication.

Exhibited: "The Civil War in America" at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., 2012-2013.

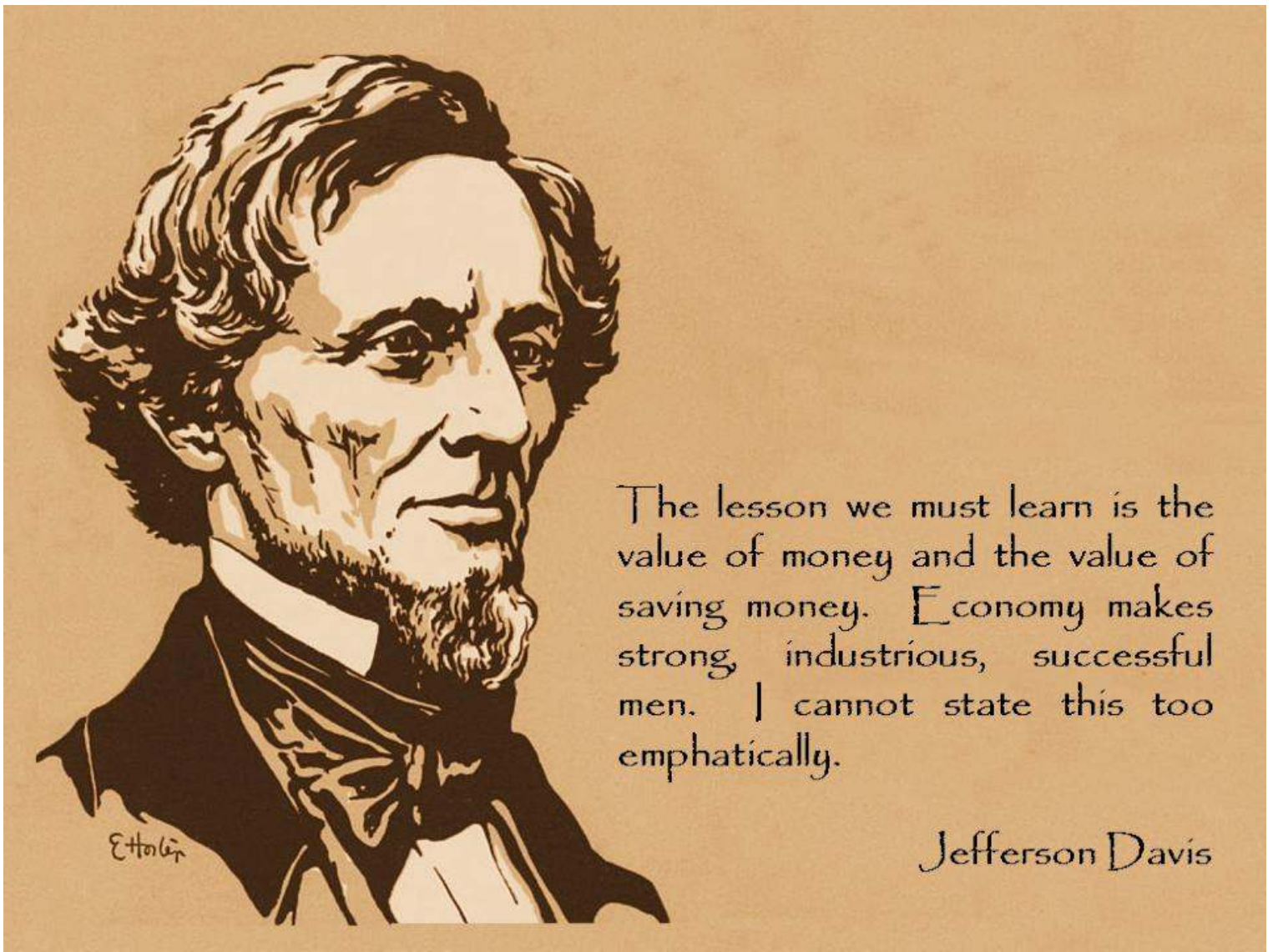
Reproduction # LC-DIG-pga-02817 (digital file from original print) LC-USZC4-1498 (color film copy transparency)

Call # PGA - Strobridge & Co.--Starting point ... (D size) [P&P]

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2012647345/

lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/pga/02800/02817v.jpg



Horlein (?), E. (artist) Jefferson Davis. Chicago (IL) and New York (NY): Charles Daniel Feet Co (copyright 1921)

Bust-length portrait, facing right.

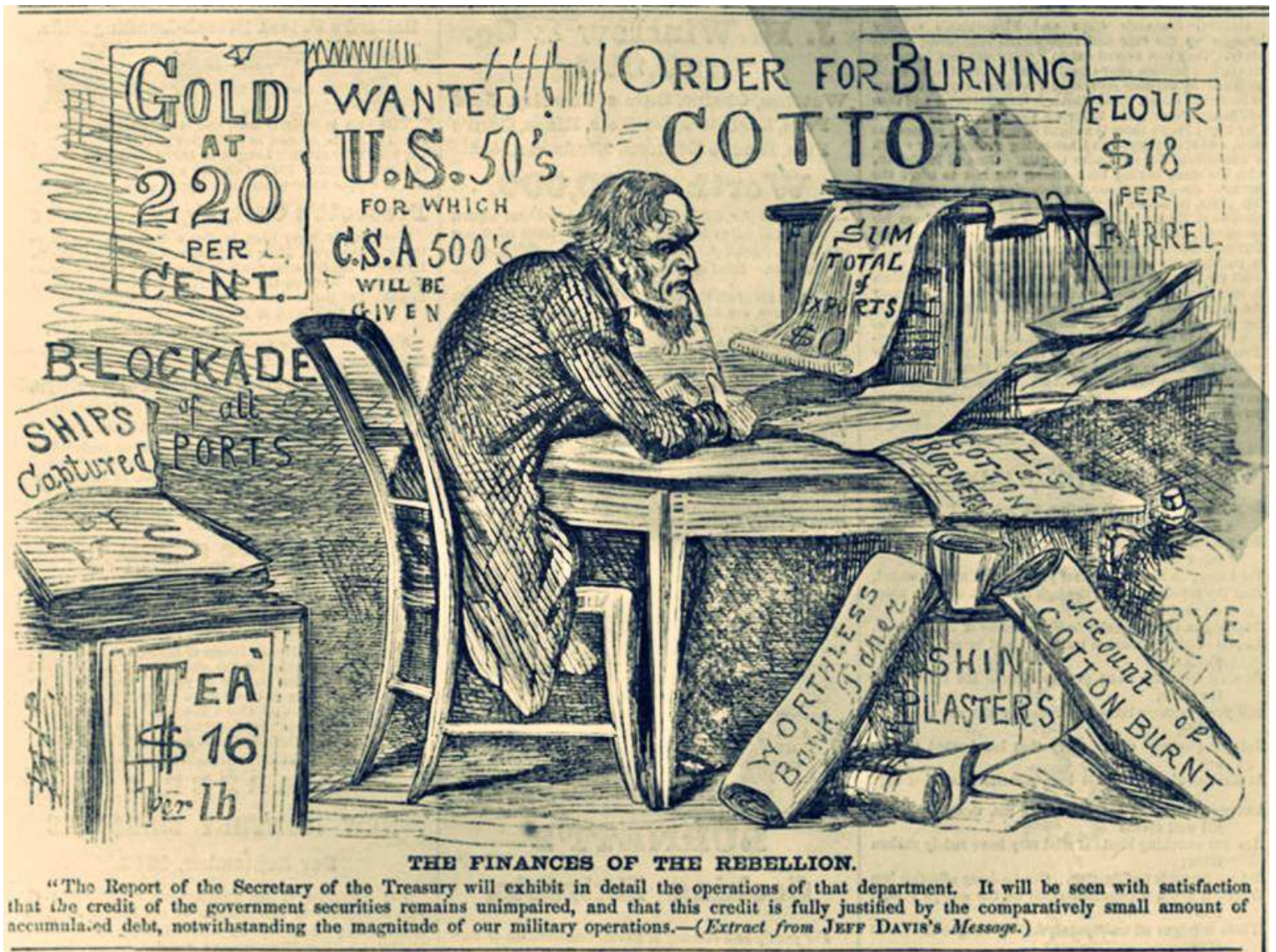
Reproduction #: LC-DIG-ppmsca-23863 (digital file from original item) LC-USZ62-13582 (b&w film copy neg.)

Call # BIOG FILE - Davis, Jefferson, 1808-1889--Portraits [item] [P&P]

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pp.print>

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2009633725/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/ppmsca/23800/23863v.jpg>



The finances of the rebellion. page 576. Harper's weekly, volume 6, number 297 (1862 September 6).

Cartoon showing Jefferson Davis(?), seated at desk, figuring the finances of the rebellion.

No known restrictions on publication.

Reproduction # LC-USZ62-127607 (b&w film copy neg.)

Call # Illus. in AP2.H32 1862 (Case Y) [P&P]

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

www.loc.gov/pictures/item/00652814/

lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3c20000/3c27000/3c27600/3c27607v.jpg



The true peace commissioners. New York (NY): Currier & Ives (1865).

Stern catalog 5093

Call # Portfolio 4, no. 90

Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincoliana. Library of Congress, Rare Book and Special Collections Division, Washington, D.C. 20540 Digital ID lprbscm scsm0426

<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.rbc/lprbscm.scsm0426>

<http://memory.loc.gov/service/rbc/lprbscm/scsm0426/001r.jpg>



Day, Benjamin Henry (1838-1916) (artist). The emblem of the free. New York (NY): Samuel Canty (published 1862-1864) (copyright 1862).

Number three in a series of illustrated song-sheets published in New York by Samuel Canty. This example includes the words of a song by Canty entitled 'The Emblem of the Free' and alternately 'The Traitor's Dream.' The 'emblem' in the strongly Unionist song is the American flag; the traitor is Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy. The illustration, based on the song, shows Davis asleep in a chair at right, about to be crowned by a winged demon, Lucifer, who stands behind him. At Davis's feet is a kneeling woman who presents him with an American flag. In the background the specter of George Washington looks on. Washington points toward Liberty and two female attendants (center), who appear in an aura of light. Liberty has a halo of stars, and holds another American flag. On the far left two Revolutionary War soldiers huddle next to a campfire, 'your vet'ran sires, Encamp'd at Valley Forge, Exposed to winter's storms.' The music sheet bears a dedication to Thomas H. Faron and William Atkinson, Esqrs. Although the print has an 1862 copyright imprint, a handwritten note on the Library's impression indicates copyright deposit on October 11, 1864. The latter date seems credible for the illustration, whose portrayal of the hardships of colonial troops at Valley Forge would probably have struck a sympathetic chord in the war-weary North of 1864.

Published in: American political prints, 1766-1876 / Bernard F. Reilly. Boston : G.K. Hall, 1991, entry 1862-14.

Reproduction # LC-DIG-pga-04062 (digital file from original print) LC-USZ62-89585 (b&w film copy neg.)

Call # PGA - Rail--Emblem... (C size) [P&P]

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2004665368/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/pga/04000/04062v.jpg>



Abraham Lincoln and his family. New York (NY): Kelly & Sons (undated).

Abraham (1809-1865) and Mary Todd (1818-1882) Lincoln and three sons Robert Todd (1843-1926), William Wallace (Willie) (1850-1862), Thomas (Tad) (1853-1871).

Stern catalog 5107

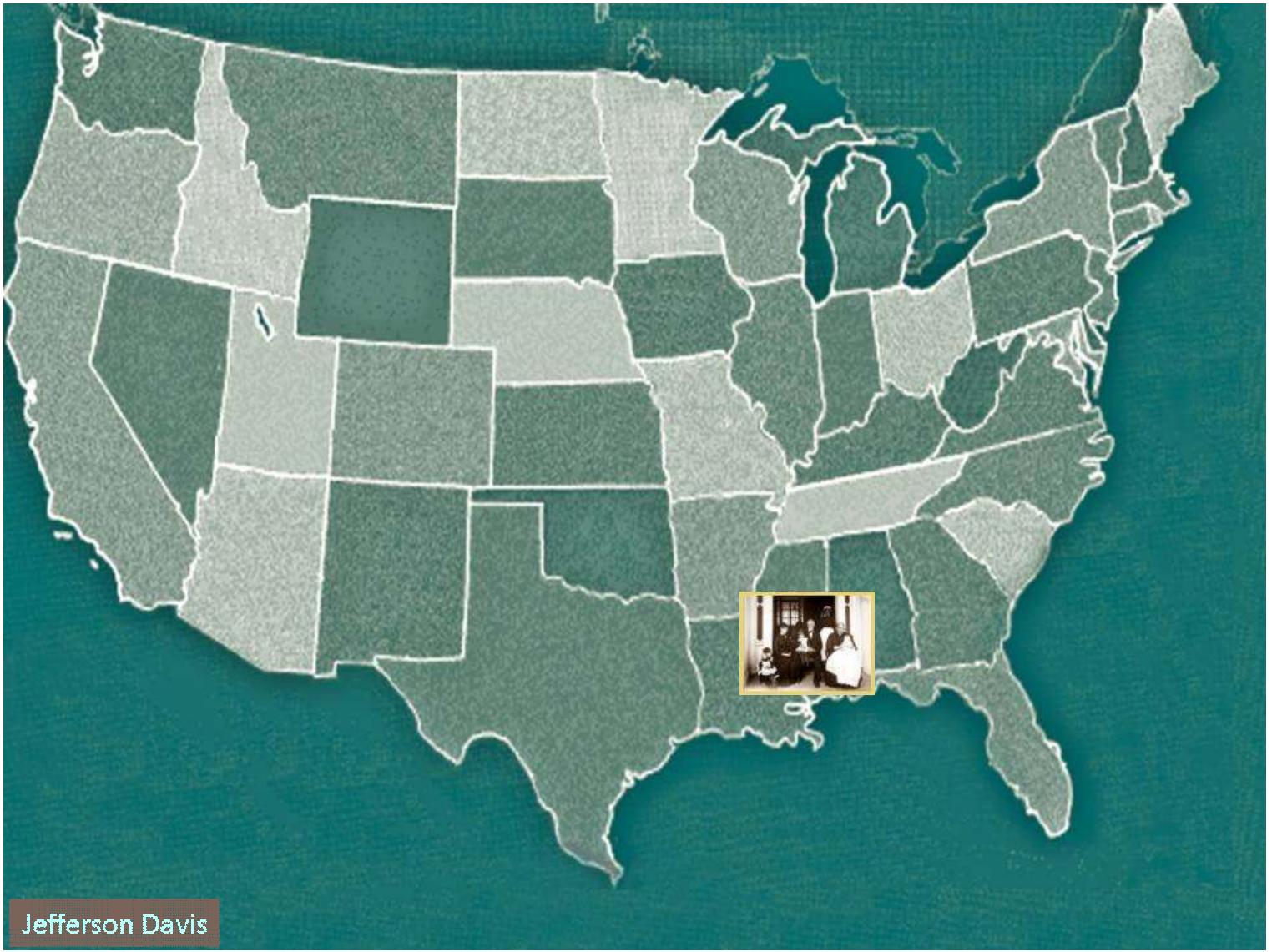
Call # Portfolio 6, no. 21

Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana. Library of Congress, Rare Book and Special Collections Division, Washington, D.C. 20540 Digital ID

lprbscsm scsm0687

<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.rbc/lprbscsm.scsm0687>

<http://memory.loc.gov/service/rbc/lprbscsm/scsm0687/001r.jpg>



Jefferson Davis



Mississippi. Biloxi. Jefferson Davis House.

Beauvoir (Jefferson Davis House). 200 West Beach Road, Biloxi, Harrison County (MS). Photo 3 of 7, front (south elevation). HABS MS-12/ James Butters (creator/ photographer) (1936 April 22).

From 1877 until his death, this was the residence of Jefferson Davis (1808-1889), President of the Confederacy. Davis spent the last twelve years of his life at Beauvoir writing *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*, which was in part a summation of his life. Beauvoir is an example of the "raised cottage", which takes advantage of the Gulf winds to provide the house with natural ventilation.

National Register of Historic Places # 71000448

Related name: James H. Brown

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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ms0087.photos.093116p/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/ms/ms0000/ms0087/photos/093116pv.jpg>



Mississippi. Biloxi. Jefferson Davis House.

Beauvoir (Jefferson Davis House). 200 West Beach Road, Biloxi, Harrison County (MS). Photo 5 of 7, rear (north elevation). HABS MS-12/ James Butters (creator/ photographer) (1936 April 22).

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Reproduction # HABS MISS,24-BILX.V,1-5

Call # HABS MISS,24-BILX.V,1-5

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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ms0087/>

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ms0087.photos.093118p/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/ms/ms0000/ms0087/photos/093118pv.jpg>



Home of Jefferson Davis, three generations. Edward Livingston Wilson (1838-1903) (photographer) [copyright 13889 (2,2), 1885 June 26].

Photo shows the Davis Family at Beauvoir, Mississippi, in 1884 or 1885 (l to r): Varina Howell Davis Hayes [Webb] (1878-1934), Margaret Davis Hayes, Lucy White Hayes [Young] (1882-1966), Jefferson Davis, unidentified servant, Varina Howell Davis, and Jefferson Davis Hayes (1884-1975), whose name was legally changed to Jefferson Hayes-Davis in 1890. (Source: Jefferson Davis Papers, 2009)

No known restrictions on publication.

#1619

Reproduction # LC-DIG-ppmsca-23869 (digital file from original item) LC-USZ62-10727 (b&w film copy neg.)

Call # BIOG FILE - Davis, Jefferson, 1808-1889--Family [item] [P&P]

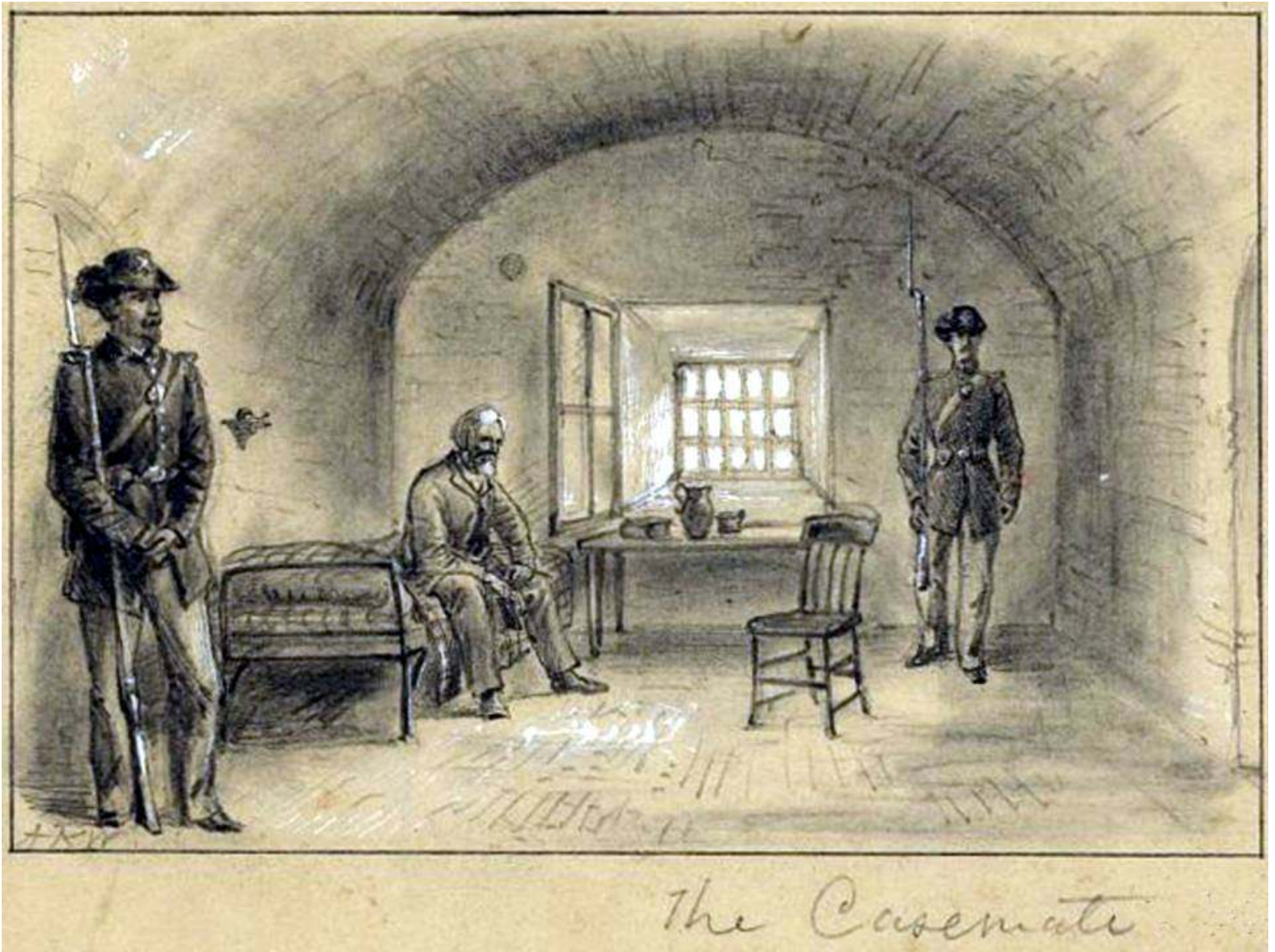
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pp.print>

Notes: 1885 13889 (2, 2) U.S. Copyright Office

"1619."

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2009633719/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/ppmsca/23800/23869v.jpg>



Waud, Alfred Rudolph (1828-1891) (artist) (1865). The casemate, Fortress Monroe, Jeff Davis in prison.

Two guards stand in Davis' cell, while the prisoner sits on his bed.

No known restrictions on publication.

Reproduction # LC-DIG-ppmsca-21144 (digital file from original item) LC-USZC4-1157 (color film copy transparency) LC-USZCN4-273 (color film copy neg.) LC-USZ62-15660 (b&w film copy neg.)

Call # DRWG/US - Waud, no. 275 (A size) [P&P]

Morgan collection of Civil War drawings. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

Gift, J.P. Morgan, 1919 (DLC/PP-1919:R1.2.275)

www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2004660790/

lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/ppmsca/21100/21144v.jpg



Jeff's double quick. Philadelphia (PA): Lee & Walker, 722 Chestnut Street (copyright 1865 June 28). Published for the Western Sanitary Fairs of Chicago, Illinois and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The last words of the Confederacy: 'Jeff's war hoops'

Another comic version of Confederate President Jefferson Davis's ignominious capture by Union troops in May 1865. (See also 'The Chas-ed 'Old Lady' of the C.S.A.,' no. 1865-11.) Here Davis, clad as a woman and holding a wooden pail, is discovered by a lone trooper, Benjamin Dudley Pritchard of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry. The soldier lifts the skirts of the fugitive to reveal a pair of black boots. Davis's wife (at right) protests, saying, 'Only my mother.'

Published in American political prints, 1766-1876 / Bernard F. Reilly. Boston : G.K. Hall, 1991, entry 1865-19.

No known restrictions on publication.

Reproduction # LC-USZ62-99059 (b&w film copy neg.)

Call # LOT 10615-16 (C-E) [item] [P&P]

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2008661693/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3b40000/3b45000/3b45100/3b45134v.jpg>



Jefferson Davis.

The hanging of Jefferson Davis. Metamorphosis print (1865).

"Metamorphosis" prints usually consist of folding flaps, each printed with part of a design and which, when opened sequentially, show several consecutive scenes. This example is an imaginary view of the hanging of Confederate president Jefferson Davis. (Davis was actually only imprisoned.) For another of the many popular portrayals of Davis's hanging, see "John Brown Exhibiting His Hangman" (no. 1865-16). In the first scene, Davis holds one hand to his chest and his other hand out, asking pardon. Next, Davis sits weeping on his coffin, a noose around his neck. In the final scene he hangs, his face hooded, from the gallows as crows (or vultures) fly overhead.

Published in: American political prints, 1766-1876 / Bernard F. Reilly. Boston : G.K. Hall, 1991, entry 1865-18.

No known restrictions on publication.

Reproduction # LC-USZ62-92062 (b&w film copy neg. of Davis standing) LC-USZ62-92063 (b&w film copy neg. of Davis seated on coffin) LC-USZ62-92064 (b&w film copy neg. of Davis hanging)

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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2008661692/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/master/pnp/cph/3b30000/3b38000/3b38300/3b38385u.tif>



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Reproduction # LC-USZ62-92062 (b&w film copy neg. of Davis standing) LC-USZ62-92063 (b&w film copy neg. of Davis seated on coffin) LC-USZ62-92064 (b&w film copy neg. of Davis hanging)

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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2008661692/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/master/pnp/cph/3b30000/3b38000/3b38300/3b38385u.tif>



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No known restrictions on publication.

Reproduction # LC-USZ62-92062 (b&w film copy neg. of Davis standing) LC-USZ62-92063 (b&w film copy neg. of Davis seated on coffin) LC-USZ62-92064 (b&w film copy neg. of Davis hanging)

Call # consult Rare Book and Special Collections Division

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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2008661692/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/master/png/cph/3b30000/3b38000/3b38300/3b38385u.tif>

Among the sayings imputed to Jesus
are many morally correct, lovingly
benevolent and finely imaginative
ideas ...

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
1820
MONTICELLO
ALLEGANY COUNTY - VIRGINIA

"Among the sayings and discourses imputed to him by his biographers, I find many passages of fine imagination, correct morality, and of the most lovely benevolence: and others again of so much ignorance, so much absurdity, so much untruth, charlatanism, and imposture, as to pronounce it impossible that such contradictions should have proceeded from the same being. I separate therefore the gold from the dross; restore to him the former, and leave the latter to the stupidity of some, and roguery of others of his disciples. Of this band of dupes and impostors, Paul was the great Coryphaeus, and first corrupter of the doctrines of Jesus. These palpable interpolations and falsifications of his doctrines led me to try to sift them apart." - Thomas Jefferson to William Short, Monticello, 13 April 1820[1]

Footnotes

1. ↑ EG 392. Recipient copy available at the College of William and Mary. Polygraph copy available at the Library of Congress.

<http://www.monticello.org/site/jefferson/dupes-and-impostors-quotations>

... and others of so much ignorance, absurdity, untruth, charlatanism, and imposture, that it's impossible that such contradictions should have proceeded from the same being.



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Therefore, I separate the gold from
the dross; leaving the gold to Jesus
and the dross to his disciples.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1800 - 1801

1800 - 1801

1800 - 1801

1800 - 1801

1800 - 1801

1800 - 1801

1800 - 1801

1800 - 1801

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1800 - 1801

1800 - 1801

1800 - 1801

1800 - 1801

1800 - 1801

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Of this band of dupes, impostors and rogues, Paul was the first corrupter of the doctrines of Jesus.

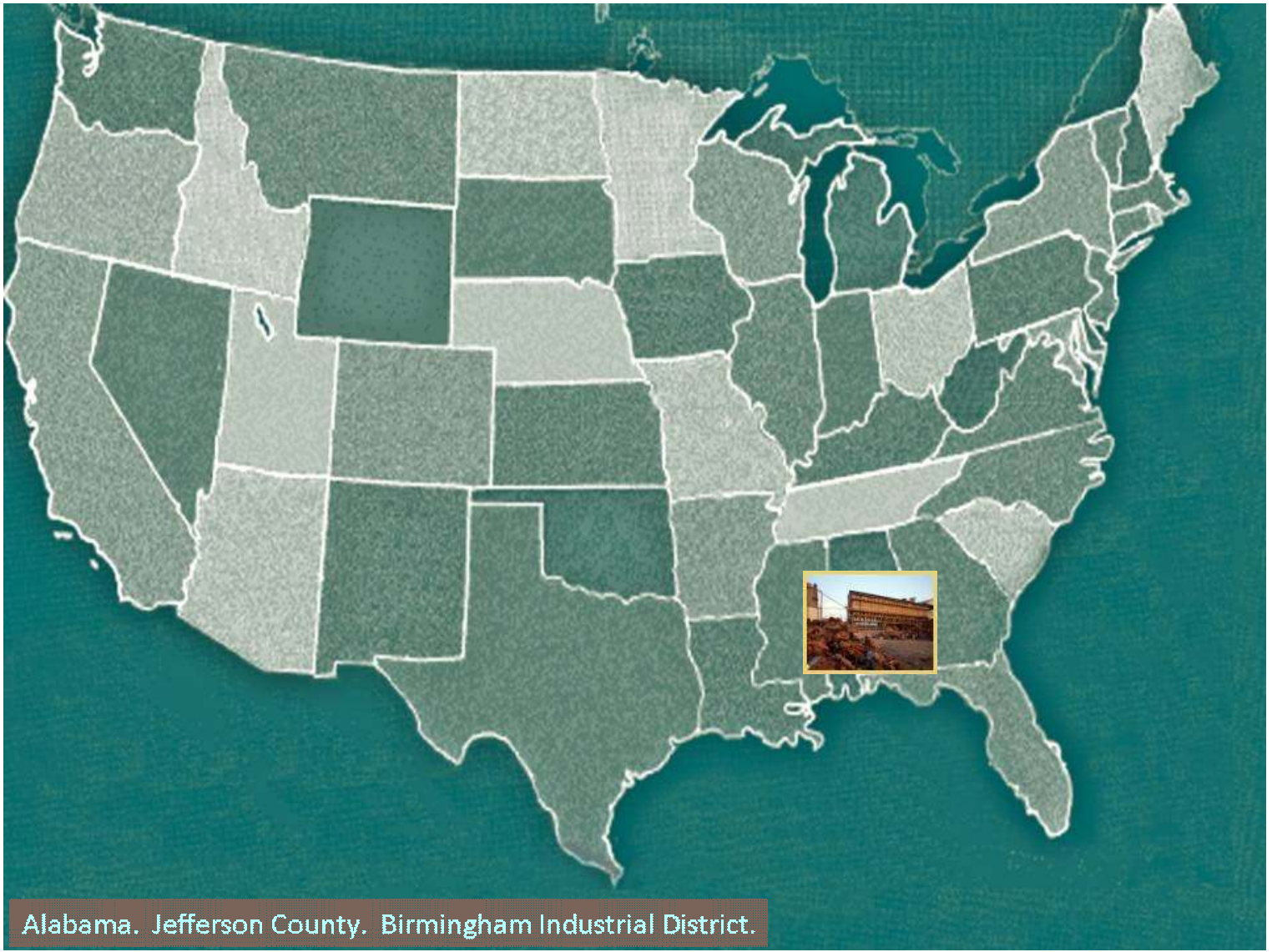
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
MONTICELLO
STATE ROUTE 43 - CHARLESTON, VA

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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.



Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Guard at company town. Jefferson County (AL). Arthur Rothstein (1915-1985) (photographer) (1937).

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<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/fsa/8b36000/8b36000/8b36035v.jpg>



Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Exterior view, front and side elevations, looking northeast along Church Street. St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church. Church Street & Park Avenue. Birmingham Industrial District. Brookside, Jefferson County, Alabama. HABS AL-919 (after 1933).

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www.loc.gov/pictures/item/al0987.photos.046896p/

lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/al/al0900/al0987/photos/046896pv.jpg



Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Interior view, looking east of iconostas. St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church. Church Street & Park Avenue. Birmingham Industrial District. Brookside, Jefferson County, Alabama. HABS AL-919 (after 1933).

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Exterior, northwest. Thomas Presbyterian Church. First Street & Pennsylvania Avenue. Birmingham Industrial District. Thomas, Jefferson County, Alabama. HABS AL-936 (after 1933).

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Exterior, west. Thomas Presbyterian Church. First Street & Pennsylvania Avenue. Birmingham Industrial District. Thomas, Jefferson County, Alabama. HABS AL-936 (after 1933).

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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. 1530 Sixth Avenue North. Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama. HABS AL-898 (sheet 11 of 16) (after 1933).

The Sixteenth Street Baptist Church has served most of this century as the religious and cultural center of Birmingham's African-American community, and now also, as a landmark to Birmingham's Civil Rights District. Built in 1909-11, it was designed by Wallace A. Rayfield, a graduate of Howard University and Pratt Institute, and the first African-American to establish an architectural practice in Birmingham. The church was erected in an eclectic style reminiscent of Byzantine and Romanesque forms by successful African-American contractor Thomas C. Windham. Located downtown near the former center of the African-American business district, Sixteenth Street Church has been known throughout its history as "everybody's church." Many distinguished Americans such as Langston Hughes, Paul Robeson, Jackie Robinson, Marian Anderson, Mary McLeod Bethune and W.E.B. DuBois were heard there. The church began to receive national attention in 1963 when it became the principle site for organizing civil rights demonstrations led by the Reverends Fred Shuttlesworth and Martin Luther King, Jr. The Bombing of Sixteenth Street Baptist Church that killed four young girls attending Sunday School resulted in the national and international condemnation of segregation. Unprocessed Field notes N270

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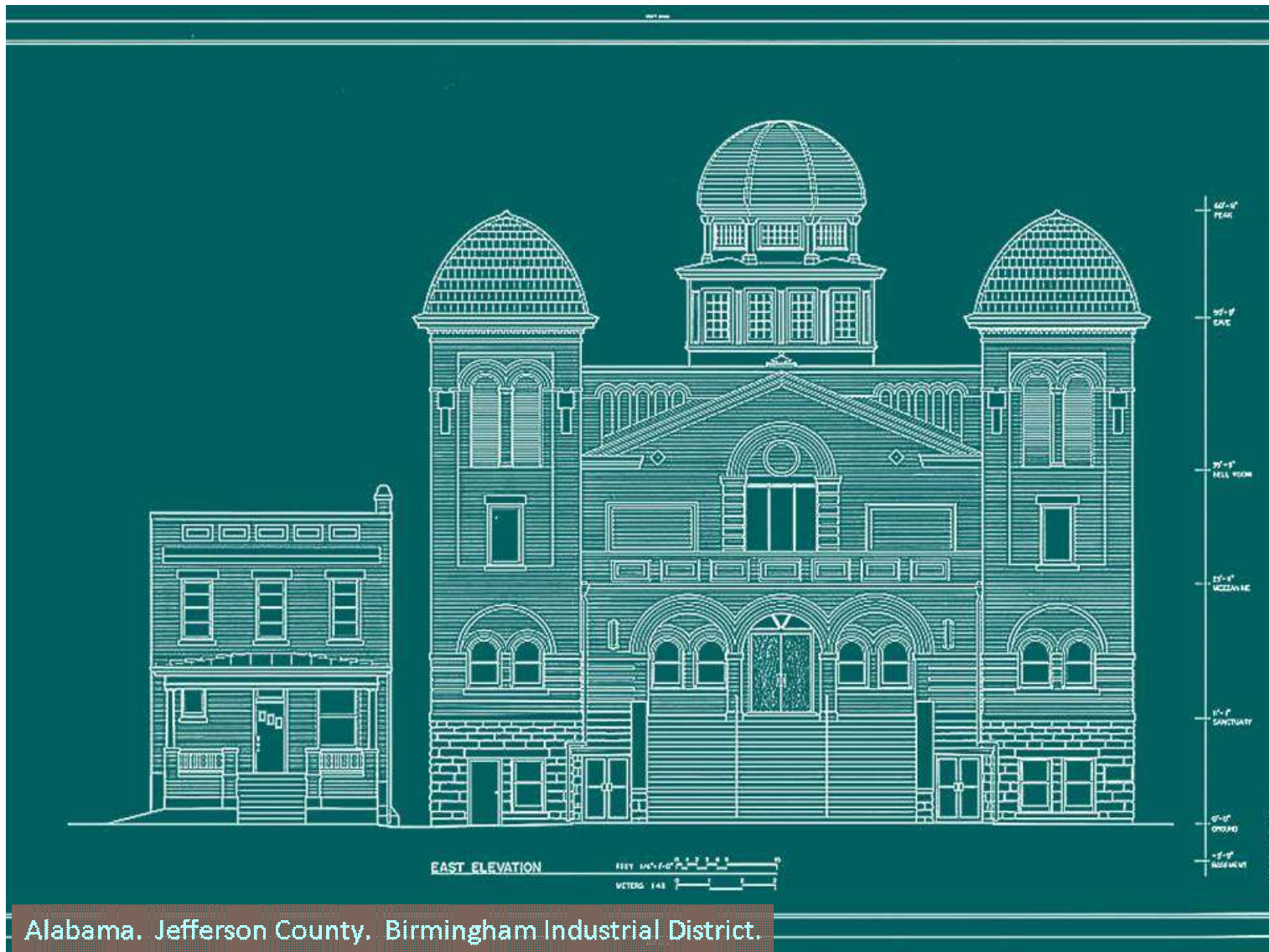
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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. 1530 Sixth Avenue North. Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama. HABS AL-898 (sheet 7 of 16) (after 1933).

The Sixteenth Street Baptist Church has served most of this century as the religious and cultural center of Birmingham's African-American community, and now also, as a landmark to Birmingham's Civil Rights District. Built in 1909-11, it was designed by Wallace A. Rayfield, a graduate of Howard University and Pratt Institute, and the first African-American to establish an architectural practice in Birmingham. The church was erected in an eclectic style reminiscent of Byzantine and Romanesque forms by successful African-American contractor Thomas C. Windham. Located downtown near the former center of the African-American business district, Sixteenth Street Church has been known throughout its history as "everybody's church." Many distinguished Americans such as Langston Hughes, Paul Robeson, Jackie Robinson, Marian Anderson, Mary McLeod Bethune and W.E.B. DuBois were heard there. The church began to receive national attention in 1963 when it became the principle site for organizing civil rights demonstrations led by the Reverends Fred Shuttlesworth and Martin Luther King, Jr. The Bombing of Sixteenth Street Baptist Church that killed four young girls attending Sunday School resulted in the national and international condemnation of segregation. Unprocessed Field notes N270

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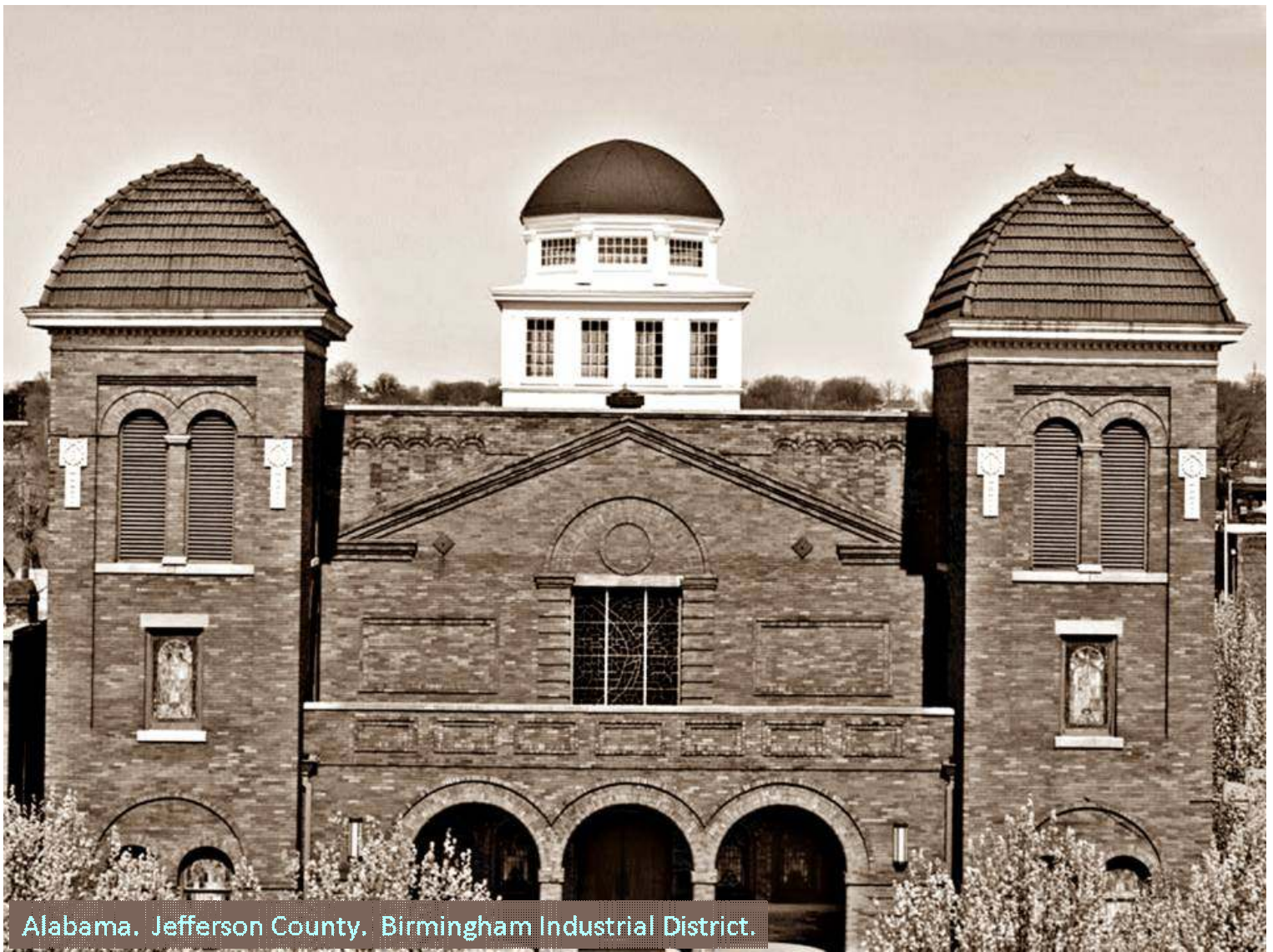
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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Upper stories, front (southeast) elevation. Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. 1530 Sixth Avenue North. Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama. HABS AL-898 (after 1933).

The Sixteenth Street Baptist Church has served most of this century as the religious and cultural center of Birmingham's African-American community, and now also, as a landmark to Birmingham's Civil Rights District. Built in 1909-11, it was designed by Wallace A. Rayfield, a graduate of Howard University and Pratt Institute, and the first African-American to establish an architectural practice in Birmingham. The church was erected in an eclectic style reminiscent of Byzantine and Romanesque forms by successful African-American contractor Thomas C. Windham. Located downtown near the former center of the African-American business district, Sixteenth Street Church has been known throughout its history as "everybody's church." Many distinguished Americans such as Langston Hughes, Paul Robeson, Jackie Robinson, Marian Anderson, Mary McLeod Bethune and W.E.B. DuBois were heard there. The church began to receive national attention in 1963 when it became the principle site for organizing civil rights demonstrations led by the Reverends Fred Shuttlesworth and Martin Luther King, Jr. The Bombing of Sixteenth Street Baptist Church that killed four young girls attending Sunday School resulted in the national and international condemnation of segregation. Unprocessed Field notes N270

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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Roof trusses in attic above sanctuary, interior view. Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. 1530 Sixth Avenue North. Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama. HABS AL-898 (after 1933).

Stamped Lackawanna Steel. The Sixteenth Street Baptist Church has served most of this century as the religious and cultural center of Birmingham's African-American community, and now also, as a landmark to Birmingham's Civil Rights District. Built in 1909-11, it was designed by Wallace A. Rayfield, a graduate of Howard University and Pratt Institute, and the first African-American to establish an architectural practice in Birmingham. The church was erected in an eclectic style reminiscent of Byzantine and Romanesque forms by successful African-American contractor Thomas C. Windham. Located downtown near the former center of the African-American business district, Sixteenth Street Church has been known throughout its history as "everybody's church." Many distinguished Americans such as Langston Hughes, Paul Robeson, Jackie Robinson, Marian Anderson, Mary McLeod Bethune and W.E.B. DuBois were heard there. The church began to receive national attention in 1963 when it became the principle site for organizing civil rights demonstrations led by the Reverends Fred Shuttlesworth and Martin Luther King, Jr. The Bombing of Sixteenth Street Baptist Church that killed four young girls attending Sunday School resulted in the national and international condemnation of segregation. Unprocessed Field notes N270

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STOCKHAM PIPE and FITTINGS

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA 1947



William Stockham began his foundry career as an iron molder at the Illinois Malleable Iron Company after graduating from the University of Illinois in 1895. He advanced to general manager and then ownership of the company before leaving to purchase his own foundry in Chicago. Although initially successful, the economic panic of 1893 forced its closure.

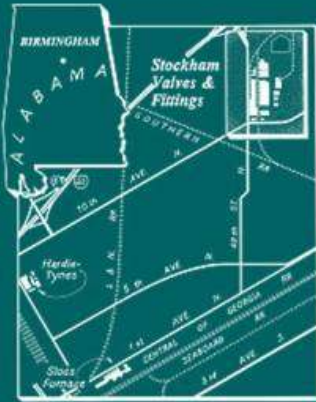
Recognizing the mineral advantages of northern Alabama, Stockham rented a cabin in the northern section of Birmingham and soon borrowed capital and five employees incorporated the Stockham Pipe and Fittings Company in 1901.

Established in 1871, Birmingham prospered on the basis of rich deposits of coal, ironstone, and iron ore. However, the red ore that dominates the region produces very high grade foundry iron and the Birmingham area soon became one of the country's primary iron founding districts.

The Stockham firm expanded slowly through the early years. In 1908 a fire destroyed the foundry and its pipe making equipment, leading the company to discontinue pipe production and concentrate on iron fittings. In 1914 a second fire destroyed several rooms and shops, prompting Stockham Pipe and Fittings to move five blocks away to the site they currently occupy.

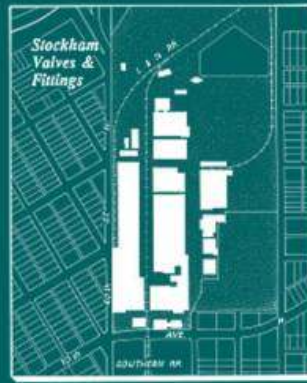
After the 1918 relocation, the company expanded and modernized to increase production and reduce costs. The firm opened warehouses in Chicago (1921) and Los Angeles (1923), and in 1925 installed their first continuous melting unit in the grey iron foundry. Over the next two years the addition of a joint trans-shipment head, polishing of raw materials, and continuous mechanical cleaning mills aided the removal of sprags, gates, and runners.

Labor shortages in an industry plagued with higher than average turnover rates led to a variety of company social policies. In the 1930s, Stockham offered an attendance bonus to combat the desire in "Franklin about." The firm also built company housing, supported athletic teams, and provided free medical and dental benefits to its employees and their families.



Birmingham Area 1994

This illustration is based on a map from the Department of Interior's Geological Survey.



Stockham Vicinity 1994

This site plan is based on maps and aerial photographs referenced in the HAER history report. UTM coordinates: Center 16 520660 3711200



a practice that continued through the early 1990s.

Mainly surviving the depression, the firm grew steadily by adding steel and brass foundries and the production of bronze valves. World War II temporarily interrupted iron valve production as Stockham redeployed resources to the forging of 75 mm shells, earning three Army/Navy "E" production awards. In 1948, the foundry, which had by made pipe since 1908, changed its name from Stockham Pipe & Fittings, to Stockham Valves & Fittings.

Over the next 45 years the company continued to grow, purchasing other firms to increase product lines and stave off domestic competition. More recently, Stockham has faced competition in an increasingly global market as valves and fittings produced in countries with lower labor and operating costs have rapidly approached U.S. quality and selection. In response, the company has streamlined production by eliminating unneeded processes and machines and redesigning products to reduce excess material.

This recording project is part of the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), a long-range program to document historically significant engineering and industrial works in the United States. The HAER program is administered by the Historic American Buildings Survey, Historic American Engineering Record Division (HAER) of the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. The Stockham Valves & Fittings Recording Project was sponsored during the summer of 1994 by HAER, under the direction of Dr. Robert J. Kapsch, Chief of HAER/HAER, and Douglas Stockham of Stockham Valves and Fittings.

The field work, measured drawings, historical reports, and photographs were prepared under the direction of Eric W. Dalrymple, Chief of HAER and Richard D. Connor and Craig Stoney, Project leaders. The recording team consisted of architects Erin Christian, Team Supervisor, and Susan Begley, Kristin Peterson, Paul Song, and Qian Tu (KUSACOMOS). Historian Wade Mann produced the historical report. Formal photography was done by Jot Lowe, HAER Photographer.

Bronze Globe Valve

FOR STEAM, WATER, OIL OR GAS LINES WHERE STOPPING FLOW IS REQUIRED. THEY PROVIDE THE MOST POSITIVE STOPPING ACTION.

- 1. GLOBE
- 2. GLOBE
- 3. GLOBE
- 4. PACKING NUT
- 5. PACKING
- 6. BODY
- 7. BODY
- 8. TO LOCK NUT

Grey Cast Iron Fitting

FOR MOST PURPOSES WHERE SHOCK AND VIBRATION ARE NOT A CONCERN, THEY PROVIDE THE MOST ECONOMY BECAUSE OF INSTALLATIONS WHERE CAST IRON FITTINGS ARE REQUIRED.

Malleable Iron Fitting

VARIETY OF PATTERNS AND RANGE OF SIZES MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO ADAPT THE FITTINGS TO MOST SITUATIONS. THEY ARE USED IN INSTALLATIONS WHERE CAST IRON FITTINGS ARE REQUIRED.

Iron Gate Valve

FOR OIL, GAS AND STEAM LINES WHERE STOPPING FLOW IS REQUIRED. THEY PROVIDE THE MOST POSITIVE STOPPING ACTION.

- 1. GATE
- 2. GATE
- 3. GATE
- 4. PACKING NUT
- 5. PACKING
- 6. BODY
- 7. BODY
- 8. TO LOCK NUT

Alabama, Jefferson County, Birmingham Industrial District.

Illustrations courtesy of Stockham Catalog 43 and 50F

Song, Paul (creator) (1994). Cover. Stockham Pipe & Fittings Company. 4000 Tenth Avenue North. Birmingham Industrial District. Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama. HAER AL-49 (after 1968).

Stockham Valves and Fittings grew from a modest early twentieth century company to become one of the world's largest producers of valves and fittings. Beginning in the mid-1920s, the firm utilized a unique mixture of state-of-the-art foundry technology and labor intensive manufacturing techniques to produce a wide variety of iron, bronze and steel valves and fittings. Unprocessed Field notes N160. Initial construction 1918.

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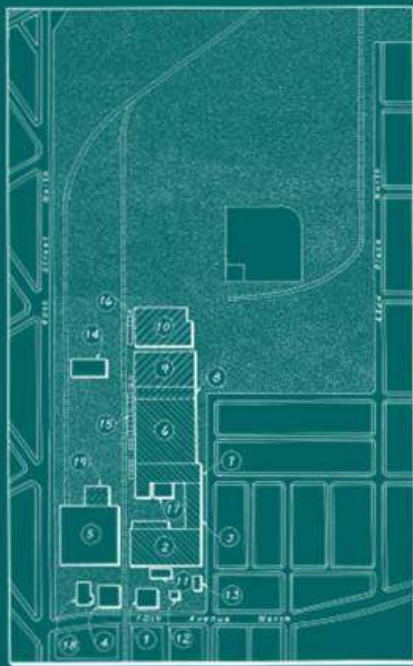
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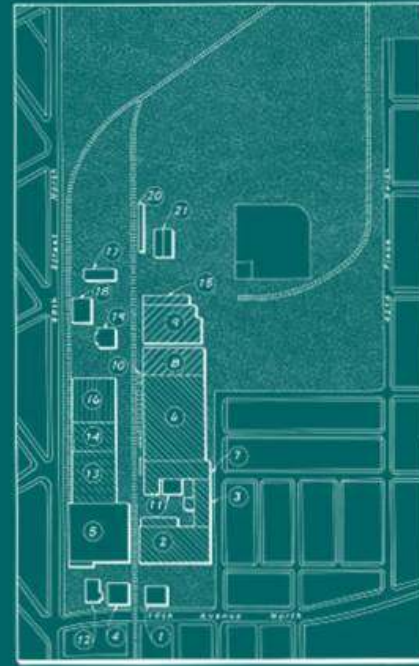
SITE DEVELOPMENT 1918-1949



c. 1929

- 1 Main Office 1918
- 2 Tapping Room 1918
- 3 Galvanizing Dept. 1918
- 4 Locker House 1918
- 5 Shipping Room 1921
- 6 Grey Iron Foundry 1921
- 7 Grey Iron Cleaning 1921
- 8 Steel Foundry 1921
- 9 Malleable Annealing 1921
- 10 Malleable Foundry 1923
- 11 Receiving Department 1923
- 12 Dispensary
- 13 Tar Pit
- 14 Wood Pattern Storage
- 15 Sand Storage
- 16 Material Storage
- 17 Lab
- 18 Y.M.C.A.
- 19 Steel Testing

Key
 Grey Iron
 Malleable Iron
 Steel
 Services



c. 1949

- 1 Main Office 1918
- 2 Tapping Room 1918
- 3 Galvanizing Dept. 1918
- 4 Locker House 1918
- 5 Shipping Room 1921
- 6 Grey Iron Foundry 1921
- 7 Grey Iron Cleaning 1921
- 8 Malleable Annealing 1921
- 9 Malleable Foundry 1923
- 10 Sand Storage
- 11 Lab 1929
- 12 Y.M.C.A.
- 13 Brass Machining
- 14 Machine Shop 1942
- 15 Malleable Foundry Add. 1948
- 16 Valve Building 1949
- 17 Storage 1949
- 18 Cupola Supplies Storage
- 19 Locker House
- 20 Lumber Storage
- 21 Coal Storage

Key
 Grey Iron
 Malleable Iron
 Brass & Bronze
 Valve
 Services

1918-1940

In 1918, William Stockham moved Stockham Pipe and Fittings to a site five blocks away from his original foundry. Constructing four new buildings, he placed upper management and engineering in an office structure (1) directly adjacent to an employee locker house on 10th Avenue (4). The company cast its primary metal, grey iron, in the main foundry building (2) and cleaned and beveled fittings in the adjoining structure (3). Slowly growing, it built a medical dispensary for personnel and their families (12) in 1920 and began plans for a Y.M.C.A. building to house recreational activities, meeting rooms, and a cafeteria (18).

The first major expansion occurred in 1921 as the firm significantly increases its capacity to produce fittings. It added a laboratory building (17) and constructed a larger grey iron foundry and cleaning room north of their original (6). This new facility included space to cast flaps, make cores, and would

the move to the new structure, the original grey iron foundry and cleaning room were dedicated to tapping and galvanizing. Stockham also erected a shipping building (5) that year to facilitate stocking of their 1927 Chicago, 1925 Los Angeles and 1929 Houston warehouses. In 1923, the firm began its first product diversification and constructed a malleable iron foundry (10). Annealing ovens, installed at the same time, remained just south in the grey iron foundry until an annealing building was constructed twenty years later.

General Information

This drawing is a reconstruction based on drawings and historical records provided by Stockham Valve and Fittings. See HAER historical report for an annotated

1941-1949

The depression stilled expansion and almost forced the closure of the company during the first half of the 1930s. By 1935, however, the firm, spurred by the national economic recovery and steadily increasing business, introduced its first line of valves. Although the bronze castings were poured in the new "brass" section of the grey iron foundry, the valve department needed additional space to house machining and assembly equipment. By the end of 1935, the company completed the required building adjoining the north side of the shipping room (13) and began its first valve production.

Six years later, Stockham prepared to manufacture a line of iron body valves when the United States entered World War II. Although the war initially delayed this effort, the firm won a defense contract to produce 2000 seals in 1942 and erected a shell forging and machining shop (14) attached to the brass building. Stockham Pipe and Fittings remained largely

open the delayed iron body valve production and converted the 25mm shell building into valve machining and assembly. Throughout the late 1940s, the company expanded and modernized by installing new equipment and eliminating some of its less efficient processes. In 1947, it replaced the gas-fired crucible furnaces in the brass foundry with electric melting furnaces and two years later it installed a push button cupola charger in the malleable foundry.

Approximately, the company changed its name to Stockham Valves and Fittings in 1946 and by 1948, it significantly increased the size of its valve production by constructing an addition to the old shell building to house iron and bronze valve machining and the new valve tool room (16).



Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Begley, Susan (creator) (1994). Site Development 1918-1949. Stockham Pipe & Fittings Company. 4000 Tenth Avenue North. Birmingham Industrial District. Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama. HAER AL-49 (after 1968).

Stockham Valves and Fittings grew from a modest early twentieth century company to become one of the world's largest producers of valves and fittings. Beginning in the mid-1920s, the firm utilized a unique mixture of state-of-the-art foundry technology and labor intensive manufacturing techniques to produce a wide variety of iron, bronze and steel valves and fittings. Unprocessed Field notes N160. Initial construction 1918.

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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Aerial view. Stockham Pipe & Fittings Company. 4000 Tenth Avenue North. Birmingham Industrial District. Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama. HAER AL-49 (after 1968).

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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

White collar workers. Stockham Pipe & Fittings Company. 4000 Tenth Avenue North. Birmingham Industrial District. Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama. HAER AL-49 (after 1968).

The division of Stockham's workforce fell mostly along racial boundaries. These white collar workers typified the makeup of engineering, accounting, sales and supervisory staffs of the firm, circa 1950.

Stockham Valves and Fittings grew from a modest early twentieth century company to become one of the world's largest producers of valves and fittings. Beginning in the mid-1920s, the firm utilized a unique mixture of state-of-the-art foundry technology and labor intensive manufacturing techniques to produce a wide variety of iron, bronze and steel valves and fittings. Unprocessed Field notes N160. Initial construction 1918.

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Malleable foundry workers. Stockham Pipe & Fittings Company. 4000 Tenth Avenue North. Birmingham Industrial District. Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama. HAER AL-49 (after 1968).

These Stockham workers from the malleable foundry typified the racial separations within the company where African-Americans filled the vast majority of labor-intensive positions without being represented in white collar jobs, circa 1950.

Stockham Valves and Fittings grew from a modest early twentieth century company to become one of the world's largest producers of valves and fittings. Beginning in the mid-1920s, the firm utilized a unique mixture of state-of-the-art foundry technology and labor intensive manufacturing techniques to produce a wide variety of iron, bronze and steel valves and fittings. Unprocessed Field notes N160. Initial construction 1918.

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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Cupola tenders fill large ladles, circa 1950. Stockham Pipe & Fittings Company. 4000 Tenth Avenue North. Birmingham Industrial District. Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama. HAER AL-49 (after 1968).

Workers used to pour molds on the conveyors from bull ladles that were used to store batch quantities of iron tapped from the cupola.

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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Gas fired crucible furnaces, circa 1950. Stockham Pipe & Fittings Company. 4000 Tenth Avenue North. Birmingham Industrial District. Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama. HAER AL-49 (after 1968).

Gas fired crucible furnaces were used to melt small batch quantities of bronze in Stockham's brass foundry for the production of bronze valves.

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REPUBLIC STEEL CORPORATION THOMAS BY-PRODUCT COKE WORKS



THOMAS

ALABAMA

The Republic Steel Corporation's Thomas By-product Coke Works which included gas, tar, ammonium sulphate, naphthalene and light oil. The most important was the coke oven gas, which was cleaned and returned to the coke ovens to heat the coking chambers. Surplus gas was sold for domestic and industrial use or used to fire steam boilers at the blast furnace power plant. The light oil could be distilled into benzene, toluene, and xylene, although in later years the practice was abandoned. The types of by-products produced were dictated by market demand, which changed during the plant's lifetime.

The company town and original blast furnace plant were built in 1888 by Samuel Thomas, son of David Thomas, who first introduced anthracite blast furnaces into the United States. Based on the plan for Hokenzaugus, Pennsylvania, the community at Thomas featured brick houses, schools, churches and other facilities. Most of the community is still in existence.

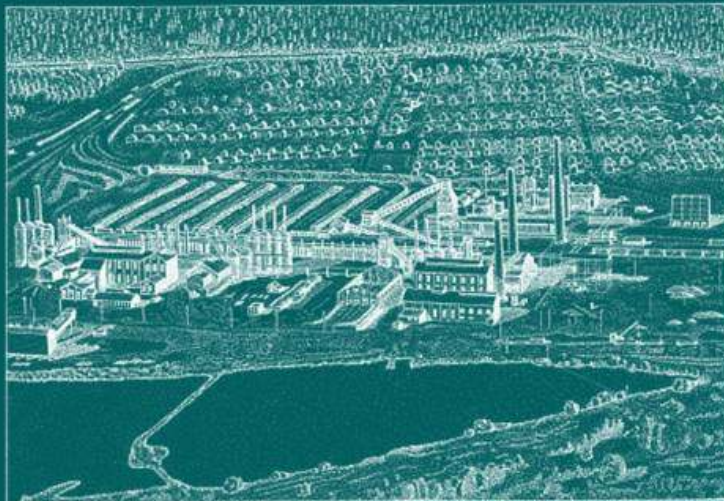
The Thomas family, which owned one of the most successful foundry pig iron companies in Pennsylvania, built the Pioneer furnaces between the years 1868 and 1890. Each furnace was 75 feet high and 17 feet wide at the base. Hot blast was provided by eight Siemens-Gowper-Cochrane fire-brick stoves. Operating as the Pioneer Mining and Manufacturing Company, the company specialized in foundry pig iron sold under the brand name "Pioneer."

Like other major blast furnace companies in the Birmingham District, the Pioneer Mining and Manufacturing Company took advantage of the close proximity of raw materials in the Birmingham District. The furnaces were built atop extensive seams of limestone and dolomite. These excellent fluxing agents could be easily quarried and loaded directly into the furnaces at minimum cost. The deposits are so extensive that they are still being mined by the Wade Sand and Gravel Company which operates one of the largest and deepest quarries in the eastern United States.

To make coke from coal mined a few miles from the furnaces, the company built a battery of 910 beehive coke ovens at the rear of the furnace plant. The beehive ovens provided coke until 1925 when they were replaced by the by-product coke works.

The Pioneer furnaces were purchased by the Republic Iron and Steel Company in October, 1899 and eventually came to be called the Thomas furnaces. Republic modernized the plant in 1902 by adding a third furnace that was 90 feet by 18 1/2 feet and enlarging the old furnaces to the same dimensions. The combined annual capacity of the plant was 270,000 tons of foundry and mill pig iron. Republic updated the plant on a regular basis. To provide basic pig iron to their steel mill at Gadsden, they installed one of the District's first distilling pig casting machines sometime before 1906. They also installed the District's first Dwight-Lloyd sintering plant, on a site adjacent to the blast furnace stock bins, in 1936.

Designed by the Koppers Corporation of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the coke works were built in 1925 and completed in 1927. The original plant featured



Aerial view looking North toward the Thomas Blast Furnaces, By-Product Coke Works, and Community. c. 1933
Based on Alabama Air National Guard photograph courtesy of Wade Sand and Gravel Co., Inc.



Based on a map from Designs on Birmingham, 1989
Courtesy of the Birmingham Historical Society



Based on U.S.G.S. 1978, Birmingham North Quadangle
1774 Contour, Center 16 512 920 3709430

The coke ovens produced valuable by-products which included gas, tar, ammonium sulphate, naphthalene and light oil. The most important was the coke oven gas, which was cleaned and returned to the coke ovens to heat the coking chambers. Surplus gas was sold for domestic and industrial use or used to fire steam boilers at the blast furnace power plant. The light oil could be distilled into benzene, toluene, and xylene, although in later years the practice was abandoned. The types of by-products produced were dictated by market demand, which changed during the plant's lifetime.

The plant layout and equipment were based on designs developed by German-born Heinrich Koppers. Koppers built his first American plant at the Jones Works of the United States Steel Corporation in 1907. The H. Koppers Company soon moved to Pittsburgh where, in 1921, Joseph Becker increased the capacity of the Koppers oven by adding a new heating system featuring crossover flues which enhanced the horizontal flues of the Koppers oven. By offering the choice of the two ovens and a wide range of by-product plant design combinations Koppers soon came to dominate the coke industry. By 1959 it had built over 70 per cent of the 15,993 by-product coke operations in the United States.

After the Thomas plant closed in 1982, storage tanks and other ancillary equipment (such as various pumping engines and ovens) were removed but the important elements of the site have survived, providing a typical example of a Koppers by-product coke works.

This recording project is part of the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), a long range program to document the engineering, industrial and transportation heritage of the United States. The HAER program is administered by the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record Division (HABS/HAER) of the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. The Birmingham District Recording Project was sponsored during the summer of 1992 by HAER under the general direction of Dr. Robert J. Koppes, Chief of HABS/HAER, and by the Birmingham Historical Society, Margorie L. White, Director. The HAER team was guided by the Birmingham District Advisory Committee, including Tom Tankersley. The Wade Sand & Gravel Company, Inc. provided additional assistance.

The field work, measured drawings, historical reports and photographs were prepared under the direction of Eric DeLury, Chief of HAER and Project Leader; Robbyn Jackson, HAER Architect and Project Manager; Jack R. Beyersstresser, Sr., Project Historian; and Craig Strang, Project Architect. The recording team consisted of Craig Strang, Supervisor; Steven Byington, Eric Heintz, Joseph Burns, and Elena Gann (UOMOS), Architects; and Jack R. Beyersstresser, Sr., Historian. Large format photography was done by David Dieking. Architectural consultation was provided by Richard K. Anderson, Jr.

Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Byington, Steven (creator) (1992). Cover Sheet. Thomas By-Product Coke Works. 1200 Tenth Street West. Birmingham Industrial District. Thomas, Jefferson County, Alabama. HAER AL-14 (after 1968).

The Thomas Coke By-product Works is possibly the finest intact early twentieth century by-product coke works available for interpretation. The construction of the Koppers-Becker coke ovens at Thomas in 1925 (subsequent work 1952) marked the end in the process to convert from beehive coking ovens to by-product recover coking in the Birmingham Industrial District. Thus, the site represents the modern method of extracting by-products from the coking process and using them to make industrial chemicals such as coal gas, tar, ammonia, light oil and naphthalene. The coke was used to fuel the Thomas Company's blast furnaces. Unprocessed Field notes N124

Republic Steel Corporation.

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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Diesing, David H. (creator) (1992). Aerial view. Thomas By-Product Coke Works. 1200 Tenth Street West. Birmingham Industrial District. Thomas, Jefferson County, Alabama. Photo 134. HAER AL-14 (after 1968).

The Thomas Coke By-product Works is possibly the finest intact early twentieth century by-product coke works available for interpretation. The construction of the Koppers-Becker coke ovens at Thomas in 1925 (subsequent work 1952) marked the end in the process to convert from beehive coking ovens to by-product recover coking in the Birmingham Industrial District. Thus, the site represents the modern method of extracting by-products from the coking process and using them to make industrial chemicals such as coal gas, tar, ammonia, light oil and naphthalene. The coke was used to fuel the Thomas Company's blast furnaces. Unprocessed Field notes N124

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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Diesing, David H. (creator) (1992). Supply house and by-product pipe, exterior southeast. Thomas By-Product Coke Works. 1200 Tenth Street West. Birmingham Industrial District. Thomas, Jefferson County, Alabama. Photo 130. HAER AL-14 (after 1968).

The Thomas Coke By-product Works is possibly the finest intact early twentieth century by-product coke works available for interpretation. The construction of the Koppers-Becker coke ovens at Thomas in 1925 (subsequent work 1952) marked the end in the process to convert from beehive coking ovens to by-product recover coking in the Birmingham Industrial District. Thus, the site represents the modern method of extracting by-products from the coking process and using them to make industrial chemicals such as coal gas, tar, ammonia, light oil and naphthalene. The coke was used to fuel the Thomas Company's blast furnaces. Unprocessed Field notes N124

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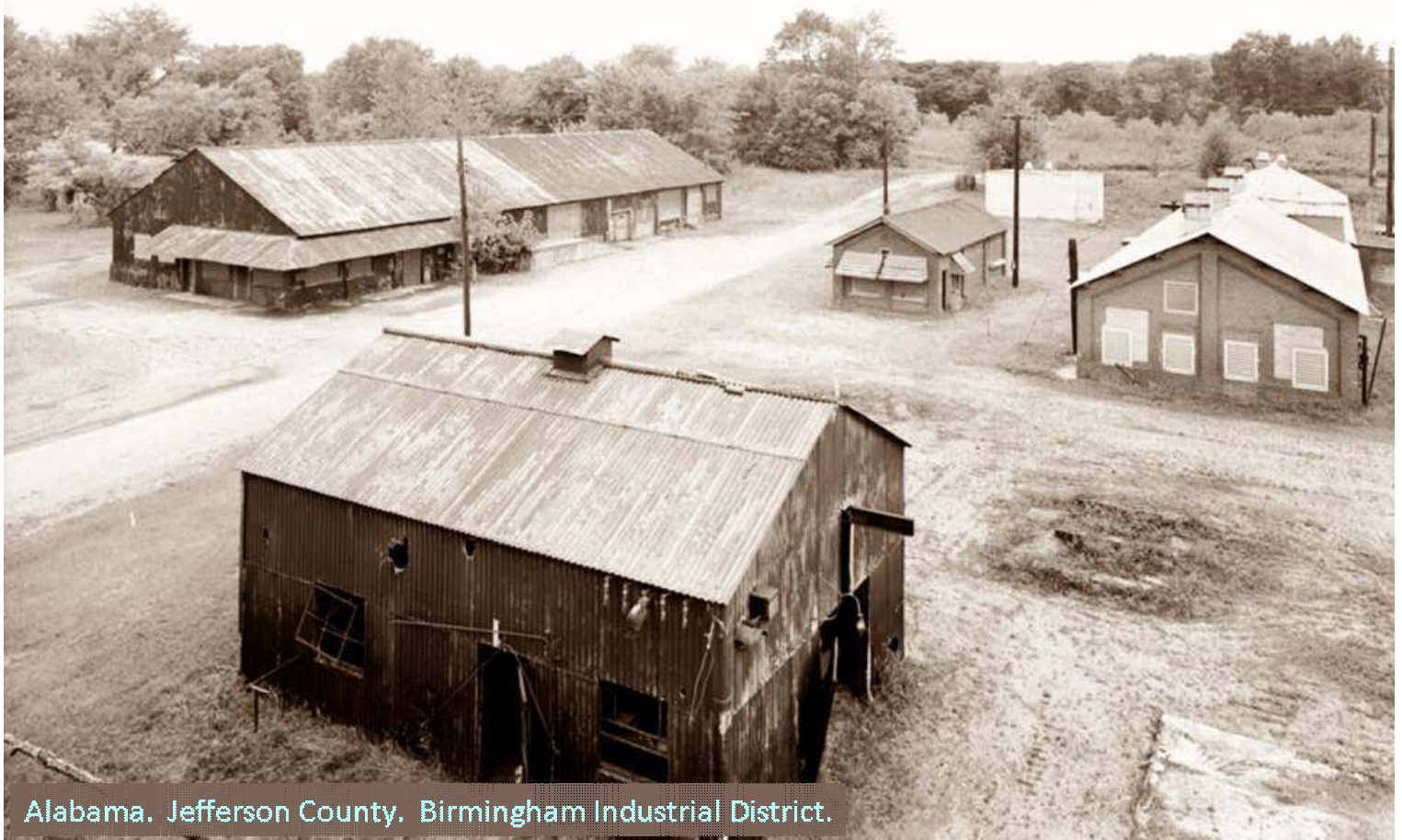
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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Diesing, David H. (creator) (1992). Supply, bath, tar, and ammonia recovery, exterior south. Thomas By-Product Coke Works. 1200 Tenth Street West. Birmingham Industrial District. Thomas, Jefferson County, Alabama. Photo 131. HAER AL-14 (after 1968).

The Thomas Coke By-product Works is possibly the finest intact early twentieth century by-product coke works available for interpretation. The construction of the Koppers-Becker coke ovens at Thomas in 1925 (subsequent work 1952) marked the end in the process to convert from beehive coking ovens to by-product recover coking in the Birmingham Industrial District. Thus, the site represents the modern method of extracting by-products from the coking process and using them to make industrial chemicals such as coal gas, tar, ammonia, light oil and naphthalene. The coke was used to fuel the Thomas Company's blast furnaces. Unprocessed Field notes N124

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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Diesing, David H. (creator) (1992). By-product plant, exterior northwest. Thomas By-Product Coke Works. 1200 Tenth Street West. Birmingham Industrial District. Thomas, Jefferson County, Alabama. Photo 74. HAER AL-14 (after 1968).

The Thomas Coke By-product Works is possibly the finest intact early twentieth century by-product coke works available for interpretation. The construction of the Koppers-Becker coke ovens at Thomas in 1925 (subsequent work 1952) marked the end in the process to convert from beehive coking ovens to by-product recover coking in the Birmingham Industrial District. Thus, the site represents the modern method of extracting by-products from the coking process and using them to make industrial chemicals such as coal gas, tar, ammonia, light oil and naphthalene. The coke was used to fuel the Thomas Company's blast furnaces. Unprocessed Field notes N124

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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Diesing, David H. (creator) (1992). Benzol plant, exterior northeast. Thomas By-Product Coke Works. 1200 Tenth Street West. Birmingham Industrial District. Thomas, Jefferson County, Alabama. Photo 120. HAER AL-14 (after 1968).

The Thomas Coke By-product Works is possibly the finest intact early twentieth century by-product coke works available for interpretation. The construction of the Koppers-Becker coke ovens at Thomas in 1925 (subsequent work 1952) marked the end in the process to convert from beehive coking ovens to by-product recover coking in the Birmingham Industrial District. Thus, the site represents the modern method of extracting by-products from the coking process and using them to make industrial chemicals such as coal gas, tar, ammonia, light oil and naphthalene. The coke was used to fuel the Thomas Company's blast furnaces. Unprocessed Field notes N124

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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Diesing, David H. (creator) (1992). Repair shop grinder, interior west (west end of coke ovens). Thomas By-Product Coke Works. 1200 Tenth Street West. Birmingham Industrial District. Thomas, Jefferson County, Alabama. Photo 70. HAER AL-14 (after 1968).

The Thomas Coke By-product Works is possibly the finest intact early twentieth century by-product coke works available for interpretation. The construction of the Koppers-Becker coke ovens at Thomas in 1925 (subsequent work 1952) marked the end in the process to convert from beehive coking ovens to by-product recover coking in the Birmingham Industrial District. Thus, the site represents the modern method of extracting by-products from the coking process and using them to make industrial chemicals such as coal gas, tar, ammonia, light oil and naphthalene. The coke was used to fuel the Thomas Company's blast furnaces. Unprocessed Field notes N124

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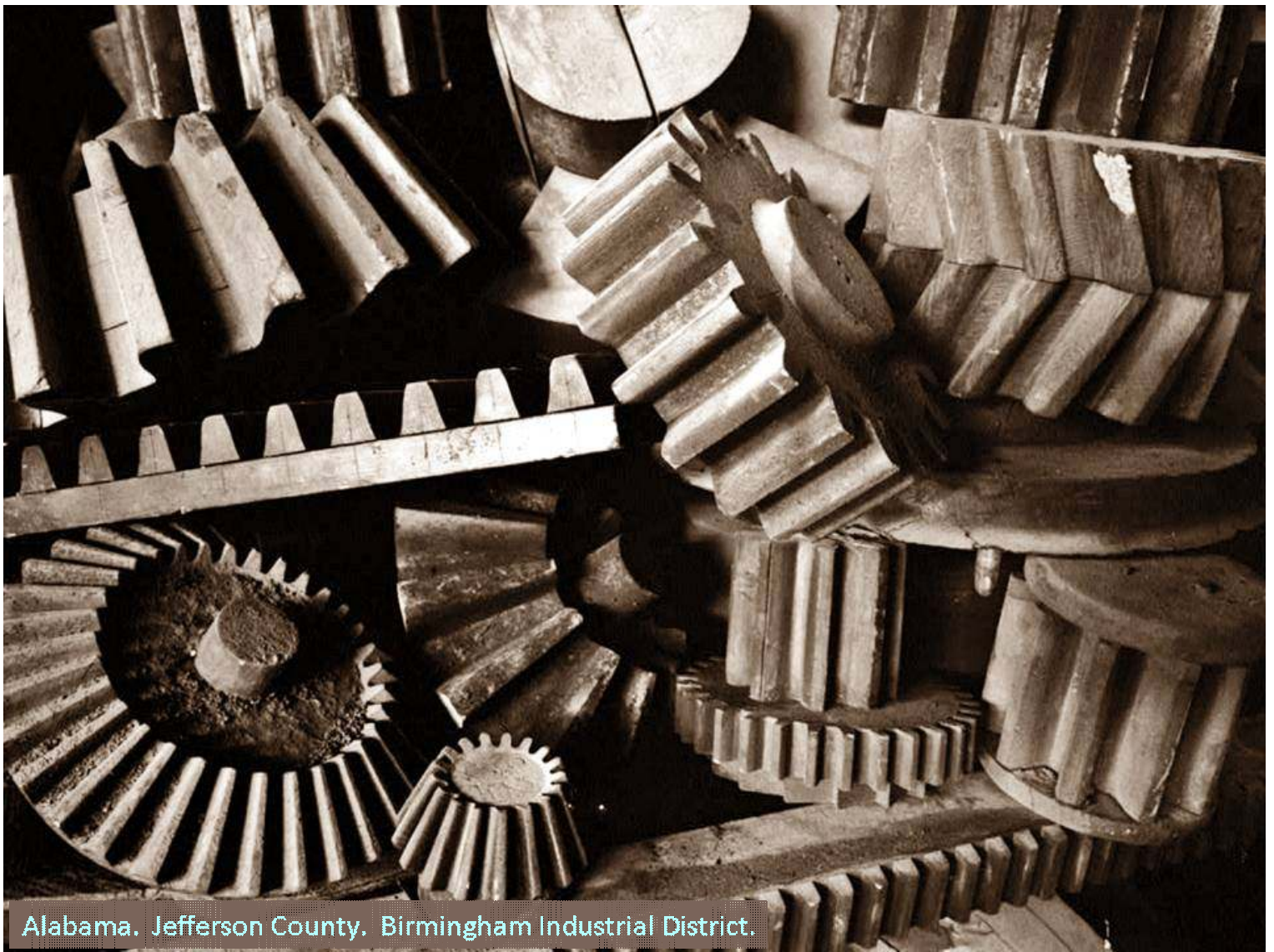
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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Diesing, David H. (creator) (1992). Pattern storage, interior, west. Hardie-Tynes Manufacturing Company. 800 Twenty-eighth Street North. Birmingham Industrial District. Thomas, Jefferson County, Alabama.

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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Diesing, David H. (creator) (1992). Foundry, annealing ovens, exterior southwest. Hardie-Tynes Manufacturing Company. 800 Twenty-eighth Street North. Birmingham Industrial District. Thomas, Jefferson County, Alabama.

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Diesing, David H. (creator) (1992). Erection shop, exterior, west. Hardie-Tynes Manufacturing Company. 800 Twenty-eighth Street North. Birmingham Industrial District. Thomas, Jefferson County, Alabama.

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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Diesing, David H. (creator) (1992). Erection shop, interior northwest. Hardie-Tynes Manufacturing Company. 800 Twenty-eighth Street North. Birmingham Industrial District. Thomas, Jefferson County, Alabama.

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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Lowe, Jet (creator) (1993). Interior view, looking east. Drive shaft (right) and hoist engine (center). Hoist house. Sloss Red Ore Mine No. 2. Birmingham Industrial District. Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama. HAER AL-26-A (after 1968).

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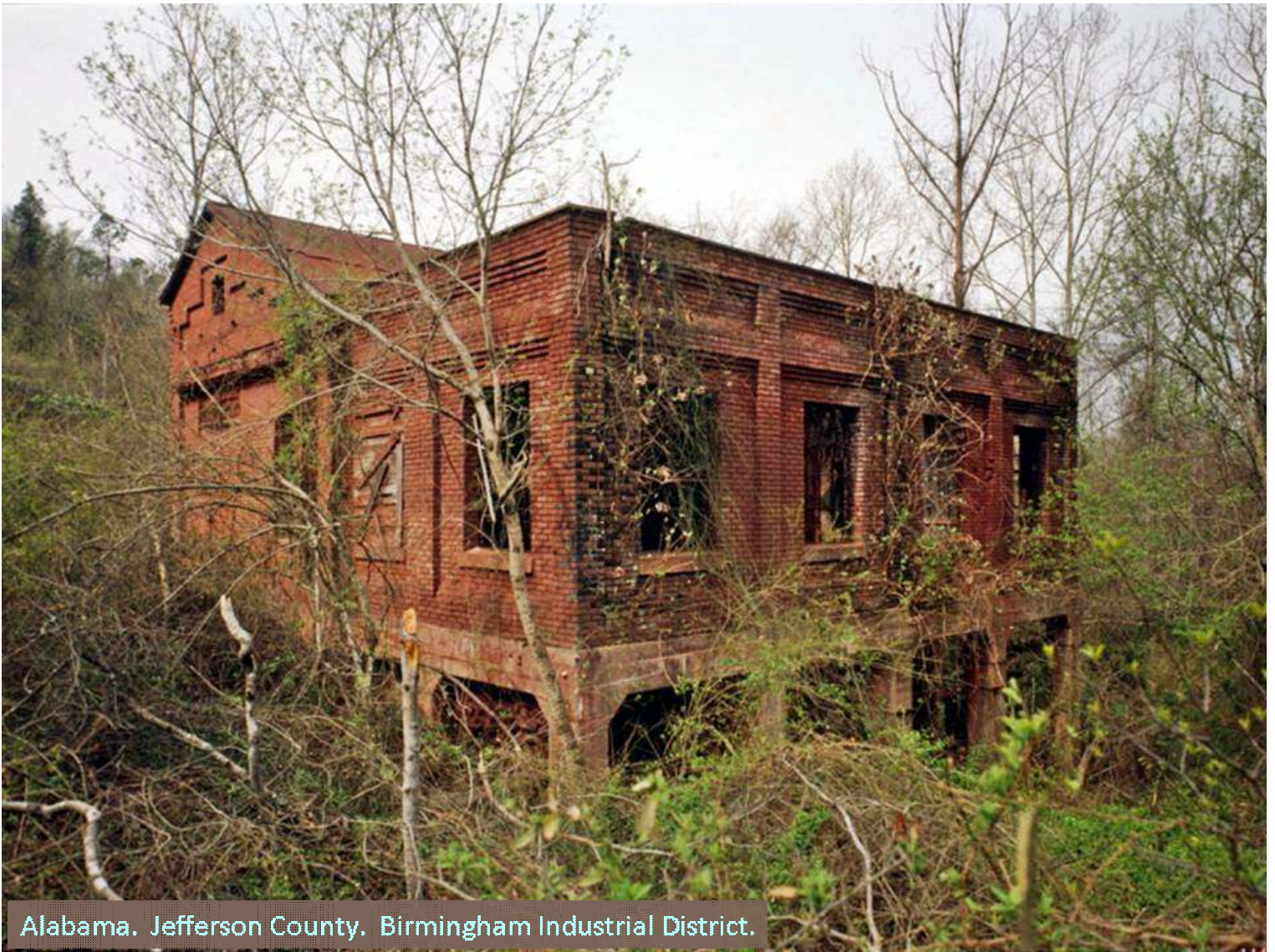
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Lowe, Jet (creator) (1993). Perspective view, looking west. Hoist house. Sloss Red Ore Mine No. 2. Birmingham Industrial District. Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama. HAER AL-26-A (after 1968).

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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Lowe, Jet (creator) (1996). Scrap yard and bag house, facing southeast. United States Pipe & Foundry Company Plant. 2023 St. Louis Avenue at I-20/59. Birmingham Industrial District. Bessemer, Jefferson County, Alabama. HAER AL-32 (after 1968).

The Bessemer plant of the U.S. Pipe Company was one of the first pipe factories established in Alabama, in a region that became synonymous with foundry production. U.S. Pipe owned and controlled the deLavaud patent for the centrifugal casting of iron pipe, installing deLavaud machines at Bessemer in 1934. The plant was also the last in U.S. Pipe, and one of the last in the country, to abandon traditional pit casting, removing the last pipe pit in the late 1950s. Unprocessed Field notes N473

U.S. Pipe Plant
Howard-Harrison Iron Company

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Boucher, Jack E. (photographer) (1974). View from northwest. Woodward Coal & Iron Company Furnace (initial construction 1882). Birmingham Industrial District, Opossum Creek vicinity. Woodward, Jefferson County, Alabama. Photo 4 of 15. HAER AL-4 (after 1968).

The Woodward Iron Company established the first iron furnace in the Bessemer area, and began operation of its first furnace in 1883. The Company later expanded to include coal and ore mines, quarries, furnaces, and a private railway. In 1966, it was reportedly the largest independent and completely integrated manufacturer of pig iron in the U.S. The facility was demolished in 1974-75. / While its state of preservation in no way rivals the Sloss City Furnaces, the Woodward Furnace Site is perhaps the most significant foundry iron blast furnace plant in the District. As the first company to achieve full vertical integration, Woodward served as the model for other blast furnace operations. Professional trade journals often cited Woodward for its profitability and efficiency. From an engineering point of view, the structural remains of the blast furnace plant contain much information about the construction materials and building techniques. Built at different times, the four furnaces present a continuum in furnace design not available at any other site in the District and perhaps not available in the written record.

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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

General view, looking toward front (north) elevation from the northeast. Arlington Place (Mudd-Munger House) (initial construction 1842). 331 Cotton Avenue, Southwest. Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama. Photo 43 (Jack E. Boucher, Alex Bush and Jet Lowe photographers). HABS AL-424 (after 1933).

The Arlington House, constructed in the mid-1840s by Judge William S. Mudd, is representative of a Greek Revival-style plantation house. It, moreover, is the last remaining antebellum house in Birmingham. It is also significant for its owners and their accomplishments in the Iron and Cotton Gin Industries. Unprocessed Field notes N349. (Katherine Floyd and Myrtle Miles, historians).

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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Perspective view, looking from the northwest toward the front (north) elevation. Arlington Place (Mudd-Munger House) (initial construction 1842). 331 Cotton Avenue, Southwest. Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama. Photo 45 (Jack E. Boucher, Alex Bush and Jet Lowe photographers). HABS AL-424 (after 1933).

The Arlington House, constructed in the mid-1840s by Judge William S. Mudd, is representative of a Greek Revival-style plantation house. It, moreover, is the last remaining antebellum house in Birmingham. It is also significant for its owners and their accomplishments in the Iron and Cotton Gin Industries. Unprocessed Field notes N349. (Katherine Floyd and Myrtle Miles, historians).

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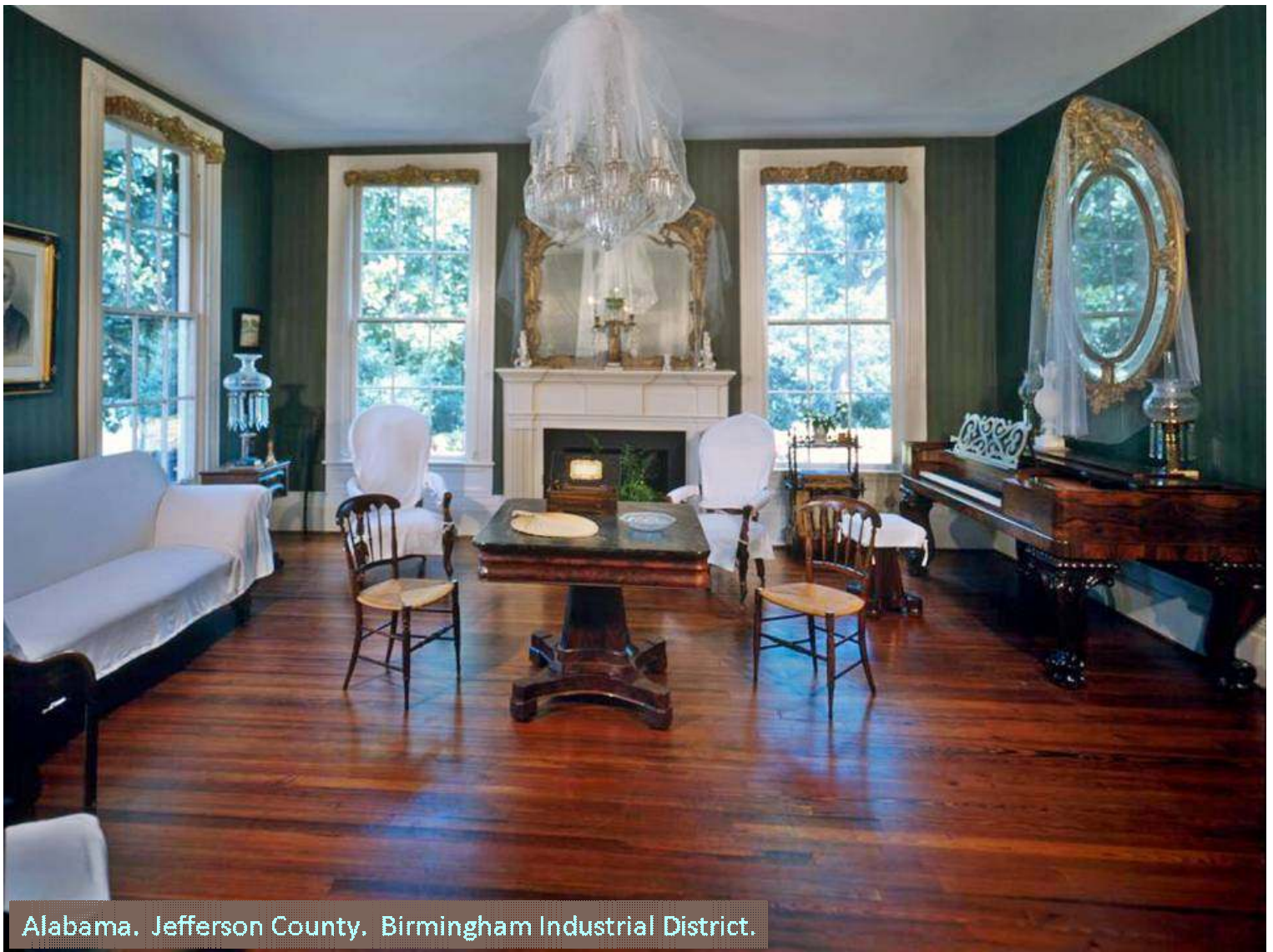
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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Interior view, looking to fireplace in east wall, music room at northeast corner of house on first floor. Arlington Place (Mudd-Munger House) (initial construction 1842). 331 Cotton Avenue, Southwest. Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama. Photo 46 (Jack E. Boucher, Alex Bush and Jet Lowe photographers). HABS AL-424 (after 1933).

The Arlington House, constructed in the mid-1840s by Judge William S. Mudd, is representative of a Greek Revival-style plantation house. It, moreover, is the last remaining antebellum house in Birmingham. It is also significant for its owners and their accomplishments in the Iron and Cotton Gin Industries. Unprocessed Field notes N349. (Katherine Floyd and Myrtle Miles, historians).

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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Interior view, looking to fireplace in east wall, dining room at southeast corner of house on first floor. Arlington Place (Mudd-Munger House) (initial construction 1842). 331 Cotton Avenue, Southwest. Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama. Photo 47 (Jack E. Boucher, Alex Bush and Jet Lowe photographers). HABS AL-424 (after 1933).

The Arlington House, constructed in the mid-1840s by Judge William S. Mudd, is representative of a Greek Revival-style plantation house. It, moreover, is the last remaining antebellum house in Birmingham. It is also significant for its owners and their accomplishments in the Iron and Cotton Gin Industries. Unprocessed Field notes N349. (Katherine Floyd and Myrtle Miles, historians).

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lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/al/al0200/al0245/color/314262cv.jpg



Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Interior view, looking south to north. Formal parlor on west side of central passage. Arlington Place (Mudd-Munger House) (initial construction 1842). 331 Cotton Avenue, Southwest. Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama. Photo 48 (Jack E. Boucher, Alex Bush and Jet Lowe photographers). HABS AL-424 (after 1933).

The Arlington House, constructed in the mid-1840s by Judge William S. Mudd, is representative of a Greek Revival-style plantation house. It, moreover, is the last remaining antebellum house in Birmingham. It is also significant for its owners and their accomplishments in the Iron and Cotton Gin Industries. Unprocessed Field notes N349. (Katherine Floyd and Myrtle Miles, historians).

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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Lowe, Jet (creator) (1993). Aerial view, looking south across Interstate 20-59 (at bottom right). Original planned industrial community. Birmingham Industrial District. City of Fairfield, Jefferson County, Alabama. HAER AL-110 (after 1968).

The major access (at center) leads from the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company, US Steel, US Steel Fairfield works (not pictured) across Gary Avenue and the commercial district to the Civic Center Plaza which is surrounded by residential districts to the former TCI-US Steel Employees' Hospital (now Lloyd Noland Hospital). Parkway, one of the model industrial town's principal landscaped thoroughfares, is to the left of the hospital. Fairfield represents the ultimate expression of planned worker communities in the iron and steel industry. The design for this model industrial city reflects the influence of the "City Beautiful" movement of the Progressive Era in the history of the United States. Extensive, surviving planning documents detail goals of social engineering in their generous provision for civic and green spaces in the new city. While no expense was spared in the planning and construction of streets, parks, sidewalks, residences and landscaping for this community, Fairfield housed only skilled white labor.

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Reproduction # HAER ALA,37-FAIRF,1--1

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www.loc.gov/pictures/item/al1002.photos.046232p/

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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Lowe, Jet (creator) (1993). Forty-third street streetscape with bungalows, sidewalks and street trees. Birmingham Industrial District. City of Fairfield, Jefferson County, Alabama. HAER AL-110 (after 1968).

Jemison and Company development of the 'model' industrial town (George Miller, planner) (initial construction 1909). Fairfield represents the ultimate expression of planned worker communities in the iron and steel industry. The design for this model industrial city reflects the influence of the "City Beautiful" movement of the Progressive Era in the history of the United States. Extensive, surviving planning documents detail goals of social engineering in their generous provision for civic and green spaces in the new city. While no expense was spared in the planning and construction of streets, parks, sidewalks, residences and landscaping for this community, Fairfield housed only skilled white labor.

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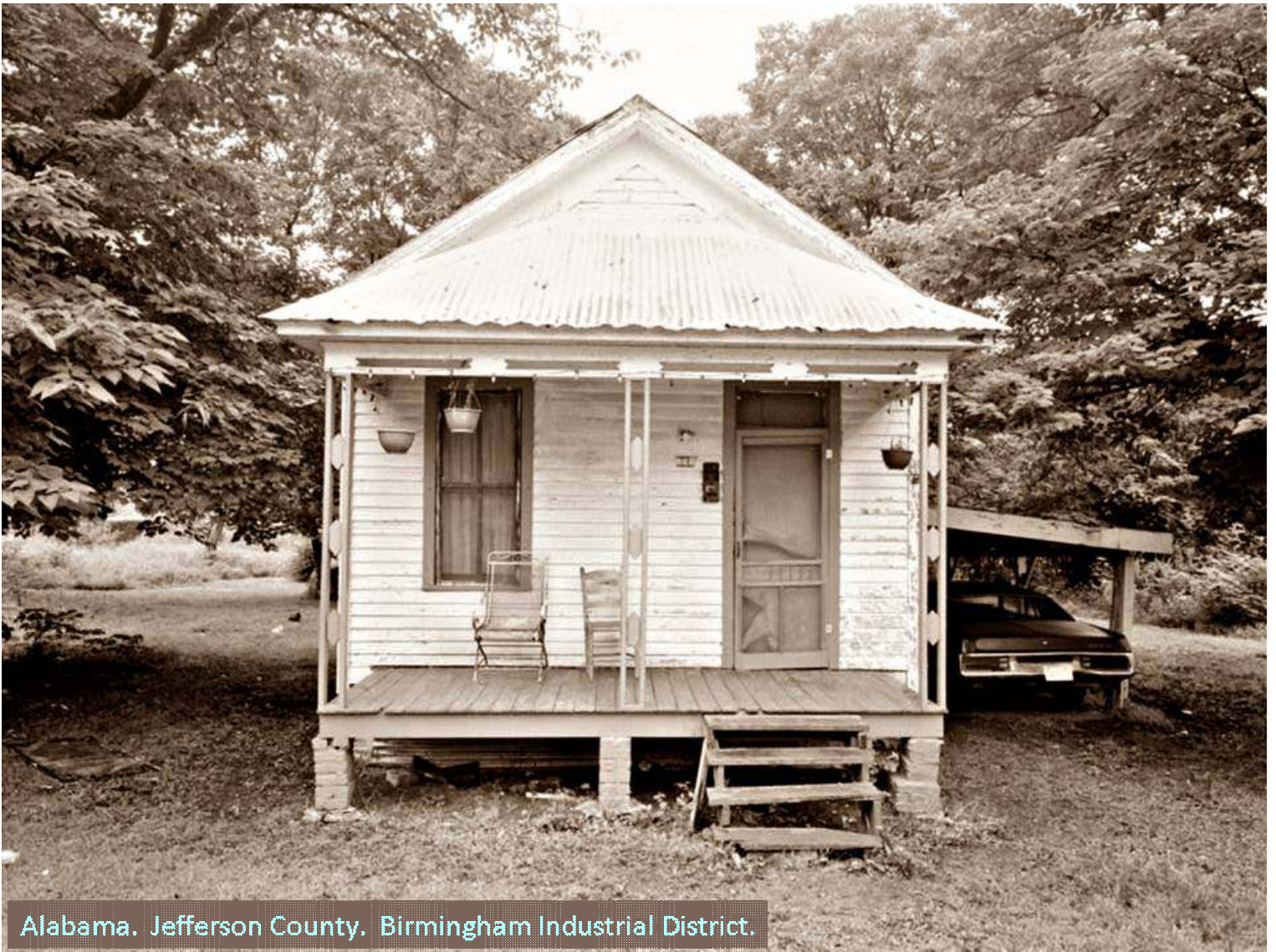
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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Diesing, David H. (creator) (1992). Shotgun house, exterior north. 355 Third Street. Birmingham Industrial District. Thomas, Jefferson County, Alabama. HAER AL-113 (after 1968).

Republic Steel.

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Reproduction # HAER ALA,37-THOS,5--1

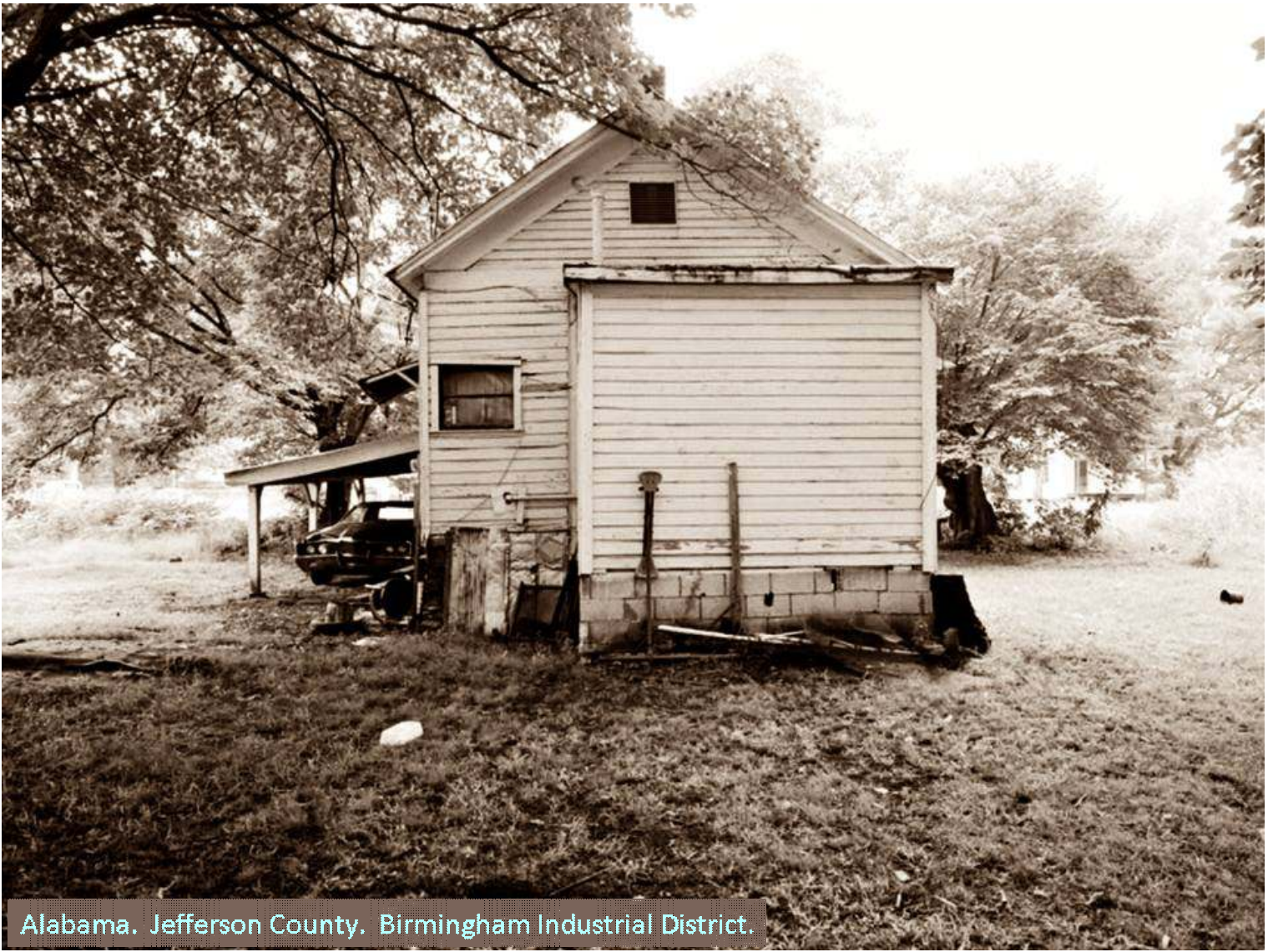
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www.loc.gov/pictures/item/al0940.photos.046097p/

lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/al/al0900/al0940/photos/046097pv.jpg



Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Diesing, David H. (creator) (1992). Shotgun house, exterior south. 355 Third Street. Birmingham Industrial District. Thomas, Jefferson County, Alabama. HAER AL-113 (after 1968).

Republic Steel.

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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Diesing, David H. (creator) (1992). Shotgun house, exterior east. 355 Third Street. Birmingham Industrial District. Thomas, Jefferson County, Alabama. HAER AL-113 (after 1968).

Republic Steel.

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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Diesing, David H. (creator) (1992). Shotgun house, exterior southwest. 355 Third Street. Birmingham Industrial District. Thomas, Jefferson County, Alabama. HAER AL-113 (after 1968).

Republic Steel.

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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Diesing, David H. (creator) (1992). Pyramid cottage, exterior east. 303 Third Street. Birmingham Industrial District. Thomas, Jefferson County, Alabama. HAER AL-112 (after 1968).

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lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/al/al0900/al0941/photos/046107pv.jpg



Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Diesing, David H. (creator) (1992). Pyramid cottage, exterior north. 303 Third Street. Birmingham Industrial District. Thomas, Jefferson County, Alabama. HAER AL-112 (after 1968).

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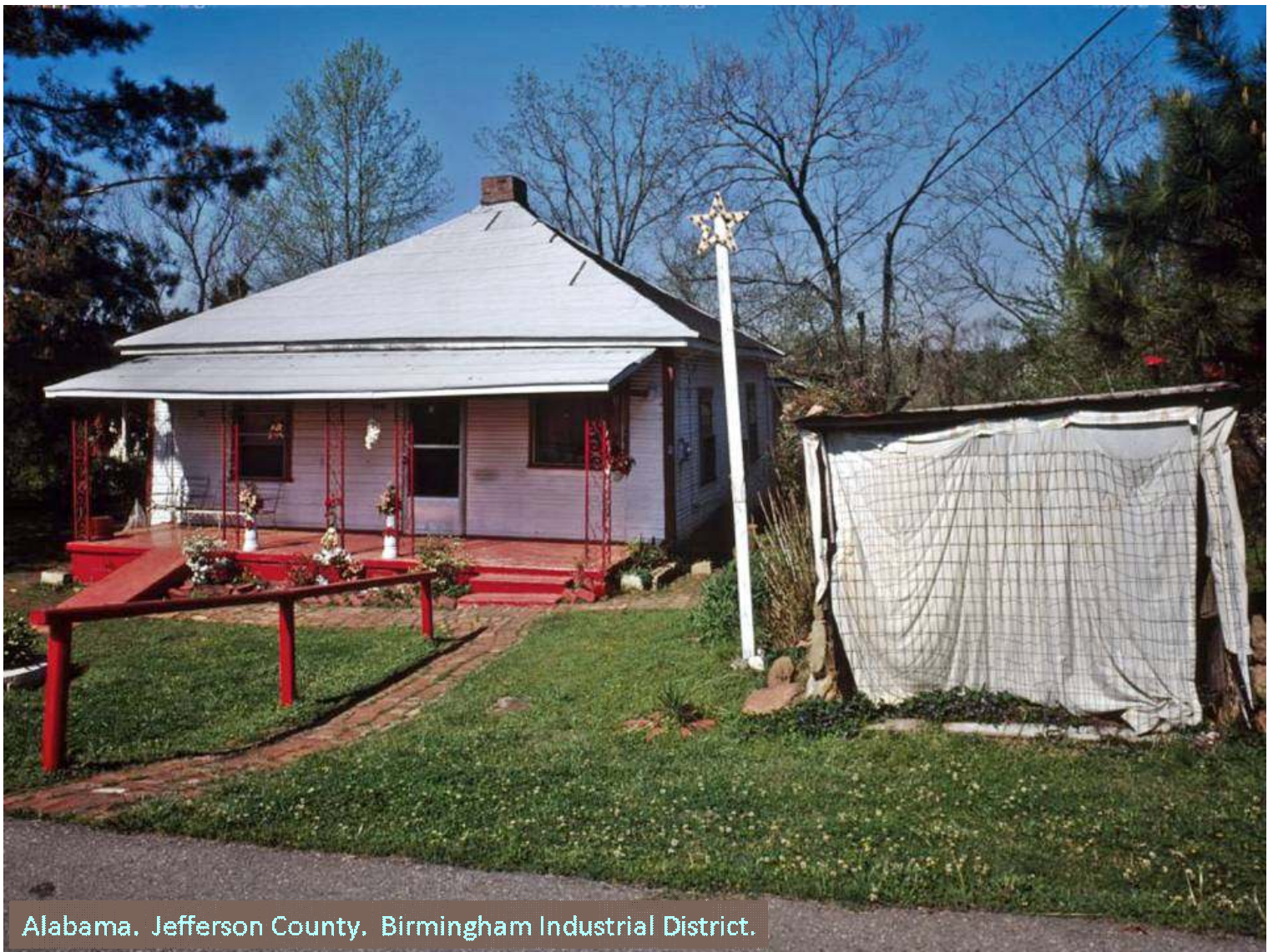
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www.loc.gov/pictures/item/al0941.photos.046109p/

lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/al/al0900/al0941/photos/046109pv.jpg



Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Lowe, Jet (creator) (1993). Exterior view, front elevation, with creche and star. Four-room pyramidal roof cottage. 328 Camille, off AL269 at Interstate 20-59. Birmingham Industrial District. Mulga Community, Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama. HAER AL-74

Mulga Mine & Camp. The Birmingham Coal and Iron Company, a locally owned mining and furnace company formed from the Tutwiler Coal, Coak and Iron Company by Morris Adler and his brother Edgar Adlar, opened the Mulga mine about 1907. Louis Bryant, a Kentucky geologist with European training, conducted a study of area coal fields for the Adlers and determined that the thickest part of the Pratt seam was at Mulga. By 1910, Mulga mine employed 230 persons and provided coal to area railroads and the company's Vanderbilt furnaces at East Birmingham. In 1912, the Woodward Iron Company acquired the Mulga mine through purchase of Birmingham Coal and Iron. During the 1910s and 1920s, the mine produced 200-300,000 tons, a sizable tonnage for the period, and employed 300-400 persons. The mine remained a substantial and steady producer through the 1950s and was actively mined in the 1960s. Mulga Mine Company, a Mead Corporation subsidiary, employed 529 at its operation there in 1980. In 1990, this company no longer exists and Mulga mine is not operating. Initial construction 1907.

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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Lowe, Jet (creator) (1993). Oblique/ exterior view, side and front elevations, with side yard garden. Four-room pyramidal roof cottage. 328 Camille, off AL269 at Interstate 20-59. Birmingham Industrial District. Mulga Community, Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama. HAER AL-74

Mulga Mine & Camp. The Birmingham Coal and Iron Company, a locally owned mining and furnace company formed from the Tutwiler Coal, Coak and Iron Company by Morris Adler and his brother Edgar Adlar, opened the Mulga mine about 1907. Louis Bryant, a Kentucky geologist with European training, conducted a study of area coal fields for the Adlers and determined that the thickest part of the Pratt seam was at Mulga. By 1910, Mulga mine employed 230 persons and provided coal to area railroads and the company's Vanderbilt furnaces at East Birmingham. In 1912, the Woodward Iron Company acquired the Mulga mine through purchase of Birmingham Coal and Iron. During the 1910s and 1920s, the mine produced 200-300,000 tons, a sizable tonnage for the period, and employed 300-400 persons. The mine remained a substantial and steady producer through the 1950s and was actively mined in the 1960s. Mulga Mine Company, a Mead Corporation subsidiary, employed 529 at its operation there in 1980. In 1990, this company no longer exists and Mulga mine is not operating. Initial construction 1907.

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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Lowe, Jet (creator) (1993). Exterior view, looking south on New Avenue. Former TCI-US Steel 'double three-room' company house. New Avenue. Birmingham Industrial District. Bessemer, Jefferson County, Alabama. HAER AL-98 (after 1968).

New Village worker houses built for black ore miners and their families during World War I.

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lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/al/al1100/al1134/color/571926cv.jpg



Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Lowe, Jet (creator) (1993). Exterior view, front elevation. Bungalow Cottage. School Road off Birmingham Road (AL269). Birmingham Industrial District. Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama. HAER AL-117 (after 1968).

Tennessee Coal & Iron Worker Housing

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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

External view, front (east) elevation. Brookside Auto Service. Main Street at Brookside Road & County Road 112. Birmingham Industrial District. Brookside, Jefferson County, Alabama. (after 1933).

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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Linn Crossing Trestle Bridge, spanning County Road 71, Linn Crossing, Jefferson County (AL). Photo 1 of 1, exterior view looking west along Jefferson County Road 71, with railroad bridge (right), saddlebag cottage (left), and coal truck. HAER AL-62/ Jet Lowe (creator/ photographer) (1993).

Initial construction 1881.
Birmingham (AL) industrial district.

Approximately 15 to 20 frame residences remain today, along with the wooden trestle bridge that still carries coal trains from nearby Jim Walter Nebo and Chetopa mines over the former Southern Railway tracks. In the 1890s, only seven families lived between Linn Crossing and Adamsville. Settlement at the crossing dates to 1880, when the Linn family cemetery was established on a high knoll near the crossing. Adjacent to the cemetery the white frame Antioch Baptist Church, the religious and social hub of the community, now stands. By 1887, the Georgia Pacific (later Southern) Railroad extended through the Linn farmlands and people came from miles around to board trains bound for Birmingham and Atlanta. In 1903, the L. & N. extended the Cane Creek Branch of the Birmingham Mineral Railroad to Banner, further opening the area to mining. The two railroads crossed at this small community that had grown to 15 or 20 frame structures.

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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Exterior view, front (east) elevation. Cardiff Town Hall. Old County Road 109. Birmingham Industrial District. Cardiff, Jefferson County, Alabama. HABS AL-972 (after 1933).

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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Evans, Walker (1903-1975) (photographer) (1936). Roadside stand near Birmingham, Alabama.

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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Rothstein, Arthur (1915-1985) (photographer) (1937 February). The Howard family moving into their new home at Gardendale, Alabama.

No known restrictions.

Reproduction # LC-USF34-005926-D (b&w film nitrate neg.)

Call # LC-USF34- 005926-D [P&P]

Other # E 5138

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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Hibben, Thomas (photographer) (1937). Rammed earth construction near Birmingham, Alabama.

When one house has been completed the forms are moved to the next building site.

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Reproduction # LC-USF347-015481-C (b&w film neg.)

Call# LC-USF347- 015481-C [P&P] LOT 1611 (corresponding photographic print)

Other # E 59625

Film copy on SIS roll 21, frame 51.

No corresponding F34 negative.

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Rothstein, Arthur (1915-1985) (photographer) (1937 February). Some of the children who are now residents of the Palmerdale Homesteads, Alabama.

No known restrictions.

Reproduction # LC-USF34-005888-E (b&w film nitrate neg.)

Call # LC-USF34- 005888-E [P&P]

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Alabama. Jefferson County. Birmingham Industrial District.

Lange, Dorothea (photographer) (1936 July). Hoe culture in the South. Negro farmhand. Near Birmingham, Alabama

No known restrictions.

Reproduction # LC-USF34-009240-E (b&w film nitrate neg.)

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The university is based on the
illimitable freedom of the human
mind to explore and expose every
subject it can contemplate.



Thomas Jefferson used this phrase at least twice in his writings:

"This institution [the University of Virginia] will be based on the illimitable freedom of the human mind." - Thomas Jefferson to William Roscoe, 27 December 1820[1]

"This institution of my native state, the Hobby of my old age, will be based on the illimitable freedom of the human mind, to explore and to expose every subject susceptible of it's contemplation." - Thomas Jefferson to Antoine Louis Claude Destutt de Tracy, 26 December 1820[2]

Footnotes

1. ↑ L&B, 15:303. Polygraph copy at the Library of Congress.
2. ↑ Ford, 10:174. Polygraph copy at the Library of Congress.

<http://www.monticello.org/site/jefferson/illimitable-freedom-human-mind-quotations>

Farmers can decide a moral case well or even better than professors, because artificial rules don't lead them astray.



"I would rather be judged by 12 farmers than 12 scholars."
Variation 1. "I would rather be judged by twelve farmers than twelve scholars."

Status: This exact quotation has not been found in any of the writings of Thomas Jefferson. It may be a reference to Jefferson's comment to his nephew Peter Carr, "State a moral case to a ploughman and a professor. The former will decide it as well, and often better than the latter, because he has not been led astray by artificial rules." [3]

Sources consulted: Searching on the phrase "12/twelve farmers," and "12/twelve scholars"

1. Monticello website
2. Papers of Thomas Jefferson: Digital Edition
3. Ford's Works of Thomas Jefferson
4. L&B (in Google Books)
5. UVA EText Jefferson Digital Archive: Jeffersonian Encyclopedia, Texts by or to Thomas Jefferson from the Modern English Collection
6. Thomas Jefferson Retirement Papers
7. Quotable Jefferson (searching in the index under "jury trial," "judgment," "scholars," and "farmers")

Earliest known appearance in print: This quotation has not appeared in print so far as we know. [1]

Earliest known appearance in print, attributed to Jefferson: This quotation has not appeared in print, although it was attributed to Jefferson by Glenn Beck in a December 18, 2009 appearance on The Jay Leno Show. [2]

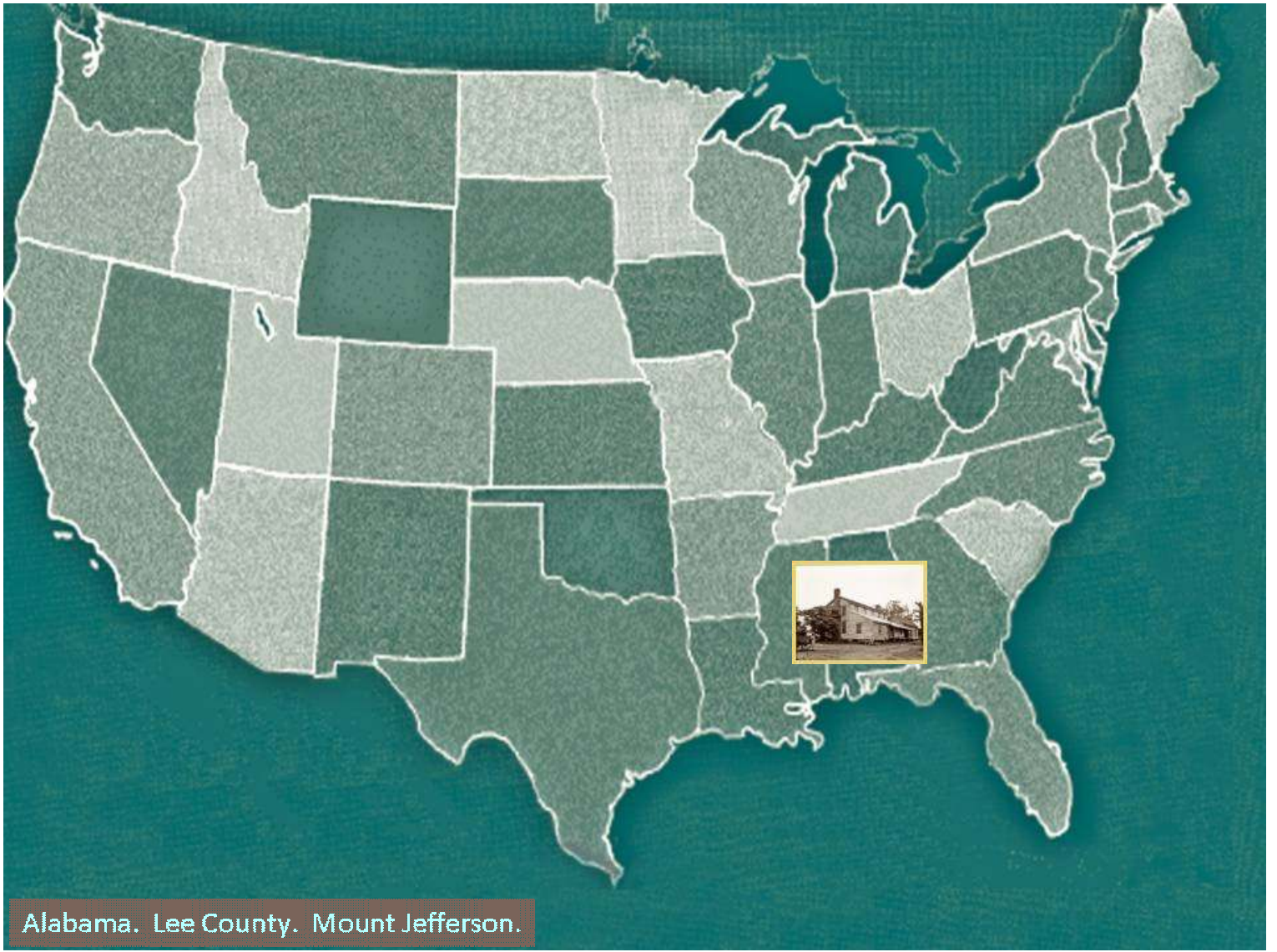
Footnotes

1. To establish the earliest appearance of this phrase in print, the following sources were searched for the phrases "12 scholars" and "12 farmers": Google Books, Google Scholar, Amazon.com, America's Historical Newspapers, American Broadside and Ephemera Series I, Early American Imprints Series I and II, Eighteenth Century Collections Online, 19th Century U.S. Newspapers, American Periodicals Series Online, JSTOR.

2. LiveDash.com, "The Jay Leno Show, Aired on Friday, Dec 18, 2009 (12/18/2009) at 11:00 PM.

3. Jefferson to Peter Carr, Paris, August 10, 1787, in PTJ, 12:15.

<http://www.monticello.org/site/jefferson/i-would-rather-be-judged-12-farmers-12-scholars-quotations>



Alabama. Lee County. Mount Jefferson.



Manning, W.N. (photographer) (1935 September 10). View of rear (west and north sides). Tucker-Fincher House. U.S. Route 431. Mount Jefferson, Lee County, Alabama. Photo 2 of 10. HABS AL-878 (after 1933).

Also known as Wheat-Tucker-Fincher House.

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www.loc.gov/pictures/item/al0293.photos.003351p/

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Manning, W.N. (photographer) (1935 September 10). Mantel in parlor (northeast room). Tucker-Fincher House. U.S. Route 431. Mount Jefferson, Lee County, Alabama. Photo 7 of 10. HABS AL-878 (after 1933).

Also known as Wheat-Tucker-Fincher House.

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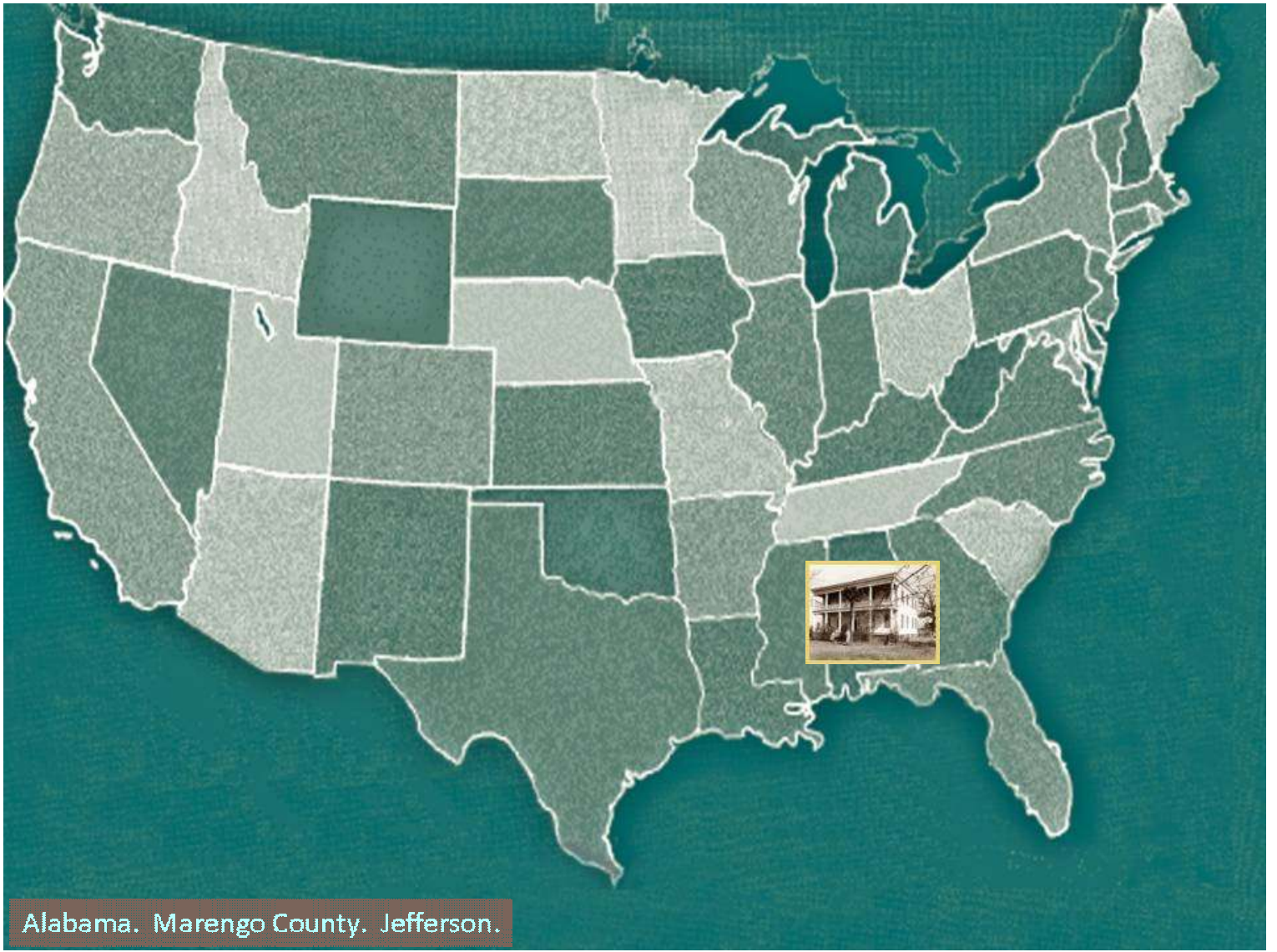
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Alabama. Marengo County. Jefferson.



Alabama. Marengo County. Jefferson.

Bush, Alex Bush (photographer) (1935 January 12). Old barns (initial construction circa 1840). W. G. Allen House. State Highway 28. Jefferson, Marengo County, Alabama. Photo 8 of 8. HABS AL-142 (after 1933).

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www.loc.gov/pictures/item/al0375.photos.004147p/

lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/al/al0300/al0375/photos/004147pv.jpg



Alabama. Marengo County. Jefferson.

Bush, Alex Bush (photographer) (1935 January 12). Front and side views (initial construction circa 1840). W. G. Allen House. State Highway 28. Jefferson, Marengo County, Alabama. Photo 1 of 8. HABS AL-142 (after 1933).

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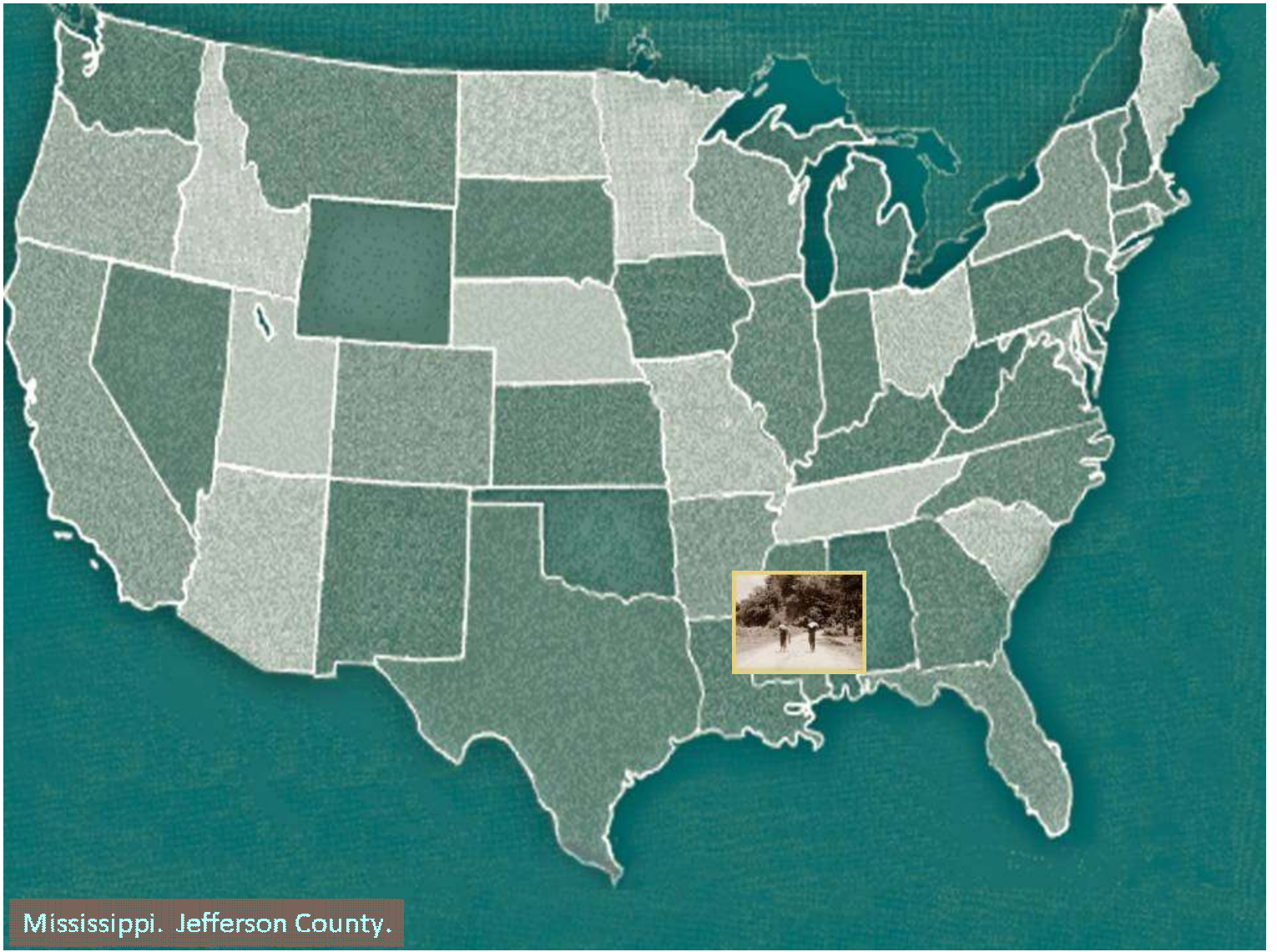
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Mississippi. Jefferson County.



Mississippi. Jefferson County.

Wolcott, Marion Post (1910-1990) (photographer) (1940 July). Rodney, Mississippi

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Film copy on SIS roll 7, frame 96.

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Wolcott, Marion Post (1910-1990) (photographer) (1940 July). Rodney, Mississippi

No known restrictions.

Reproduction # LC-USF34-054748-D (b&w film neg.)

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LOT 1638 (Location of corresponding print).

Film copy on SIS roll 7, frame 57.

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www.loc.gov/pictures/item/fsa2000035245/PP/

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Dalrymple, Louis (1866-1905) (artist). History repeats itself. Centerfold in Puck, Volume 40, Number 1025. New York: Keppler & Schwarzmann (1896 October 28) (copyright by Keppler & Schwarzmann, 1896).

Print shows, at center, William Jennings Bryan labeled "16 to 1", standing on a platform "Built by Popo. Platform Silver Syndicate", holding up a paper that states "'We Denounce Arbitrary Interference by Federal Authorities, in Local Affairs, as a Violation of the Constitution', etc., W.J. Bryan"; on the right, labeled "1861", Jefferson Davis holding a paper that states "'We Denounce Arbitrary Interference by Federal Authorities, in Local Affairs, as a Violation of the Constitution', etc., Jeff. Davis", confronts Abraham Lincoln who is holding a copy of the "Constitution of U.S.", the bombing of "Fort Sumter" is taking place behind them, and on the left, labeled "1896" Benjamin R. Tillman, John P. Altgeld, Eugene V. Debs, and John P. Jones are standing on a torn American flag labeled "National Honor" and raising a new flag labeled "Dis-Order and Mis-Rule".

No known restrictions on publication.

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I see a demoralized nation where swindlers filch the honest earnings of industry to gamble stock and build palaces.



... but I see nothing in this renewal of the game of 'Robin's alive' but a general demoralization of the nation, a filching from industry it's honest earnings, wherewith to build up palaces, and raise gambling stock for swindlers and shavers, who are to close too their career of piracies by fraudulent bankruptcies. my dependance for a remedy however, is in the wisdom which grows with time and suffering. whether the succeeding generation is to be more virtuous than their predecessors I cannot say; but I am sure they will have more worldly wisdom, and enough, I hope, to know that honesty is the 1st chapter in the book of wisdom." - Thomas Jefferson to Nathaniel Macon, January 12, 1819[1]

Footnotes

1.↑ Ford, 10:119. Polygraph copy at the Library of Congress.

<http://www.monticello.org/site/jefferson/honesty-first-chapter-book-wisdom-quotations>

The remedy is the wisdom which grows with suffering and time.

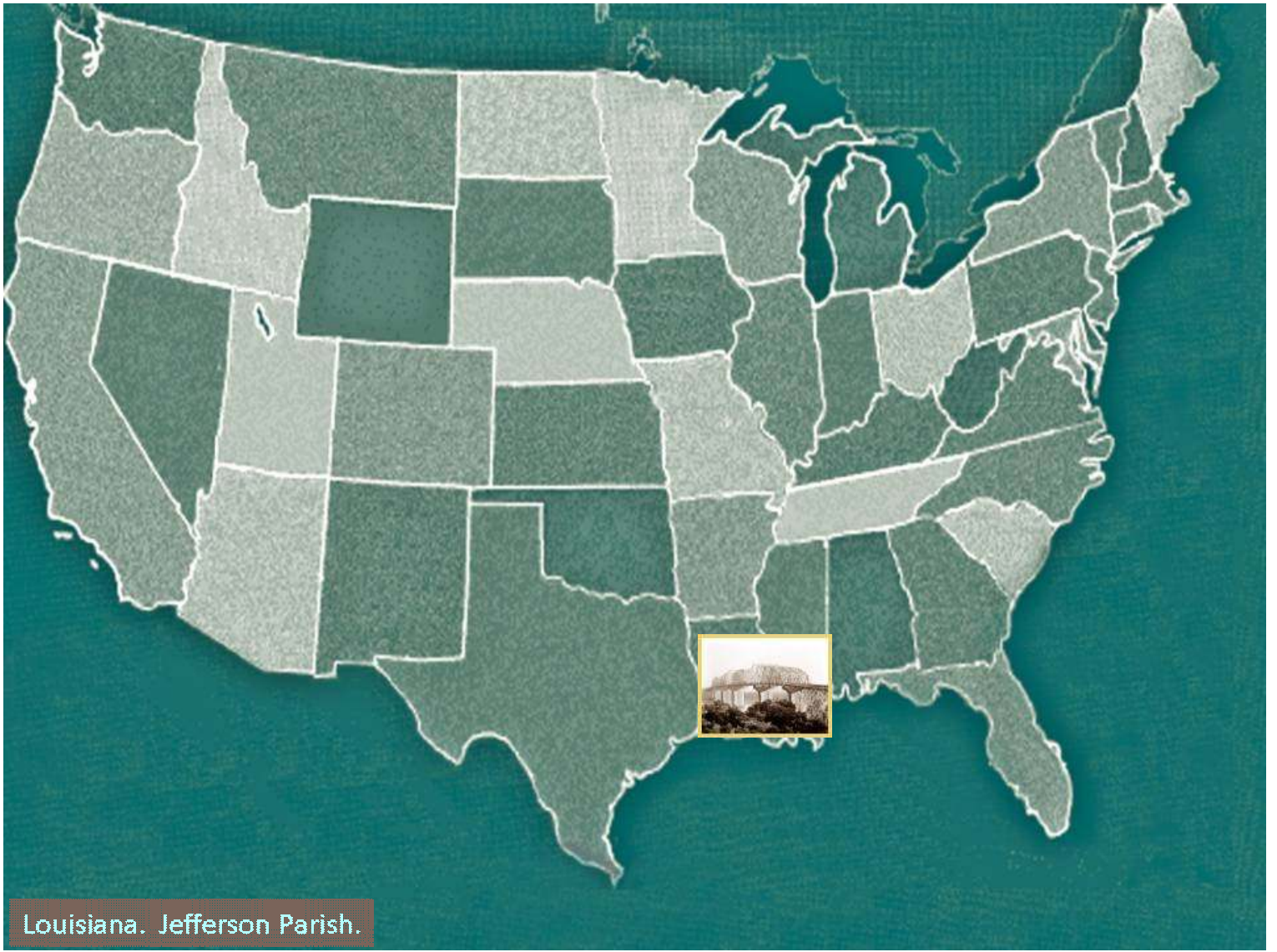


... but I see nothing in this renewal of the game of 'Robin's alive' but a general demoralization of the nation, a filching from industry it's honest earnings, wherewith to build up palaces, and raise gambling stock for swindlers and shavers, who are to close too their career of piracies by fraudulent bankruptcies. my dependance for a remedy however, is in the wisdom which grows with time and suffering. whether the succeeding generation is to be more virtuous than their predecessors I cannot say; but I am sure they will have more worldly wisdom, and enough, I hope, to know that honesty is the 1st chapter in the book of wisdom." - Thomas Jefferson to Nathaniel Macon, January 12, 1819[1]

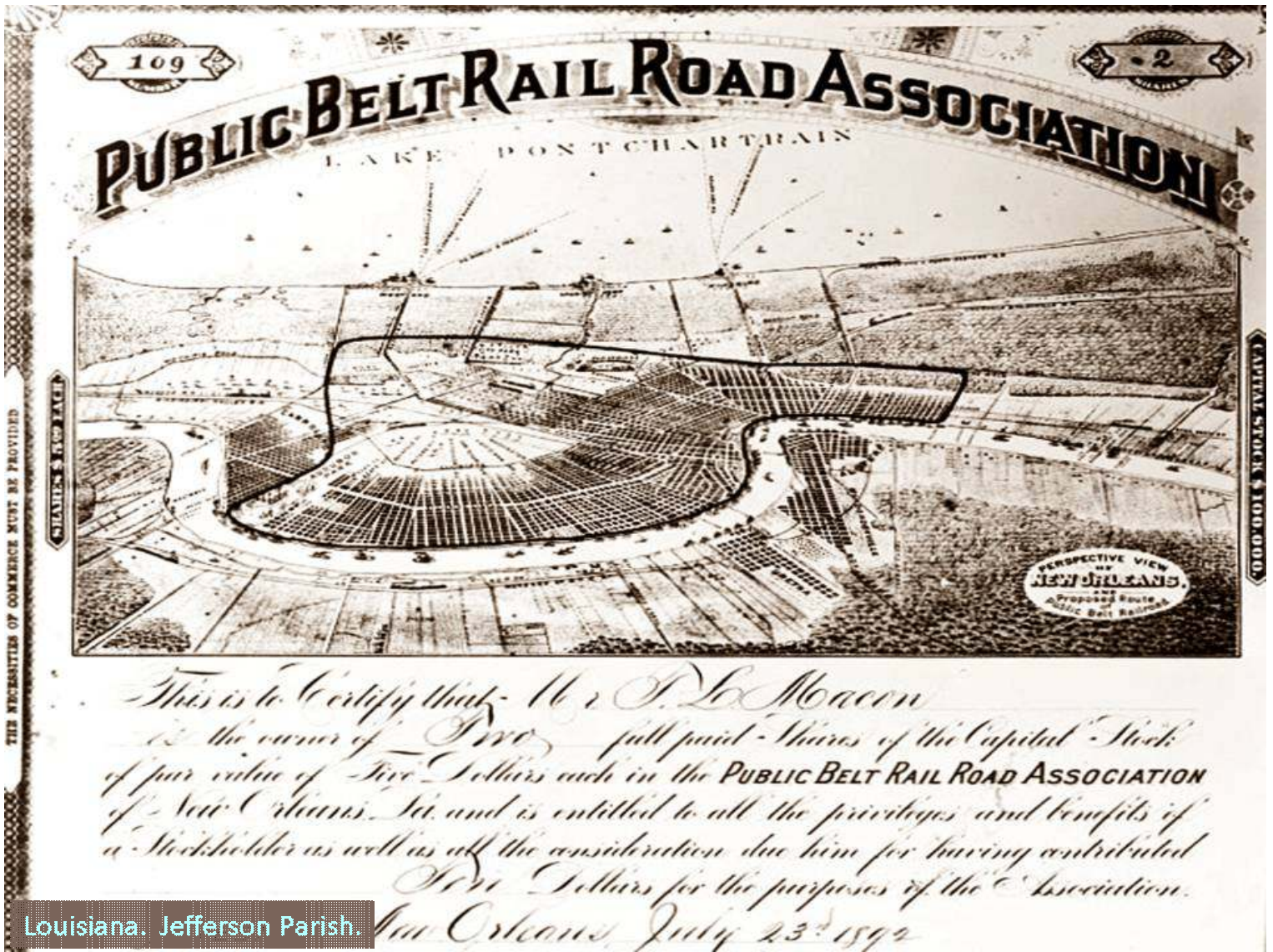
Footnotes

1.↑ Ford, 10:119. Polygraph copy at the Library of Congress.

<http://www.monticello.org/site/jefferson/honesty-first-chapter-book-wisdom-quotations>



Louisiana. Jefferson Parish.



Public Belt Railroad Association, New Orleans (LA) stockholder's certificate #109 issued to T. L. Macon. Jefferson (LA): Public Belt Railroad Association administrative offices, 5100 Jefferson Highway. HAER LA-17/ Lamkin, Marcus (creator/ photographer) (2005).

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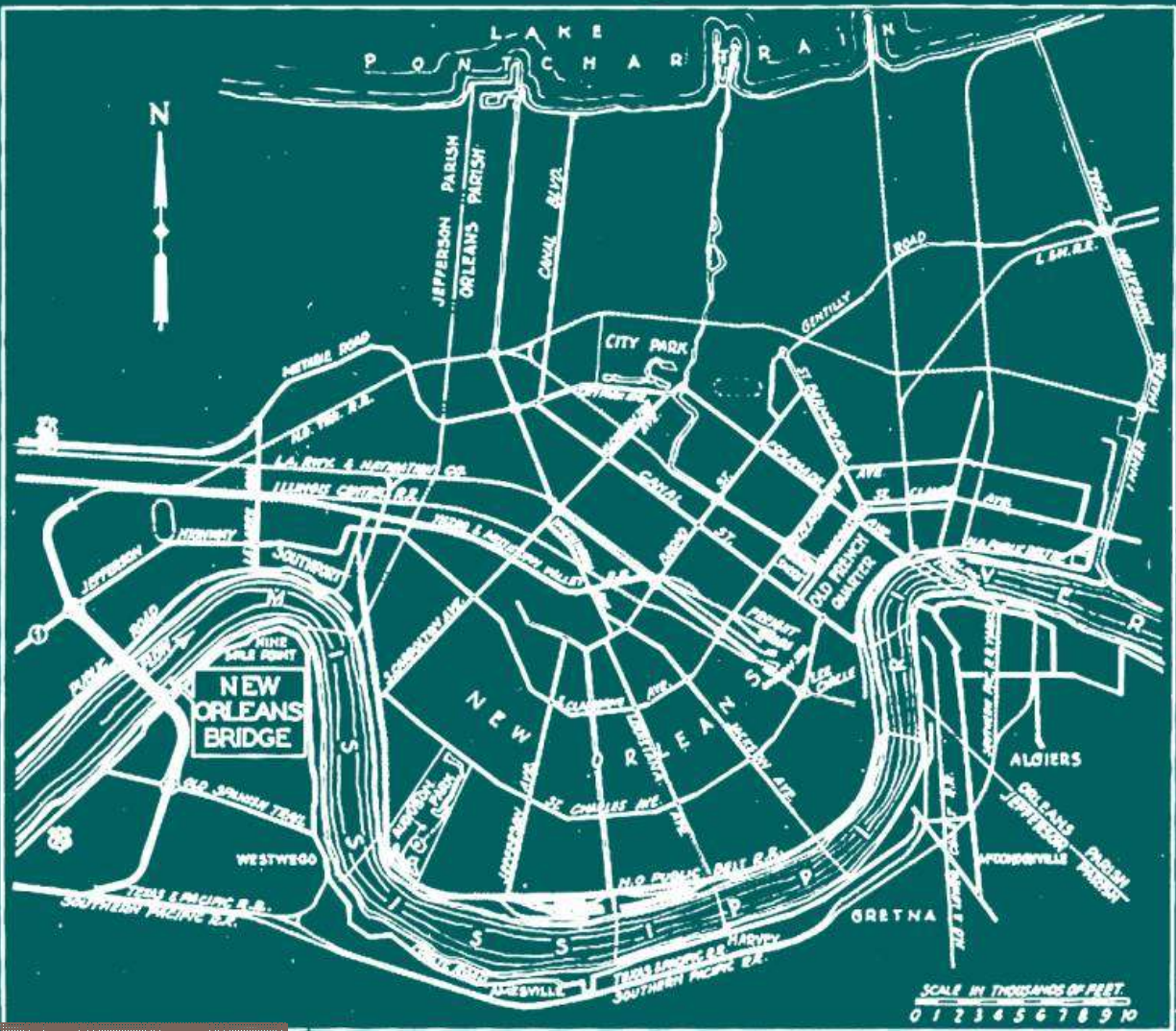
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Louisiana. Jefferson Parish.

LOCATION OF NEW ORLEANS BRIDGE

Early map of location of New Orleans bridge and the various railroads serving the greater New Orleans area. Milton R. Homes (original photographer), Philadelphia (PA). Photo 61 of 213. HAER LA-17/ Marcus Lamkin (creator/ photographer) (2005)

Photographic copy of 3 1/2" x 5" glass lantern slide no. 11 of map. Located in wooden pine box #23 in box 84 of 94 at the National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution, Archives Center, Work and industry Division, Washington, D.C.

Huey P. Long Bridge, Spanning Mississippi River approximately midway between nine & twelve mile points upstream from & west of New Orleans, Jefferson, Jefferson Parish (LA). The Huey P. Long Bridge, the first bridge to cross the Mississippi River in Louisiana, was named for governor during whose administration it was built. It is still considered a major engineering accomplishment and was recognized as the world's longest steel trestle railroad bridge at 22,996' (4.36 miles of structure) in length. It has two railroad tracks between two trusses and two, two-lane highways bracketed to the outside. It was built during the depression of the 1930s at a cost of \$12.8 million. The bridge is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Unprocessed Field notes: N1071 1935 original construction.

Related Names: Modjeski, Masters & Chase, Inc. (engineer); Siems-Helmerts, Inc. (builder); American Bridge Company (builder); McDonald Engineering Company (builder); McClintic-Marshall Corporation (builder); Paul M. Brignac Electric & Machine Company (builder); Jack Harris & National Construction Company (builder); Coco & Company (contractor); Deborah Calloway (transmitter).

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Map showing 'sites of major bridges across the Mississippi below St. Louis. Milton R. Homes (original photocopyist), Philadelphia (PA). Photo 57 of 213. HAER LA-17/ Marcus Lamkin (creator/ photographer) (2005)

Original photograph of glass lantern slide #1 in wooden pine box #23 in box 84 of 94 at the National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution, Archives Center, Work and Industry Division, Washington (DC).

Huey P. Long Bridge, Spanning Mississippi River approximately midway between nine & twelve mile points upstream from & west of New Orleans, Jefferson, Jefferson Parish (LA). The Huey P. Long Bridge, the first bridge to cross the Mississippi River in Louisiana, was named for governor during whose administration it was built. It is still considered a major engineering accomplishment and was recognized as the world's longest steel trestle railroad bridge at 22,996' (4.36 miles of structure) in length. It has two railroad tracks between two trusses and two, two-lane highways bracketed to the outside. It was built during the depression of the 1930s at a cost of \$12.8 million. The bridge is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Unprocessed Field notes: N1071 1935 original construction.

Related Names: Modjeski, Masters & Chase, Inc. (engineer); Siems-Helmets, Inc. (builder); American Bridge Company (builder); McDonald Engineering Company (builder); McClintic-Marshall Corporation (builder); Paul M. Brignac Electric & Machine Company (builder); Jack Harris & National Construction Company (builder); Coco & Company (contractor); Deborah Calloway (transmitter).

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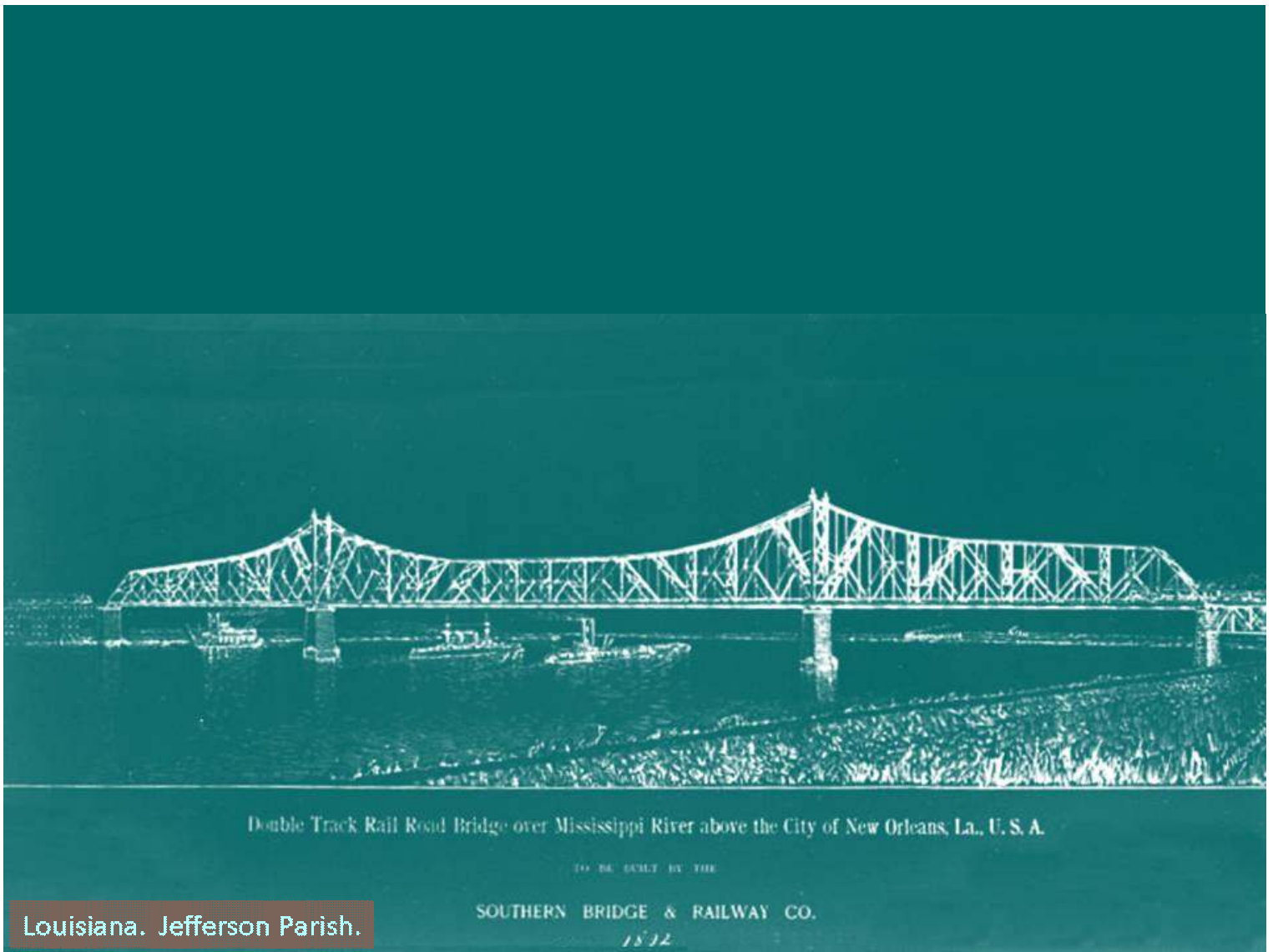
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Louisiana. Jefferson Parish.

Early design of 'double-track railroad bridge over Mississippi River above city of New Orleans (LA) (USA), to be built by Southern Bridge and Railway Company'. H.W. Locket (artist) (1892). Photo 56 of 213. HAER LA-17/ Marcus Lamkin (creator/ photographer) (2005)

Original photograph loose in oversized box located at the National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution, Archives Center, Work and Industry Division, Washington (DC).

Huey P. Long Bridge, Spanning Mississippi River approximately midway between nine & twelve mile points upstream from & west of New Orleans, Jefferson, Jefferson Parish (LA). The Huey P. Long Bridge, the first bridge to cross the Mississippi River in Louisiana, was named for governor during whose administration it was built. It is still considered a major engineering accomplishment and was recognized as the world's longest steel trestle railroad bridge at 22,996' (4.36 miles of structure) in length. It has two railroad tracks between two trusses and two, two-lane highways bracketed to the outside. It was built during the depression of the 1930s at a cost of \$12.8 million. The bridge is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Unprocessed Field notes: N1071 1935 original construction.

Related Names: Modjeski, Masters & Chase, Inc. (engineer); Siems-Helmets, Inc. (builder); American Bridge Company (builder); McDonald Engineering Company (builder); McClintic-Marshall Corporation (builder); Paul M. Brignac Electric & Machine Company (builder); Jack Harris & National Construction Company (builder); Coco & Company (contractor); Deborah Calloway (transmitter).

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Louisiana. Jefferson Parish.

Early design of proposed Mississippi River bridge. Hugh Ferriss (artist) (1927). Photo 55 of 213. HAER LA-17/ Marcus Lamkin (creator/ photographer) (2005)

Original photograph loose in oversized box located at the National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution, Archives Center, Work and Industry Division, Washington (DC).

Huey P. Long Bridge, Spanning Mississippi River approximately midway between nine & twelve mile points upstream from & west of New Orleans, Jefferson, Jefferson Parish (LA). The Huey P. Long Bridge, the first bridge to cross the Mississippi River in Louisiana, was named for governor during whose administration it was built. It is still considered a major engineering accomplishment and was recognized as the world's longest steel trestle railroad bridge at 22,996' (4.36 miles of structure) in length. It has two railroad tracks between two trusses and two, two-lane highways bracketed to the outside. It was built during the depression of the 1930s at a cost of \$12.8 million. The bridge is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Unprocessed Field notes: N1071 1935 original construction.

Related Names: Modjeski, Masters & Chase, Inc. (engineer); Siems-Helmets, Inc. (builder); American Bridge Company (builder); McDonald Engineering Company (builder); McClintic-Marshall Corporation (builder); Paul M. Brignac Electric & Machine Company (builder); Jack Harris & National Construction Company (builder); Coco & Company (contractor); Deborah Calloway (transmitter).

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The proposed Huey P. Long Bridge widening, looking from the west bank toward the east bank of the Mississippi River. Photo 213 of 213. HAER LA-17/ Marcus Lamkin (creator/ photographer) (2005)

Original photo (photographer & draftsman unknown) in the office of Modjeski and Masters (consulting engineers), 1055 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans (LA) 70130.

Huey P. Long Bridge, Spanning Mississippi River approximately midway between nine & twelve mile points upstream from & west of New Orleans, Jefferson, Jefferson Parish (LA). The Huey P. Long Bridge, the first bridge to cross the Mississippi River in Louisiana, was named for governor during whose administration it was built. It is still considered a major engineering accomplishment and was recognized as the world's longest steel trestle railroad bridge at 22,996' (4.36 miles of structure) in length. It has two railroad tracks between two trusses and two, two-lane highways bracketed to the outside. It was built during the depression of the 1930s at a cost of \$12.8 million. The bridge is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Unprocessed Field notes: N1071 1935 original construction.

Related Names: Modjeski, Masters & Chase, Inc. (engineer); Siems-Helmets, Inc. (builder); American Bridge Company (builder); McDonald Engineering Company (builder); McClintic-Marshall Corporation (builder); Paul M. Brignac Electric & Machine Company (builder); Jack Harris & National Construction Company (builder); Coco & Company (contractor); Deborah Calloway (transmitter).

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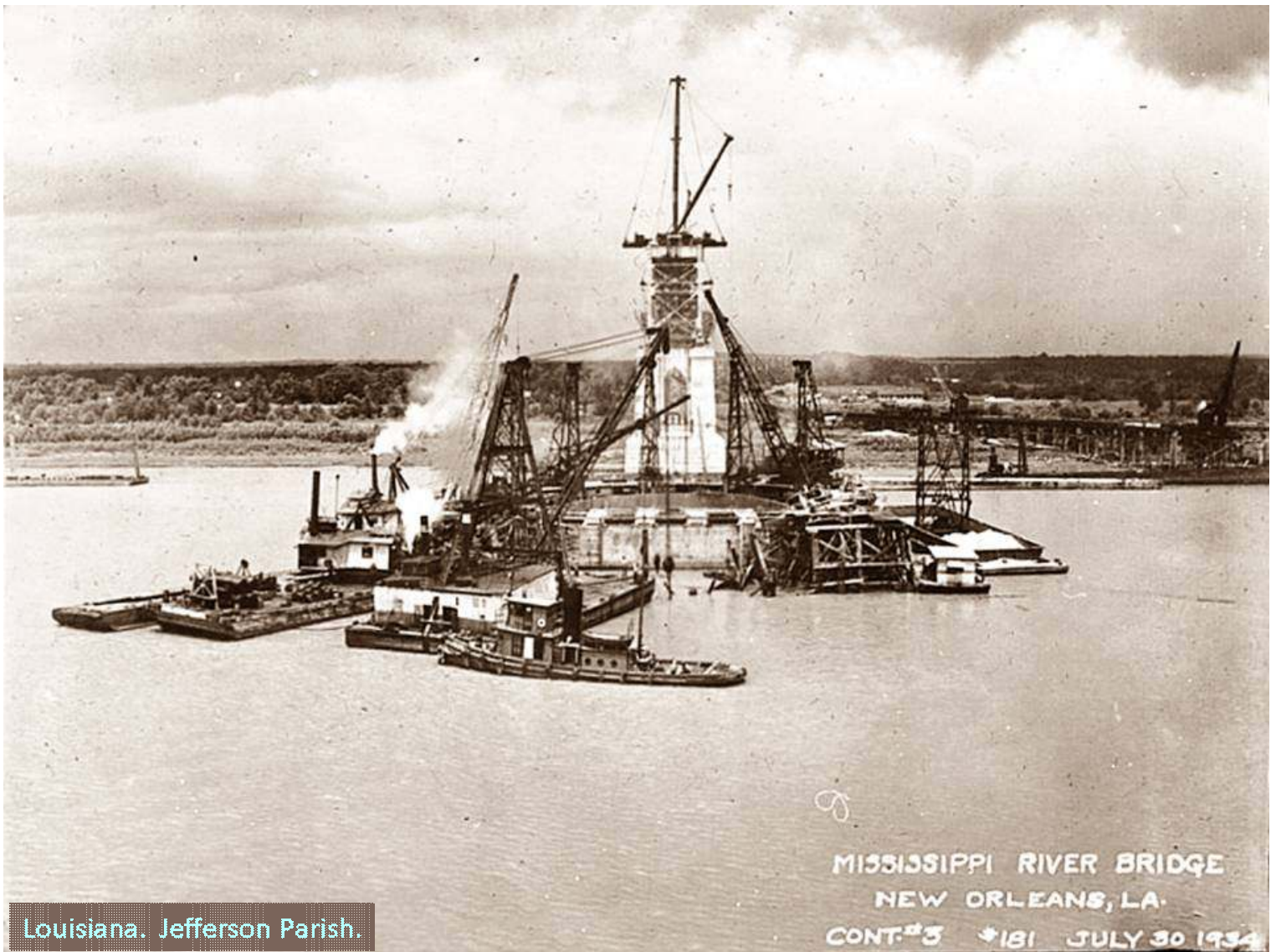
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Pier IV looking northwest from west bank towards east bank. Unknown (original photographer) (1934). Photo 75 of 213. HAER LA-17/ Marcus Lamkin (creator/ photographer) (2005)

Original photograph loose in oversized box located at the National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution, Archives Center, Work and Industry Division, Washington (DC).

Huey P. Long Bridge, Spanning Mississippi River approximately midway between nine & twelve mile points upstream from & west of New Orleans, Jefferson, Jefferson Parish (LA). The Huey P. Long Bridge, the first bridge to cross the Mississippi River in Louisiana, was named for governor during whose administration it was built. It is still considered a major engineering accomplishment and was recognized as the world's longest steel trestle railroad bridge at 22,996' (4.36 miles of structure) in length. It has two railroad tracks between two trusses and two, two-lane highways bracketed to the outside. It was built during the depression of the 1930s at a cost of \$12.8 million. The bridge is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Unprocessed Field notes: N1071 1935 original construction.

Related Names: Modjeski, Masters & Chase, Inc. (engineer); Siems-Helmets, Inc. (builder); American Bridge Company (builder); McDonald Engineering Company (builder); McClintic-Marshall Corporation (builder); Paul M. Brignac Electric & Machine Company (builder); Jack Harris & National Construction Company (builder); Coco & Company (contractor); Deborah Calloway (transmitter).

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Louisiana. Jefferson Parish. D Complete
Contract number 3 showing main bridge Pier D complete. Unknown (original photographer) (1934 April 30). Photo 139 of 213. HAER LA-17/ Marcus Lamkin (creator/ photographer) (2005)

Original negative (150) in the files of the New Orleans Public Belt Railroad administrative offices, 5100 Jefferson Highway, Jefferson (LA) 70123.

Huey P. Long Bridge, Spanning Mississippi River approximately midway between nine & twelve mile points upstream from & west of New Orleans, Jefferson, Jefferson Parish (LA). The Huey P. Long Bridge, the first bridge to cross the Mississippi River in Louisiana, was named for governor during whose administration it was built. It is still considered a major engineering accomplishment and was recognized as the world's longest steel trestle railroad bridge at 22,996' (4.36 miles of structure) in length. It has two railroad tracks between two trusses and two, two-lane highways bracketed to the outside. It was built during the depression of the 1930s at a cost of \$12.8 million. The bridge is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Unprocessed Field notes: N1071 1935 original construction.

Related Names: Modjeski, Masters & Chase, Inc. (engineer); Siems-Helmets, Inc. (builder); American Bridge Company (builder); McDonald Engineering Company (builder); McClintic-Marshall Corporation (builder); Paul M. Brignac Electric & Machine Company (builder); Jack Harris & National Construction Company (builder); Coco & Company (contractor); Deborah Calloway (transmitter).

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<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/la/la0500/la0507/photos/221304pv.jpg>



Louisiana. Jefferson Parish.

Contract number 4 showing bridge superstructure, erecting highway forms upstream roadway between Piers V to D. Unknown (original photographer) (1934 November 5). Photo 160 of 213. HAER LA-17/ Marcus Lamkin (creator/ photographer) (2005)

Original negative (44) in the files of the New Orleans Public Belt Railroad administrative offices, 5100 Jefferson Highway, Jefferson (LA) 70123.

Huey P. Long Bridge, Spanning Mississippi River approximately midway between nine & twelve mile points upstream from & west of New Orleans, Jefferson, Jefferson Parish (LA). The Huey P. Long Bridge, the first bridge to cross the Mississippi River in Louisiana, was named for governor during whose administration it was built. It is still considered a major engineering accomplishment and was recognized as the world's longest steel trestle railroad bridge at 22,996' (4.36 miles of structure) in length. It has two railroad tracks between two trusses and two, two-lane highways bracketed to the outside. It was built during the depression of the 1930s at a cost of \$12.8 million. The bridge is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Unprocessed Field notes: N1071 1935 original construction.

Related Names: Modjeski, Masters & Chase, Inc. (engineer); Siems-Helmets, Inc. (builder); American Bridge Company (builder); McDonald Engineering Company (builder); McClintic-Marshall Corporation (builder); Paul M. Brignac Electric & Machine Company (builder); Jack Harris & National Construction Company (builder); Coco & Company (contractor); Deborah Calloway (transmitter).

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Huey P. Long Bridge, Spanning Mississippi River approximately midway between nine & twelve mile points upstream from & west of New Orleans, Jefferson, Jefferson Parish (LA). HAER LA 17/ Marcus Lamkin (creator/ photographer) (2005).

Unprocessed Field notes: N1071
1935 Initial Construction

The Huey P. Long Bridge, the first bridge to cross the Mississippi River in Louisiana, was named for governor during whose administration it was built. It is still considered a major engineering accomplishment and was recognized as the world's longest steel trestle railroad bridge at 22,996' (4.36 miles of structure) in length. It has two railroad tracks between two trusses and two, two-lane highways bracketed to the outside. It was built during the depression of the 1930s at a cost of \$12.8 million. The bridge is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

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Louisiana. Jefferson Parish.

View of east and north sides of west bank railroad control tower, looking south. Photo 48 of 213. HAER LA-17/ Marcus Lamkin (creator/ photographer) (2005)

Huey P. Long Bridge, Spanning Mississippi River approximately midway between nine & twelve mile points upstream from & west of New Orleans, Jefferson, Jefferson Parish (LA). The Huey P. Long Bridge, the first bridge to cross the Mississippi River in Louisiana, was named for governor during whose administration it was built. It is still considered a major engineering accomplishment and was recognized as the world's longest steel trestle railroad bridge at 22,996' (4.36 miles of structure) in length. It has two railroad tracks between two trusses and two, two-lane highways bracketed to the outside. It was built during the depression of the 1930s at a cost of \$12.8 million. The bridge is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. 1935 original construction.

Unprocessed Field notes: N1071

Related Names: Modjeski, Masters & Chase, Inc. (engineer); Siems-Helmets, Inc. (builder); American Bridge Company (builder); McDonald Engineering Company (builder); McClintic-Marshall Corporation (builder); Paul M. Brignac Electric & Machine Company (builder); Jack Harris & National Construction Company (builder); Coco & Company (contractor); Deborah Calloway (transmitter).

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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/la0507.photos.221213p/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/la/la0500/la0507/photos/221213pv.jpg>



Louisiana. Jefferson Parish.

View southwest of rear and side elevations. Stephen J. Barbre Middle School. 1610 Third Street. Kenner, Jefferson Parish, Louisiana. HABS LA-129 (after 1933).

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Louisiana. Jefferson Parish.

Detail of typical windows. East side elevation. Stephen J. Barbre Middle School. 1610 Third Street. Kenner, Jefferson Parish, Louisiana. HABS LA-129 (after 1933).

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Louisiana. Jefferson Parish.

Detail of typical windows. First floor classroom. Stephen J. Barbre Middle School. 1610 Third Street. Kenner, Jefferson Parish, Louisiana. HABS LA-129 (after 1933).

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Louisiana. Jefferson Parish.

10. View of exterior wall, typical first floor classroom - Exterior wall. Typical first floor classroom. Stephen J. Barbre Middle School. 1610 Third Street. Kenner, Jefferson Parish, Louisiana. HABS LA-129 (after 1933).

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It's sinful and tyrannical to compel a man to pay for the propagation of ideas which he abhors and disbelieves.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0" (SEE ARCHITECT'S NOTES)
MONTICELLO
STATE ROUTE 63 - CHARLESTON, VA.
THOMAS A. BETHKE ARCHITECTS, CHARLESTON, VA. AND JAMES H. MOORE, ARCHITECTS, CHARLESTON, VA.
ALLEN COUNTY LIBRARY
3 7 24
MONTICELLO

What is now most commonly referred to as the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom started out simply as Bill No. 82, "A Bill for Establishing Religious Freedom," in the proposed revision of Virginia laws reported by the appointed Committee of Revisors (which included Thomas Jefferson) in 1779. The bill was eventually adopted in 1785. There is no extant original manuscript of the bill in Jefferson's hand. The text of the act as adopted is as follows:

Well aware that the opinions and belief of men depend not on their own will, but follow involuntarily the evidence proposed to their minds; that Almighty God hath created the mind free, and manifested his supreme will that free it shall remain by making it altogether insusceptible of restraint; that all attempts to influence it by temporal punishments, or burthens, or by civil incapacitations, tend only to beget habits of hypocrisy and meanness, and are a departure from the plan of the holy author of our religion,.... that the impious presumption of legislators and rulers, civil as well as ecclesiastical, who, being themselves but fallible and uninspired men, have assumed dominion over the faith of others, setting up their own opinions and modes of thinking as the only true and infallible, and as such endeavoring to impose them on others, hath established and maintained false religions over the greatest part of the world and through all time:

That to compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propagation of opinions which he disbelieves and abhors, is sinful and tyrannical; that even the forcing him to support this or that teacher of his own religious persuasion, is depriving him of the comfortable liberty of giving his contributions to the particular pastor whose morals he would make his pattern, and whose powers he feels most persuasive to righteousness; and is withdrawing from the ministry those temporary rewards, which proceeding from an approbation of their personal conduct, are an additional incitement to earnest and unremitting labours for the instruction of mankind;

That our civil rights have no dependance on our religious opinions, any more than our opinions in physics or geometry; that therefore the proscribing any citizen as unworthy the public confidence by laying upon him an incapacity of being called to offices of trust and emolument, unless he profess or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injuriously of those privileges and advantages to which, in common with his fellow citizens, he has a natural right; that it tends also to corrupt the principles of that very religion it is meant to encourage, by bribing, with a monopoly of worldly honours and emoluments, those who will externally profess and conform to it;

Footnotes

1. ↑ PTJ, 2:545-7. Text as adopted is in William Waller Hening, *Statutes at Large* (Richmond, Va.: Pleasants, 1810-1823), XII:84-6. An extensive editorial note in PTJ explains some slight differences in their transcription and the text as adopted, and discusses the process of adoption and various printings of the text.

Further Sources

•Peterson, Merrill D. and Robert C. Vaughan. *The Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom: Its Evolution and Consequences in American History*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1988

•University of Virginia. Religious Freedom Page. "The Virginia Act For Establishing Religious Freedom". Transcription of the act as adopted

•Thomas Jefferson Foundation. Monticello Podcasts. "Jefferson's Words: On Religion"

http://www.monticello.org/site/research-and-collections/chain-email-10-jefferson-quotations#footnote2_bmz6qbo

<http://www.monticello.org/site/research-and-collections/virginia-statute-religious-freedom>

He who knows most, knows best how little he knows.



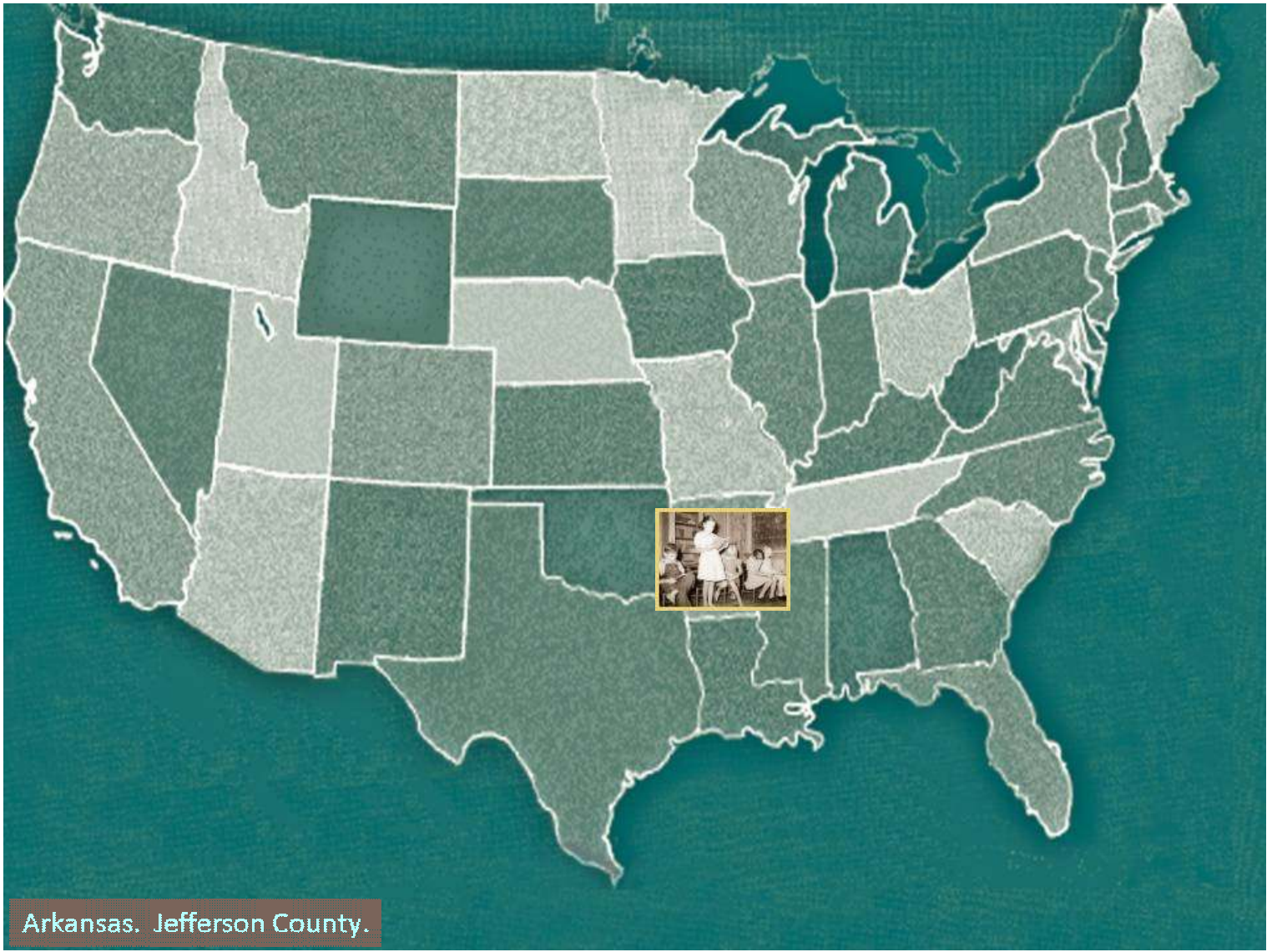
"The wise know their weakness too well to assume infallibility; and he who knows most, knows best how little he knows." - Thomas Jefferson, The Proceedings of the Government of the United States, in maintaining The Public Right to the Beach of the Missisipi, Adjacent to New-Orleans, Against the Intrusion of Edward Livingston (1812)[1]

Note: This passage is often erroneously quoted as, "He who knows best, knows how little he knows."

Footnotes

- 1.↑ Also known as the "Batture Pamphlet." L&B, 17:130. Text also available online from Google Books.

<http://www.monticello.org/site/jefferson/he-who-knows-best-quotatation>



Arkansas. Jefferson County.



Arkansas. Jefferson County.

Lee, Russell (1903-1986) (photographer) (1938 October). Reciting. Lake Dick Project School. Arkansas.

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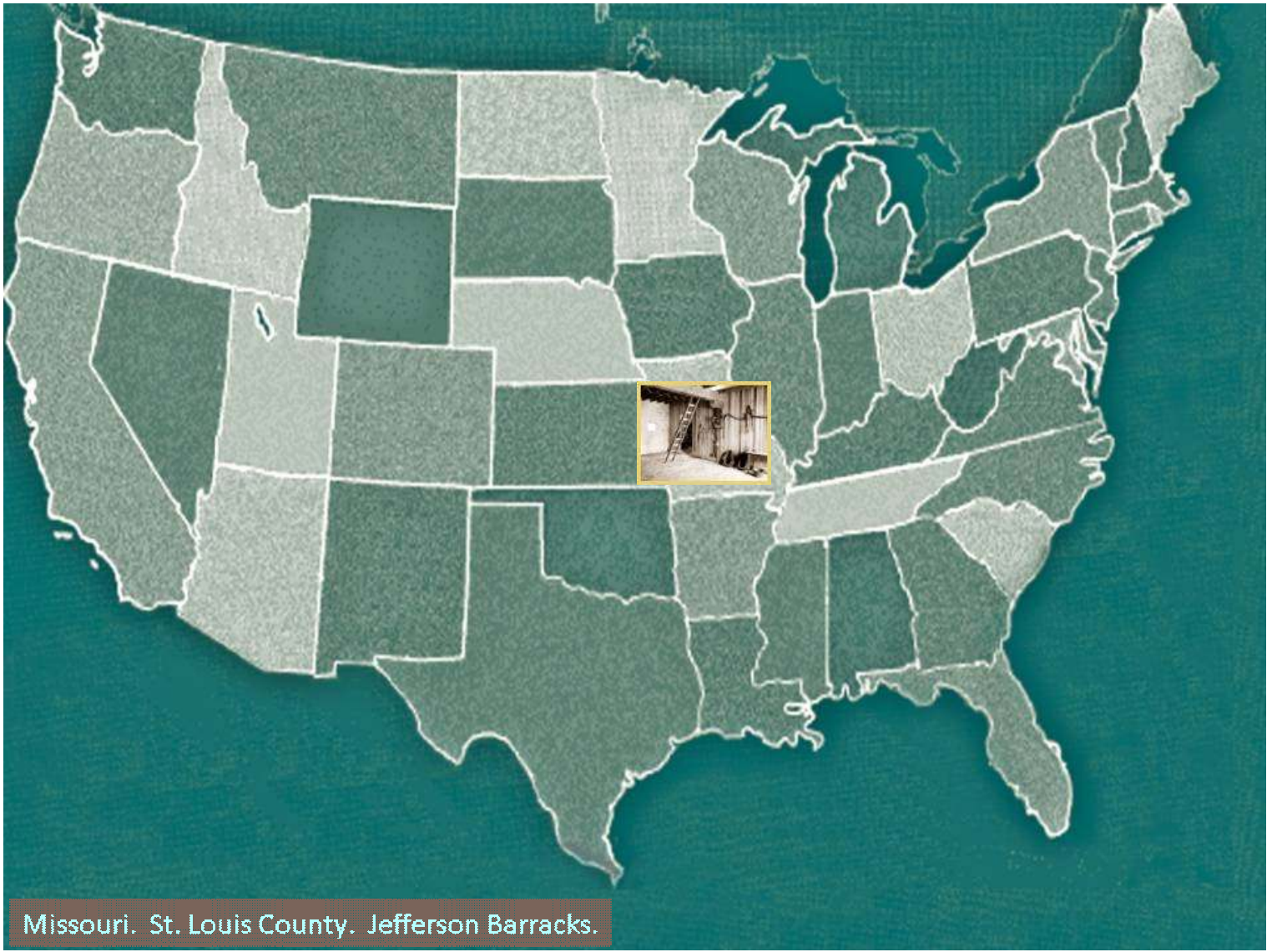
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To act on the principle that each generation must pay its own way as it goes will prevent half the wars of the world.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
OF MONTICELLO, VIRGINIA, AS IT WAS IN 1771
DRAWN BY JAMES W. MOORE, JUNIOR, C. 1830
STATE ROUTE 83 - CHARLESTON, VA
MONTICELLO
ALLENDALE COUNTY - VIRGINIA

This quotation is genuine, from a letter to Antoine Louis Claude Destutt de Tracy of December 26, 1820: "it is incumbent on every generation to pay it's own debts as it goes. a principle which, if acted on, wou [ld] save one half the wars of the world; and justifies, I think our present circumspection." Polygraph copy at the Library of Congress.

http://www.monticello.org/site/research-and-collections/chain-email-10-jefferson-quotations#footnote1_866d5q1



Missouri. St. Louis County. Jefferson Barracks.



Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis County (MO). Photo 5 of 9, oblique view of gate. HABS MO-1809 (creator/ photographer) (after 1959).

Jefferson Barracks Historic Park
After 1850 initial construction
1946 subsequent construction
Related names: Henry Atkinson; Stephen Watts Kearny, Henry Leavenworth.

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Missouri. St. Louis County. Jefferson Barracks.

Jefferson Barracks, Stone Powder Magazine. Photo 1: Exterior view, east corner, wall and iron gate, before restoration. HABS MO-1809-C (creator) (1957).

Constructed 1851.

Jefferson Barracks Historic Park, St. Louis County (MO).

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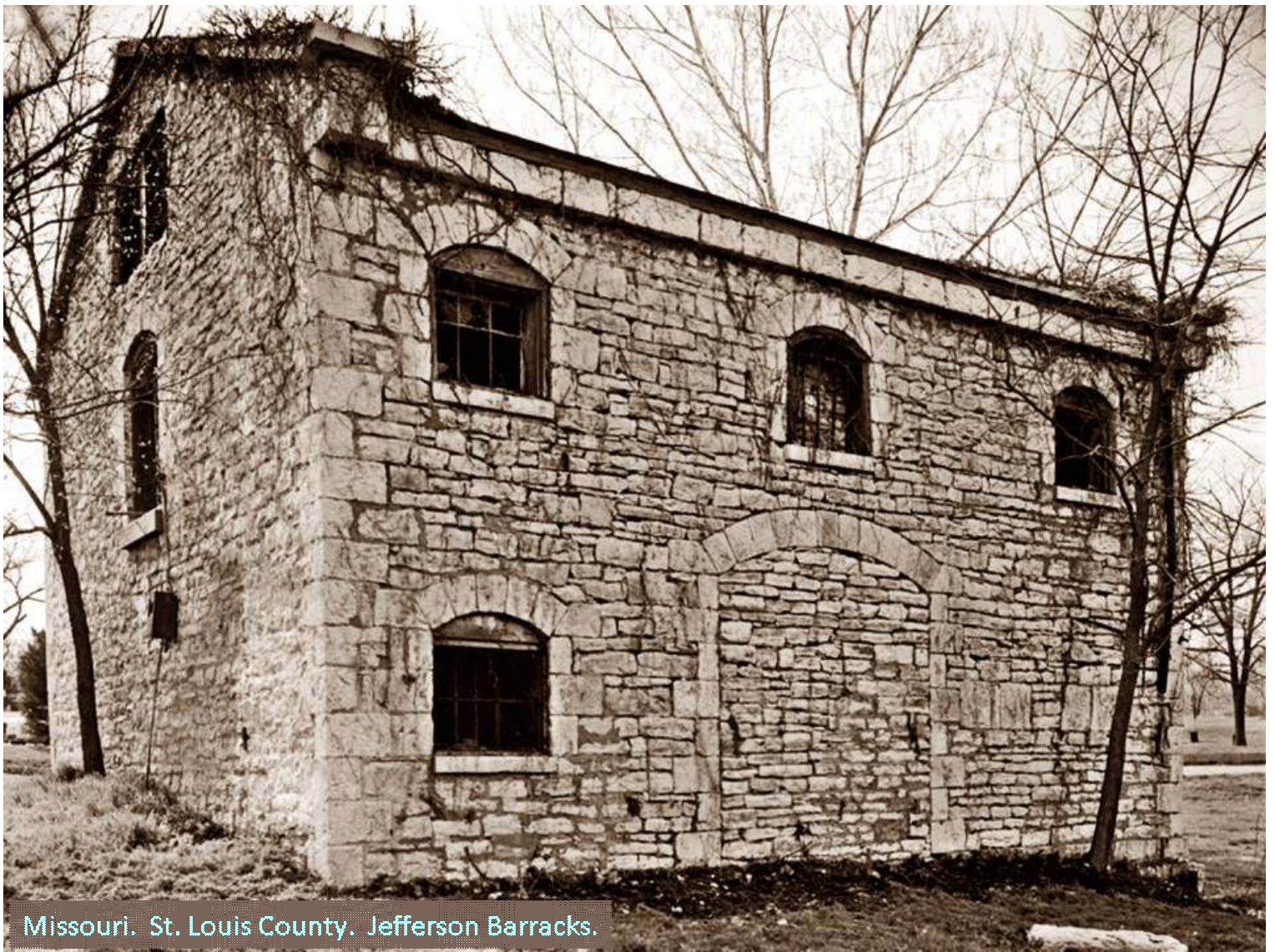
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Missouri. St. Louis County. Jefferson Barracks.

Jefferson Barracks, Stable, St. Louis County (MO). Photo 1 of 6, exterior before restoration, circa 1957-1960. HABS MO-1809-A (creator/photographer) (after 1933).

Jefferson Barracks Historic Park

Related names: Henry Atkinson; Stephen Watts Kearny, Henry Leavenworth.

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Missouri. St. Louis County. Jefferson Barracks.

Jefferson Barrack, Stable, St. Louis County (MO). Photo 5 of 6, interior after restoration, circa 1957-1960. HABS MO-1809-A (creator/ photographer) (after 1933).

Jefferson Barracks Historic Park

Related names: Henry Atkinson; Stephen Watts Kearny, Henry Leavenworth.

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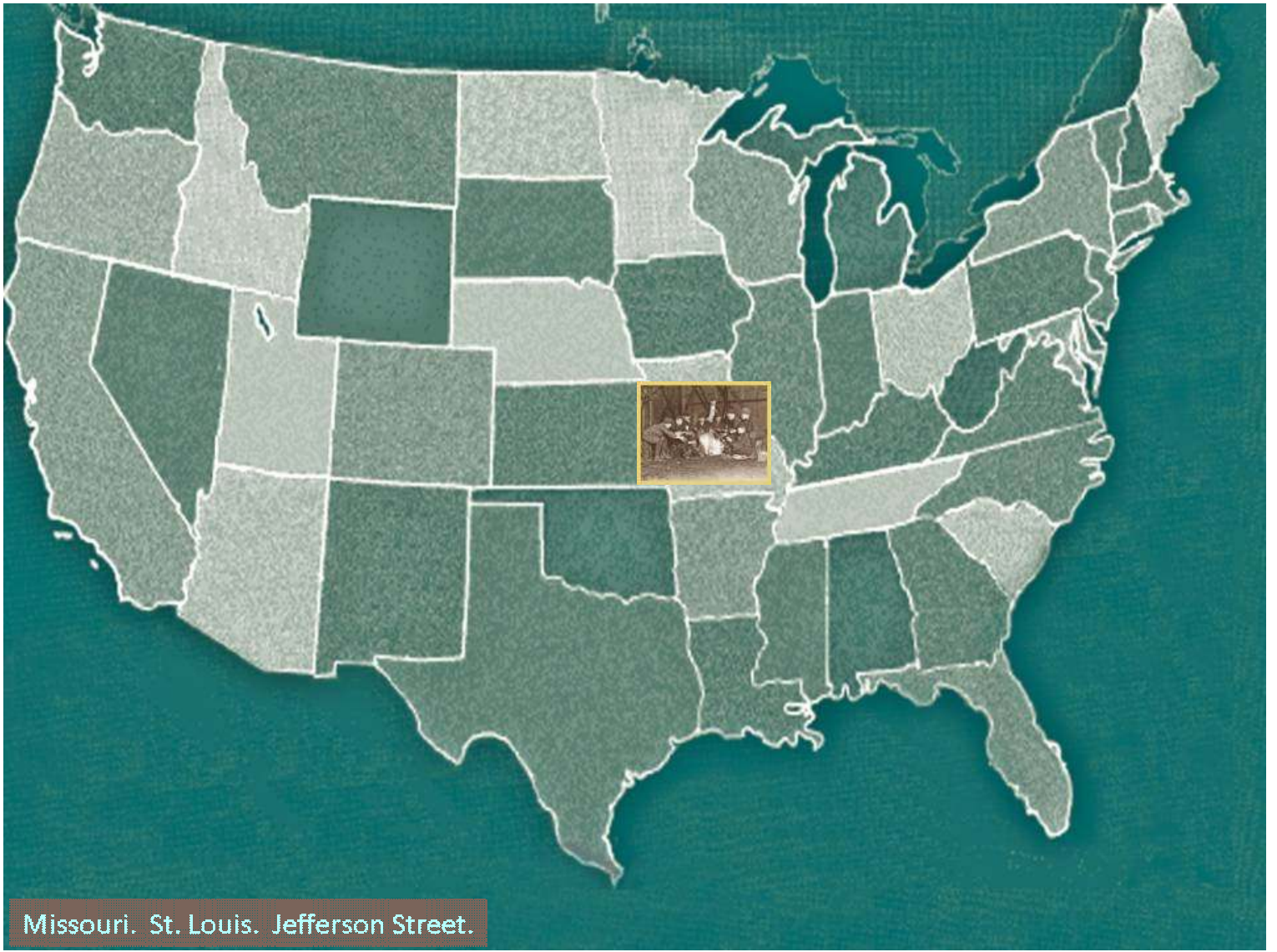
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Missouri. St. Louis. Jefferson Street.



Missouri. St. Louis. Jefferson Street.

Newsboys, after 10:00 pm, over campfire in corner lot behind billboard. Jefferson Street near Olive, St. Louis (MO). E.N. Clopper (witness). Lewis Wickes Hine (1874-1940) (photographer) (1910 May 7).

Hine #1367. Street Trades album. Attribution to Hine based on provenance.

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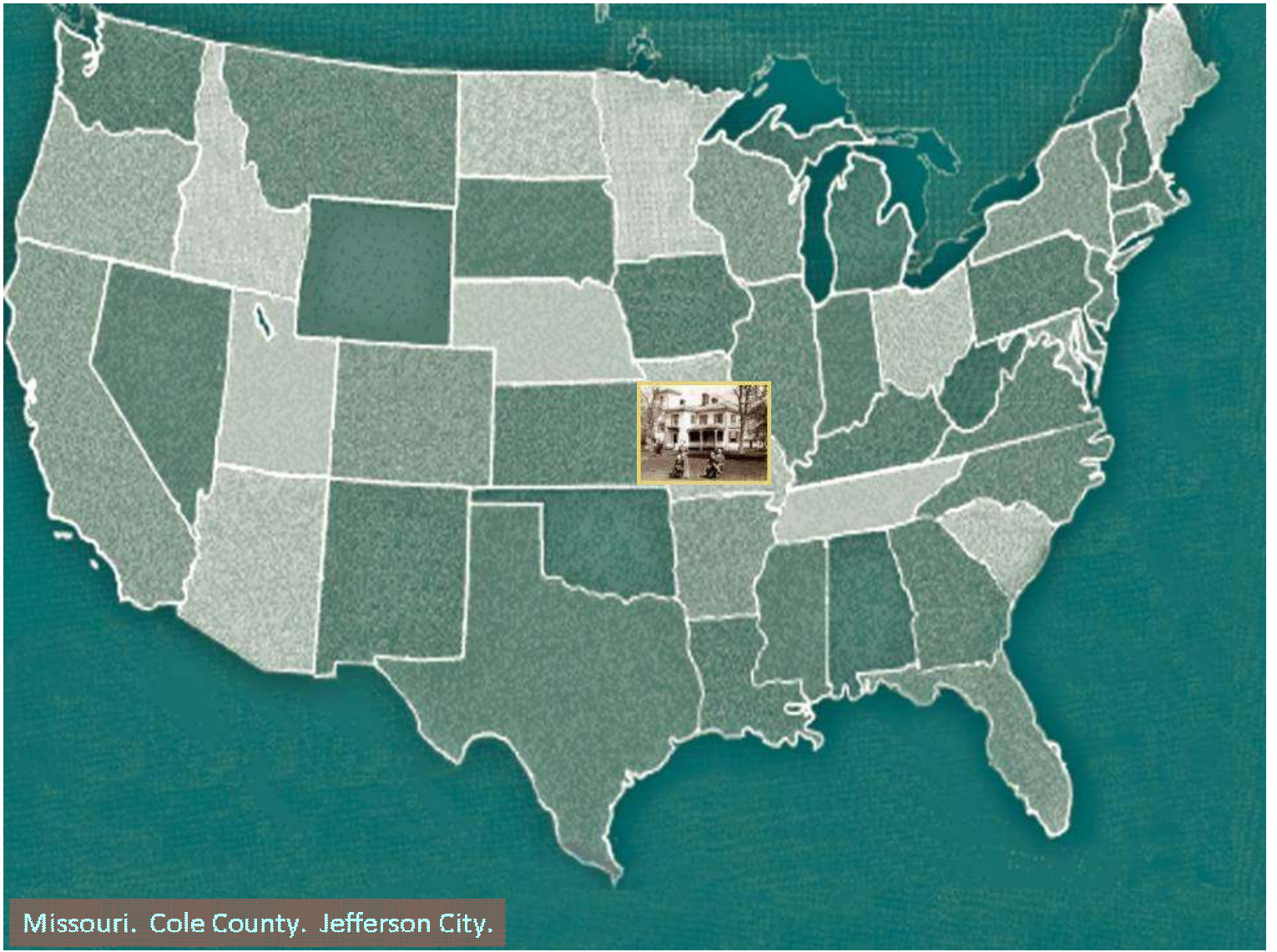
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Missouri. Cole County. Jefferson City.



Missouri. Cole County. Jefferson City.

Log House exterior, outbuilding in background. State Route 63. Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri. Photo 1. Historic American Buildings Survey HABS MO-1328 (after 1933)

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Missouri. Cole County. Jefferson City.

Piaget-van Ravenswaay (creator). Unidentified photo. Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri. Historic American Buildings Survey HABS MO-1800 (after 1933).

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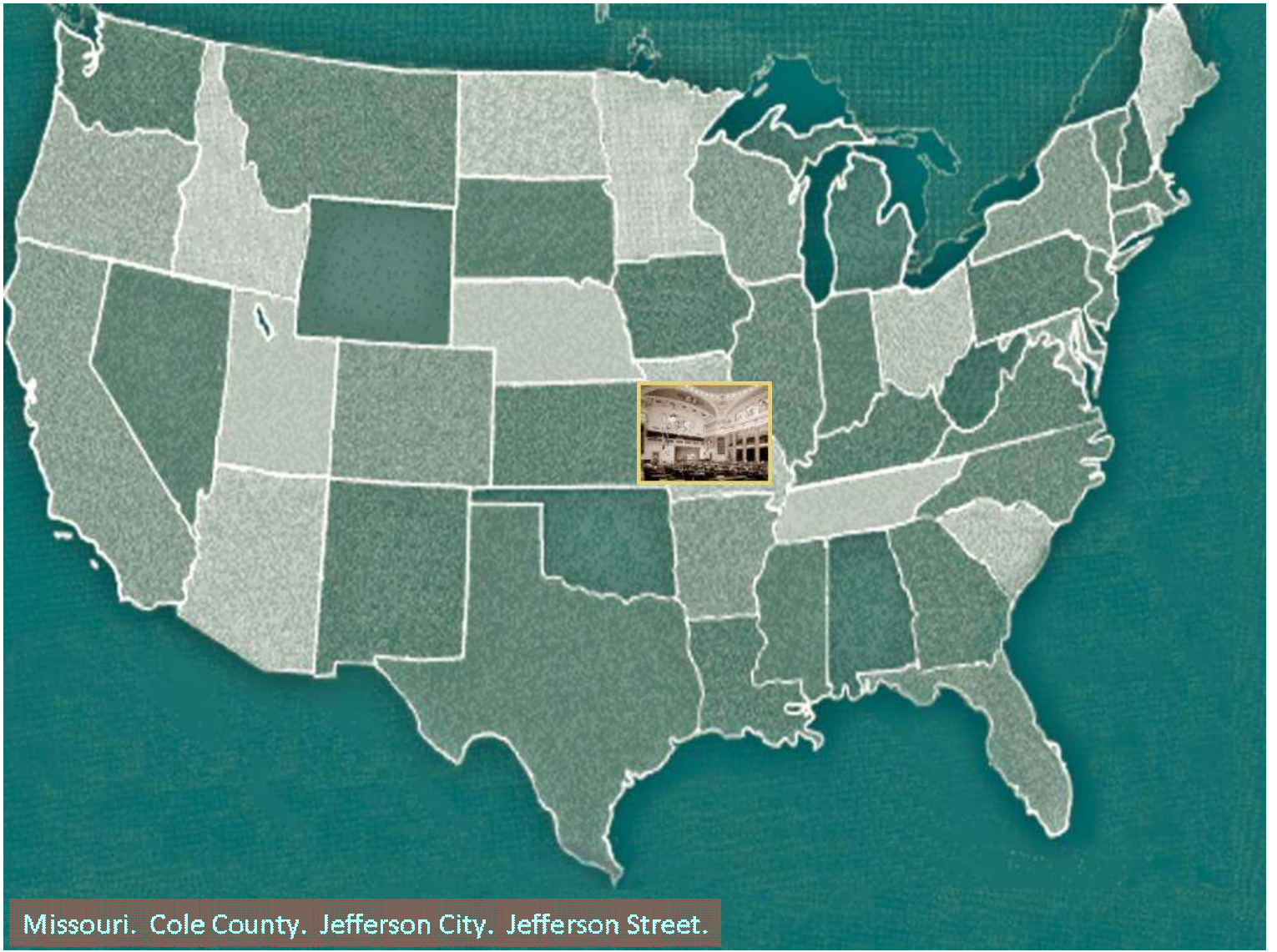
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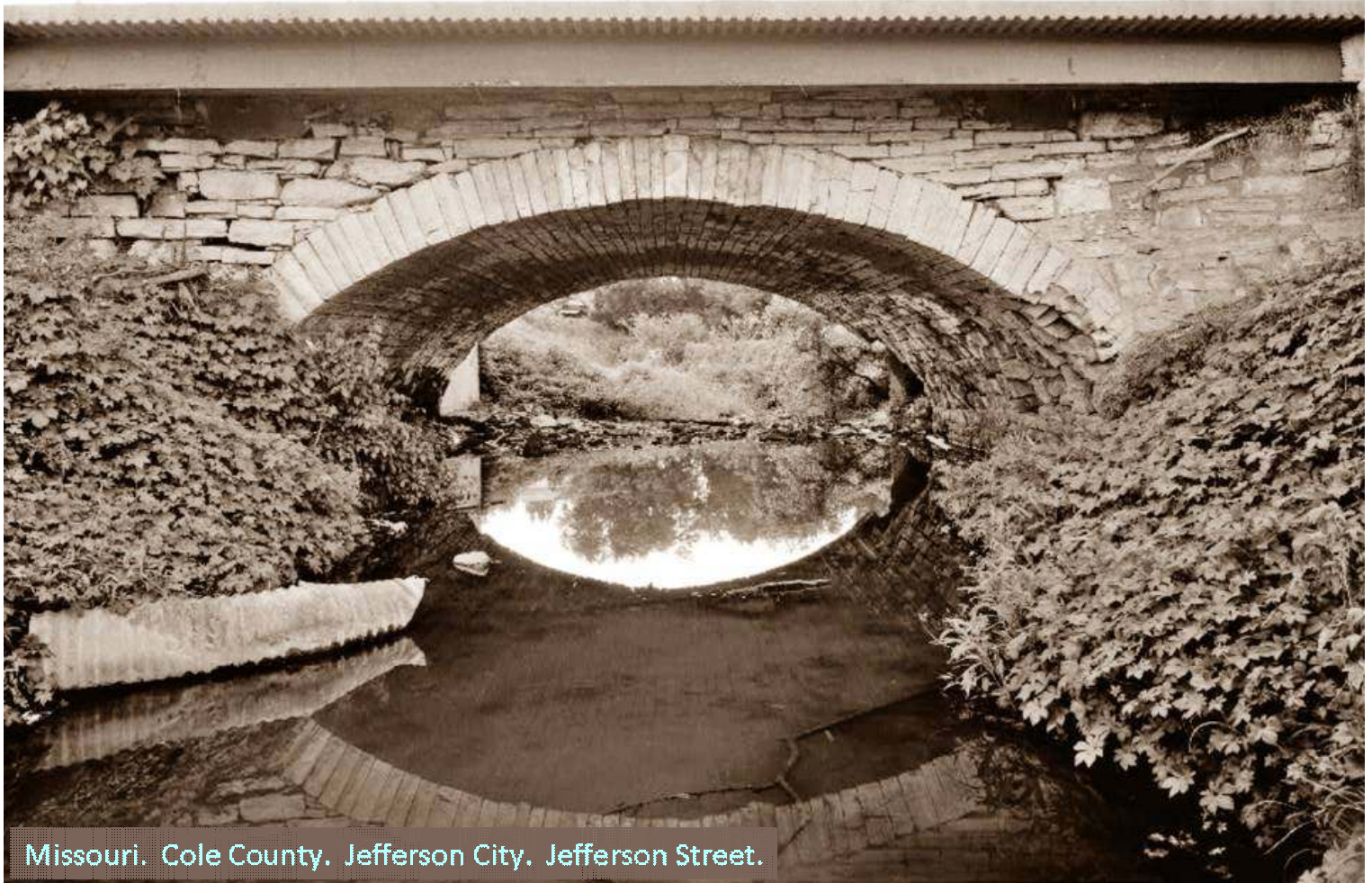
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Missouri. Cole County. Jefferson City. Jefferson Street.

Jefferson Street Bridge, spanning East Branch of Wears Creek. Jefferson City, Cole County (MO). Photo 4 of 7, view of east side. HAER MO-31 (creator/ photographer) (after 1968).

The Jefferson Street Bridge is a single span, stone masonry arch bridge. It is the only bridge of its type remaining in the city of Jefferson and one of only six such bridges known to exist in the State of Missouri. The Jefferson Street Bridge is older than any of the other remaining stone masonry arch bridges in Missouri, and is also the longest.

1857 Initial Construction

1964 Subsequent Work

1980 Subsequent Work

Related name: William Armstrong Davison

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Missouri. Cole County. Jefferson City. Jefferson Street.

Jefferson Street Bridge, spanning East Branch of Wears Creek. Jefferson City, Cole County (MO). Photo 7 of 7, detail view of interior of stone arch, looking east. HAER MO-31 (creator/ photographer) (after 1968).

The Jefferson Street Bridge is a single span, stone masonry arch bridge. It is the only bridge of its type remaining in the city of Jefferson and one of only six such bridges known to exist in the State of Missouri. The Jefferson Street Bridge is older than any of the other remaining stone masonry arch bridges in Missouri, and is also the longest.

1857 Initial Construction

1964 Subsequent Work

1980 Subsequent Work

Related name: William Armstrong Davison

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Missouri. Cole County. Jefferson City. Jefferson Street.

Missouri State Capitol. High Street between Broadway & Jefferson Streets, Jefferson City, Cole County (MO). Photo 10 of 18, general view in House of Representatives chamber, from east, large mosaic window depicts the theme 'glory of Missouri in peace', three small stained glass windows shown are part of a series entitled 'characteristics of democracy'. HABS MO-1840/ Jack E. Boucher (creator/ photographer) (1986).

As the state capitol, this building has served as the symbolic centerpiece of life in Missouri since its completion in 1917.

Related Names: Egerton Swartwout; Evarts Tracy; K.F. Gill Construction Company; John Gill Construction Company; Liz Jandoli (transmitter).

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Missouri. Cole County. Jefferson City. Jefferson Street.

Missouri State Capitol. High Street between Broadway & Jefferson Streets, Jefferson City, Cole County (MO). Photo 14 of 18, detail, view of mural on northeast wall of House lounge. HABS MO-1840/ Jack E. Boucher (creator/ photographer) (1986).

As the state capitol, this building has served as the symbolic centerpiece of life in Missouri since its completion in 1917.

Related Names: Egerton Swartwout; Evarts Tracy; K.F. Gill Construction Company; John Gill Construction Company; Liz Jandoli (transmitter).

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<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/mo/mo1000/mo1092/photos/094915pv.jpg>



Missouri. Cole County. Jefferson City. Jefferson Street.

Missouri State Capitol. High Street between Broadway & Jefferson Streets, Jefferson City, Cole County (MO). Photo 16 of 18, west front from southwest. HABS MO-1840/ Jack E. Boucher (creator/ photographer) (1986).

As the state capitol, this building has served as the symbolic centerpiece of life in Missouri since its completion in 1917.

Related Names: Egerton Swartwout; Evarts Tracy; K.F. Gill Construction Company; John Gill Construction Company; Liz Jandoli (transmitter).

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Missouri. Cole County. Jefferson City. Jefferson Street.

West Front. Jefferson City (MO): Missouri State Capitol, High Street between Broadway & Jefferson Streets, Cole County. HABS/ Boucher, Jack E.(creator) (1986).

Statue on steps is Thomas Jefferson, placed there in 1927. Flanking bronze statues depict 'The Great Rivers', the Missouri and the Mississippi. Figure that tops dome is Ceres, Goddess of Grain, placed there in 1916 September.

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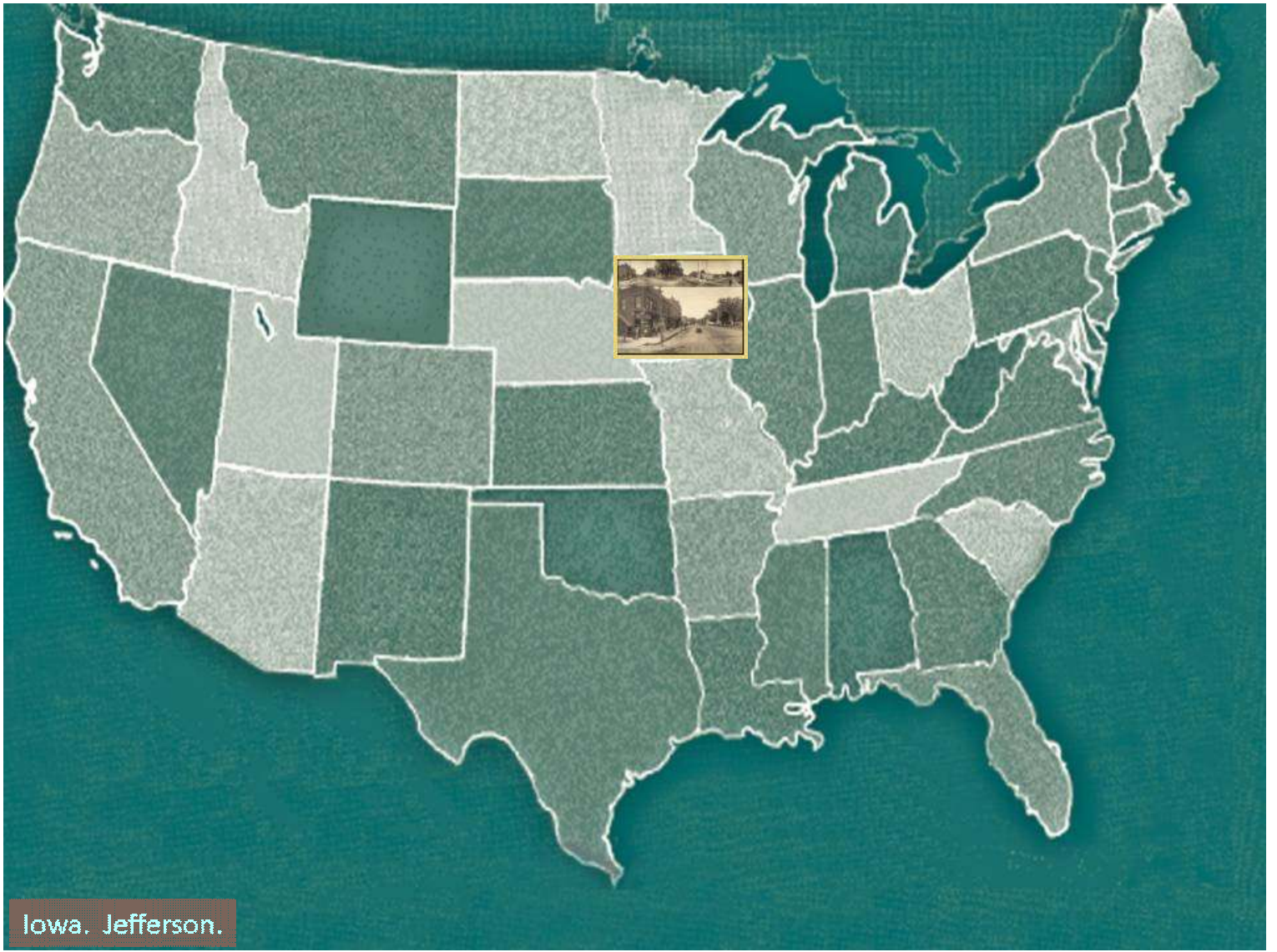
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Iowa. Jefferson.

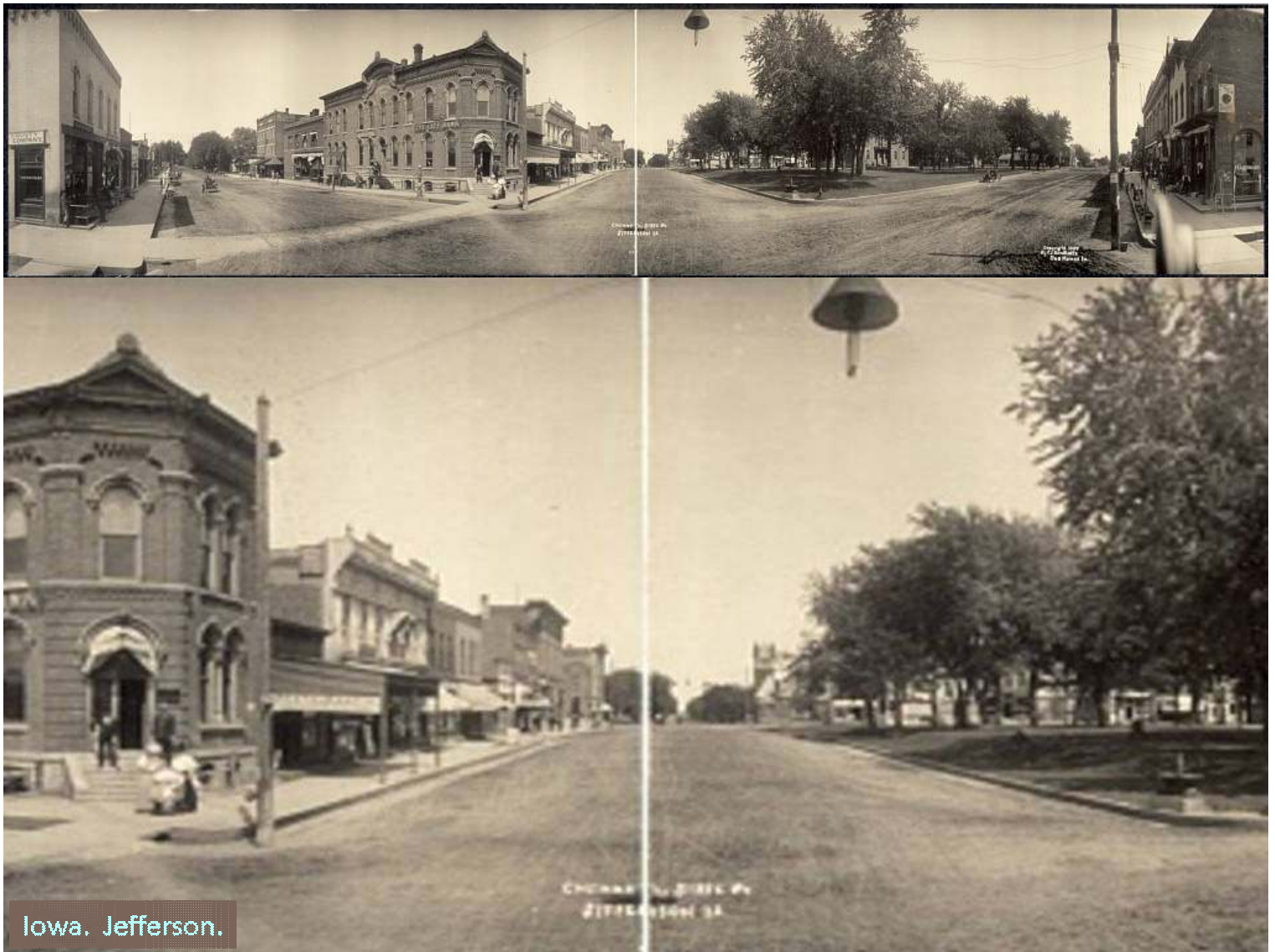


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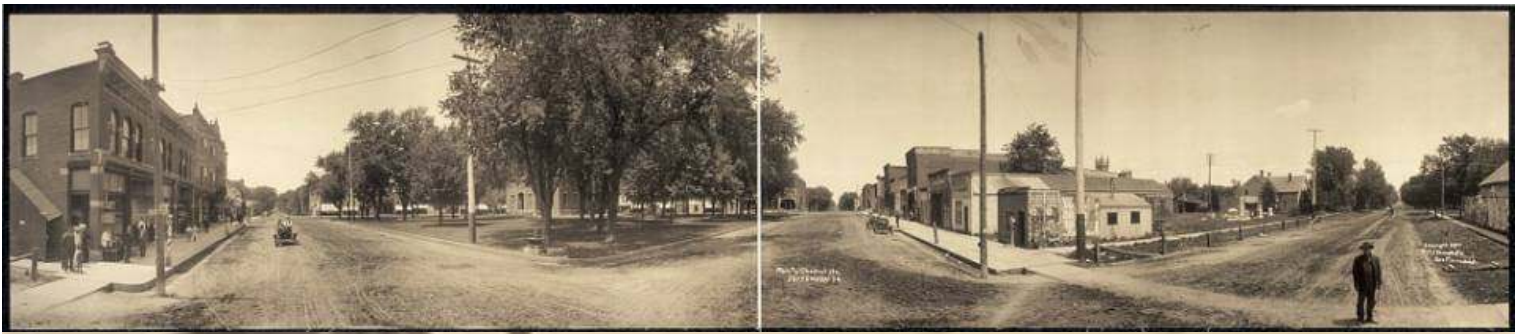
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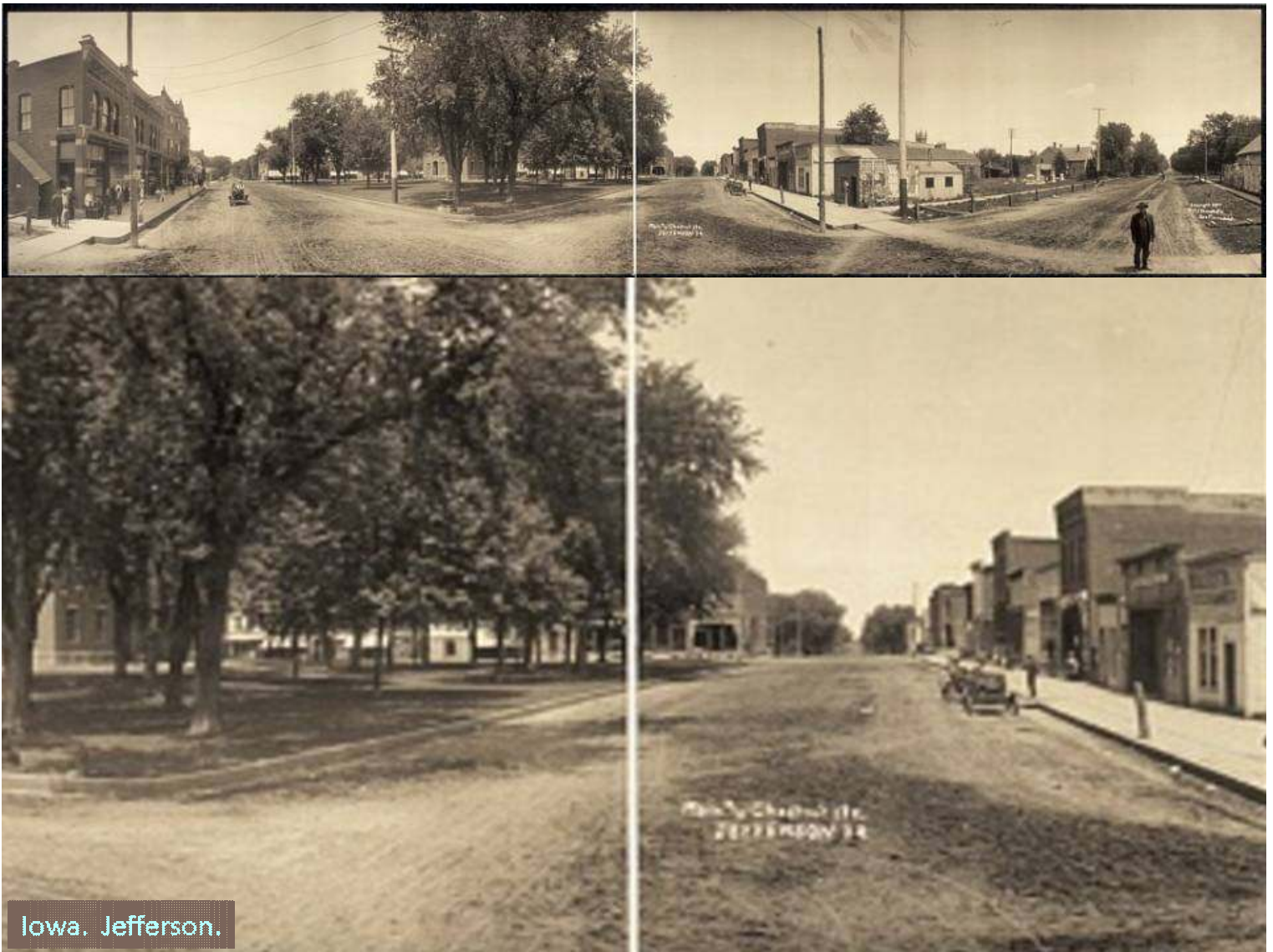
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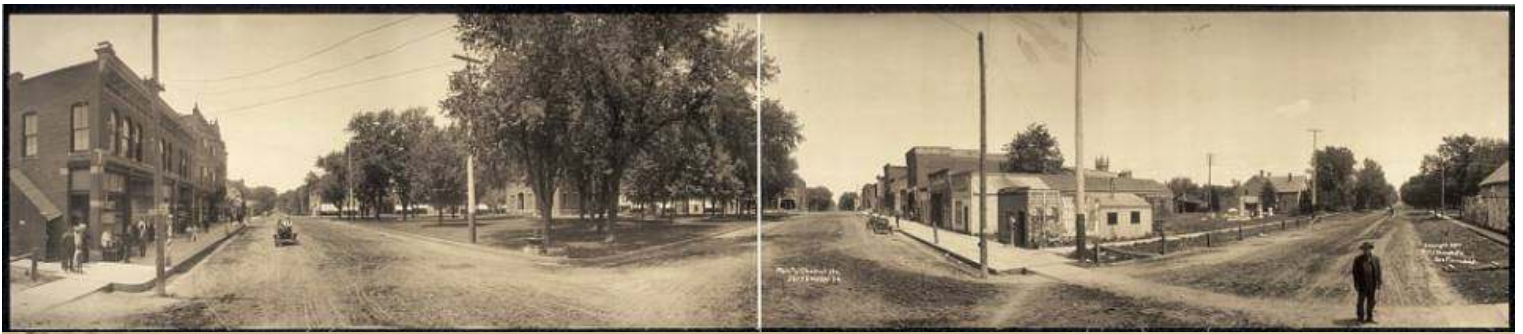
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Iowa. Jefferson.

Main and Chestnut Street, Jefferson (IA). Des Moines (IA): Frederick J. Bandholtz (born 1877) (copyright H96345, 1907 June 24).

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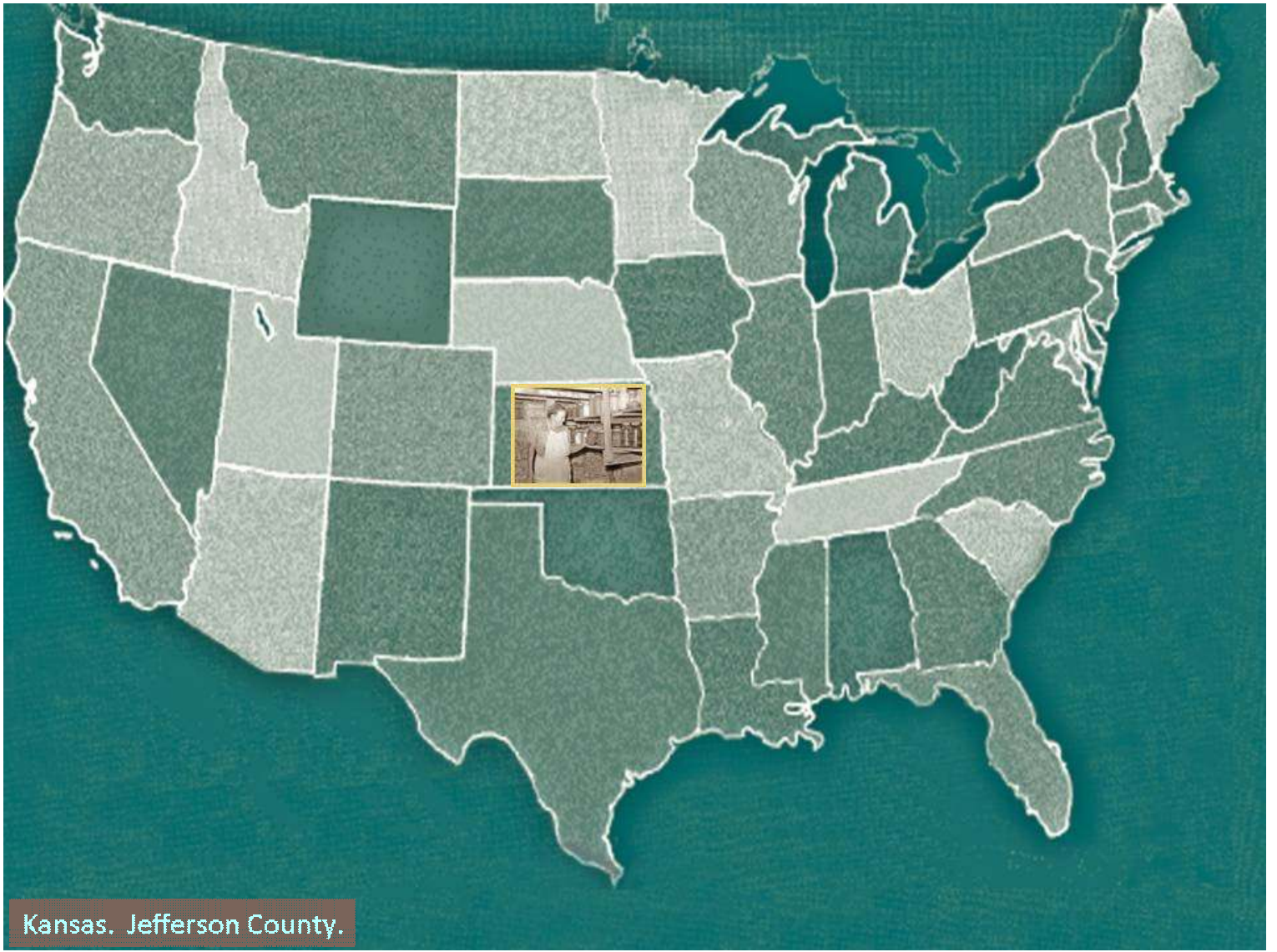
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Kansas. Jefferson County.



Kansas. Jefferson County.

Young farmer. Jefferson County (KS). John Vachon (1914-1975) (photographer) (1938 October).

No known restrictions.

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Kansas. Jefferson County.

Wife of Negro tenant farmer, rehabilitation client. Jefferson County (KS). John Vachon (1914-1975) (photographer) (1938 October).

No known restrictions.

Reproduction # LC-USF34-008747-D (b&w film nitrate neg.)

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Other # G 453

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Kansas. Jefferson County.

Farm for sale. Jefferson County (KS). John Vachon (1914-1975) (photographer) (1938 October).

No known restrictions.

Reproduction # LC-USF34-008705-D (b&w film neg.)

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Other # G 1675

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Kansas. Jefferson County.

Negro tenant farmer, rehabilitation client. Jefferson County (KS). John Vachon (1914-1975) (photographer) (1938 October).

No known restrictions.

Reproduction # LC-USF33-T01-001253-M1 (b&w film dup. neg.)

Call # LC-USF33- 001253-M1 [P&P]

LOT 1123 (Possible location of corresponding print).

LOT 1310 (Possible location of corresponding print).

Farm Security Administration - Office of War Information Photograph Collection

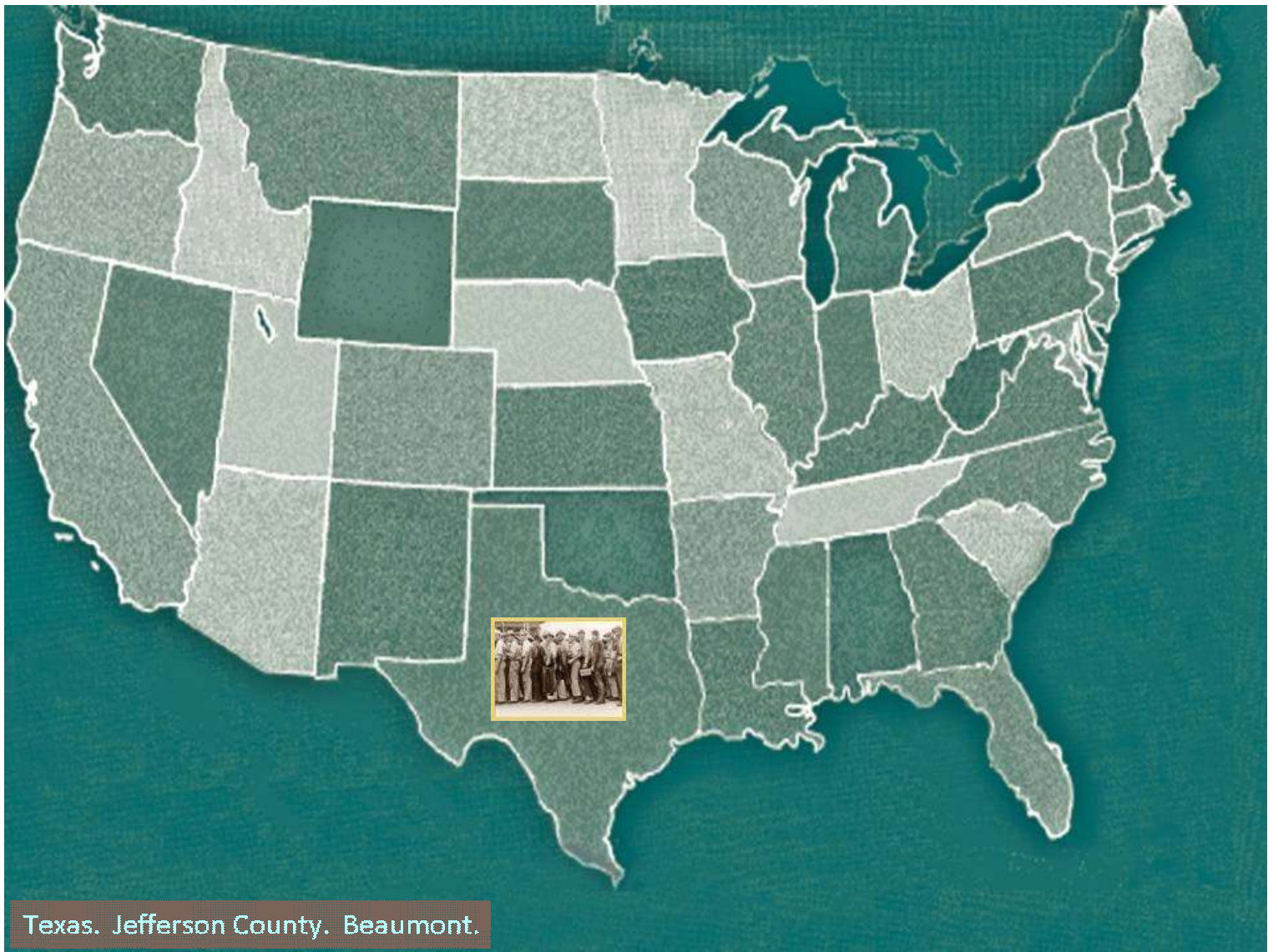
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Texas. Jefferson County. Beaumont.



Texas. Jefferson County. Beaumont.

Vachon, John (1914-1975) (photographer). Woman who operated block signals for a railroad reading in the signal tower, Beaumont, Texas (1943 May).

No known restrictions.

Reproduction # LC-USW3-030987-D (b&w film neg.)

Call #LC-USW3- 030987-D [P&P]

Other # H 336 LOT 0714 (Location of corresponding print.)

Film copy on SIS roll 9, frame 1860.

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Vachon, John (1914-1975) (photographer). Workers leaving the Pennsylvania shipyards at the change of shift, Beaumont, Texas (1943 May).

No known restrictions.

Reproduction # LC-USW3-031030-D (b&w film neg.) LC-USZ62-130249 (b&w film copy neg. from file print)

Call #LC-USW3- 031030-D [P&P]

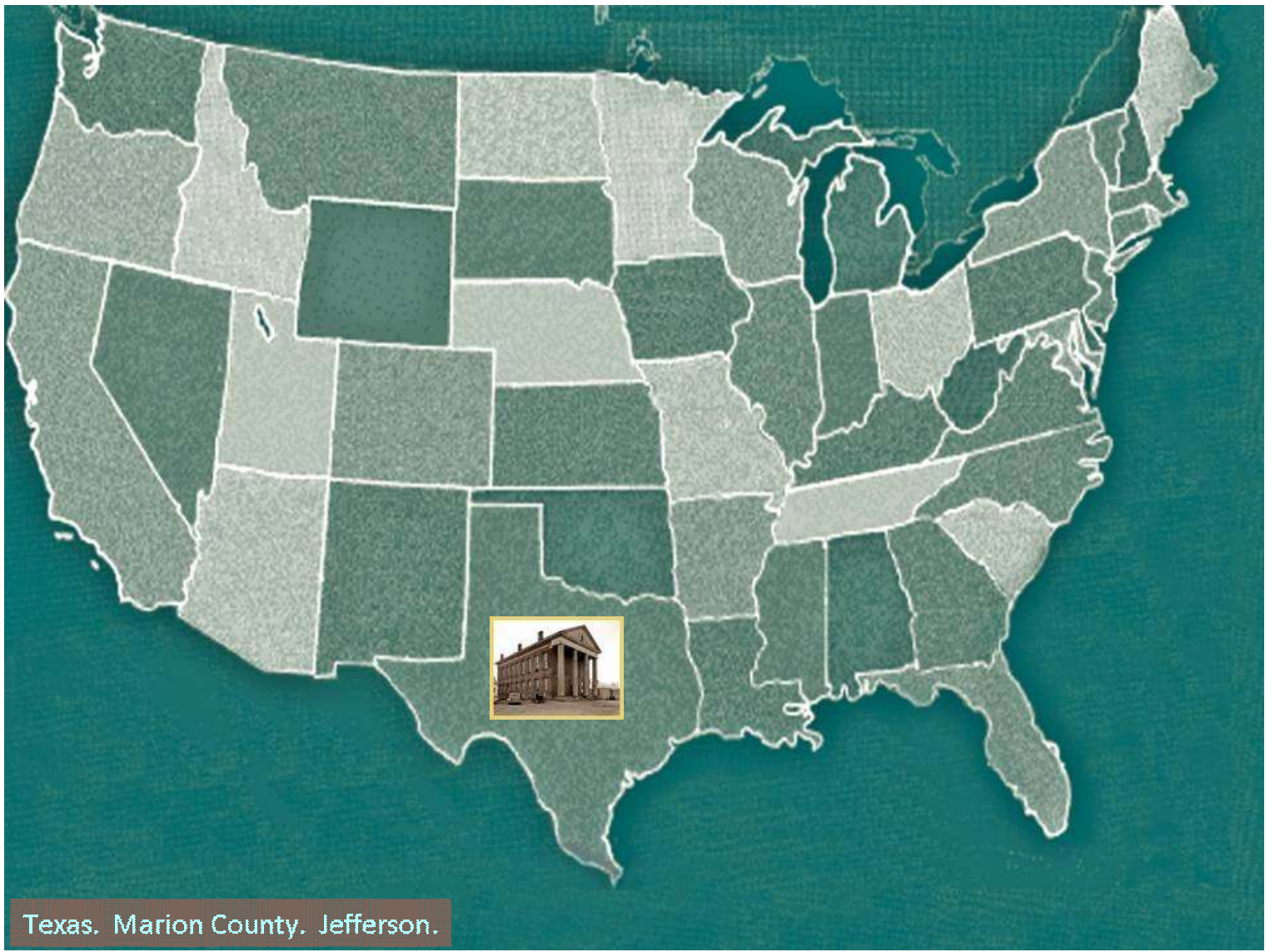
Other # H 666 LOT 0713 (Location of corresponding print.)

Film copy on SIS roll 0, frame 0.

Farm Security Administration/Office of War Information Black-and-White Negatives. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division
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www.loc.gov/pictures/item/owi2001030145/PP/

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Texas. Marion County. Jefferson.



Young boy packing shingles at small mill. Jefferson (TX). Lee Russell (1903-1986) (photographer) (1939 April).

No known restrictions.

Reproduction # LC-USF33-012127-M3 (b&w film nitrate neg.)

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Other # H 61218

LOT 0548. Farm Security Administration/Office of War Information Black-and-White Negatives

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Texas. Marion County. Jefferson.

Mother and child, relief clients. Jefferson (TX). Lee Russell (1903-1986) (photographer) (1939 March).

The mother has had pellagra in advanced state but has had some treatment. The child has rickets. Has never talked though two years old. The child has never been taken to a doctor

No known restrictions.

Reproduction # LC-USF34-032718-D (b&w film neg.)

Call # LC-USF34- 032718-D [P&P]

Other # H 377

Film copy on SIS roll 22, frame 1565.

LOT 0548. Farm Security Administration/Office of War Information Black-and-White Negatives

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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/fsa2000013906/PP/>

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/fsa/8b21000/8b21300/8b21353v.jpg>



Texas. Marion County. Jefferson.

View of northwest front of house. Farmstead House. Tyrrell Farm. 6245 Fannet Road (Highway 124). Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas. HABS TX-3369-A (after 1933).

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lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/tx/tx0700/tx0709/photos/039829pv.jpg



Texas. Marion County. Jefferson.

St. Mary's Catholic School/ Sinai Hebrew Synagogue. 209 North Henderson Street, Jefferson, Marion County (TX). Photo 1 of 6, general view of northwest (front) façade of synagogue. HABS TX-141/ Jack E. Boucher (creator/ photographer) (1966 August).

Both buildings are representative of the Classical influence in the vernacular architecture of the South.
circa 1814 Initial Construction
Related names: W.F.J. Graham, Jefferson Brosius.
Unprocessed Field note: FN-62

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Reproduction # HABS TEX,158-JEF,14--1
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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/tx0190.photos.155647p/>
<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/tx/tx0100/tx0190/photos/155647pv.jpg>



Texas. Marion County. Jefferson.

Boucher, Jack E. (photographer). Front (northwest) façade. Planters Bank Building & Warehouse (initial construction 1862). 224 East Austin Street. Jefferson, Marion County, Texas. Photo 1 of 2. HABS TX-144 (1966 August).

This building is one of the best remaining examples of mid-nineteenth century commercial architecture in Jefferson. The warehouse at the rear of the building, which extends toward the Big Cypress Bayou, is a reminder of the days when Jefferson was the leading inland port of the Southwest. Unprocessed Field notes FN-65.

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lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp/habshaer/tx/tx0400/tx0491/photos/155667pv.jpg



Texas. Marion County. Jefferson.

Old Jefferson Courthouse. 304 West Broadway, Jefferson, Marion County (TX). Photo 1 of 1, front and side elevation. HABS TX-118/ Harry L. Starnes (creator/ photographer) (1936 November 18).

1870 Initial Construction

Related name: Thomas Hinkle.

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Reproduction # HABS TEX,158-JEF,11--1

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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/tx0488/>

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ROWELL-DEWARE DEPENDENCY

JEFFERSON TEXAS



LOCATION MAP SCALE = 1:24000

1912 BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF JEFFERSON, TEXAS

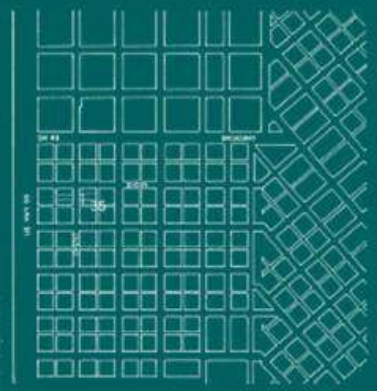
THE ROWELL-DEWARE DEPENDENCY IN JEFFERSON, TEXAS IS A TWO ROOM, WOOD FRAME STRUCTURE. THE EXTERIOR WALLS ARE COMPOSED OF CYPRESS BOARD AND BATTEN MATCHING THAT USED ON THE PROPERTY'S MAIN HOUSE. ITS TWO ROOMS ARE SEPARATED BY AN INTERIOR BOARD AND BATTEN WALL, SUGGESTING THAT THE STRUCTURE BEGAN AS ONE ROOM AND WAS LATER EXPANDED. A SOLE CHIMNEY SERVES BOTH ROOMS.

THE MAIN HOUSE IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN BUILT IN 1856 AND WAS RECORDED AS A TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK IN 1966. THE SITE ON WHICH THE DEPENDENCY IS LOCATED HAS BEEN INHABITED SINCE THE LATE 1850'S. THE DEPENDENCY ITSELF, HOWEVER, IS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN INHABITED FROM 1872 TO 1944. BOTH LOCAL AND FAMILY HISTORIES MAINTAIN THAT THE DWELLING WAS ORIGINALLY BUILT TO HOUSE SLAVE LABORERS. HOLDING TO THOSE HISTORIES,

THE ROWELL-DEWARE DEPENDENCY IS THE LAST EXISTING SLAVE DWELLING IN THE CITY OF JEFFERSON.

DOCUMENTATION WAS UNDERTAKEN IN SUMMER 1994 BY ELIZABETH BARBOZA, CHRISTOPHER MAY, AND SCOTT TIBILETTI OF TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY WITH FIELD DIRECTION BY JIM ARNOLD AND KAREN SKAER. THE PROJECT WAS ORGANIZED BY PROFESSOR BARRY MOORE, FAIA OF THE COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE, UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE HISTORIC RESOURCES IMAGING LABORATORY, TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY, DAVID G. WOODCOCK, FAIA, RIBA DIRECTOR, AND SUPPORTED BY THE HISTORIC JEFFERSON FOUNDATION AND THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY.

NOTE: DETAIL IN TITLE WAS TAKEN FROM WALLPAPER PATTERN.



LOTS & BLOCKS MAP SCALE = 1:4000

Texas. Marion County. Jefferson.

Rowell Deware Dependency. 202 Dixon Street. Jefferson, Marion County, Texas. HABS TX-149-A (after 1933).

Initial construction 1856. The Rowell-Deware Dependency in Jefferson, Texas is a two room, wood frame structure. The exterior walls are composed of cypress board and batten matching that used on the property's main house. Its two rooms are separated by an interior board and batten wall, suggesting that the structure began as one room and was later expanded. A sole chimney serves both rooms. The main house is said to have been built in 1856 and was recorded as a Texas Historic Landmark in 1966. The site on which the dependency is located has been inhabited since the late 1850's. The dependency itself, however, is known to have been inhabited from 1872 to 1944 both local and family histories maintain that the dwelling was originally built to house slave laborers. Holding those histories the Rowell-Deware Dependency is the last existing slave dwelling in the city of Jefferson. Unprocessed Field notes N150

Texas A&M University, College of Architecture; University of Houston, Center for Historic Preservation; Historic Jefferson Foundation (sponsors) Elizabeth Barboza, Kate Kasperek, Christopher May, Barry Moore, Scott Tibiletti, David G. Woodcock

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Texas. Marion County. Jefferson.

Rowell Deware Dependency. 202 Dixon Street. Jefferson, Marion County, Texas. HABS TX-149-A (after 1933).

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Texas. Marion County. Jefferson.

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Texas. Marion County. Jefferson.

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Texas A&M University, College of Architecture; University of Houston, Center for Historic Preservation; Historic Jefferson Foundation (sponsors) Elizabeth Barboza, Kate Kasperek, Christopher May, Barry Moore, Scott Tibiletti, David G. Woodcock

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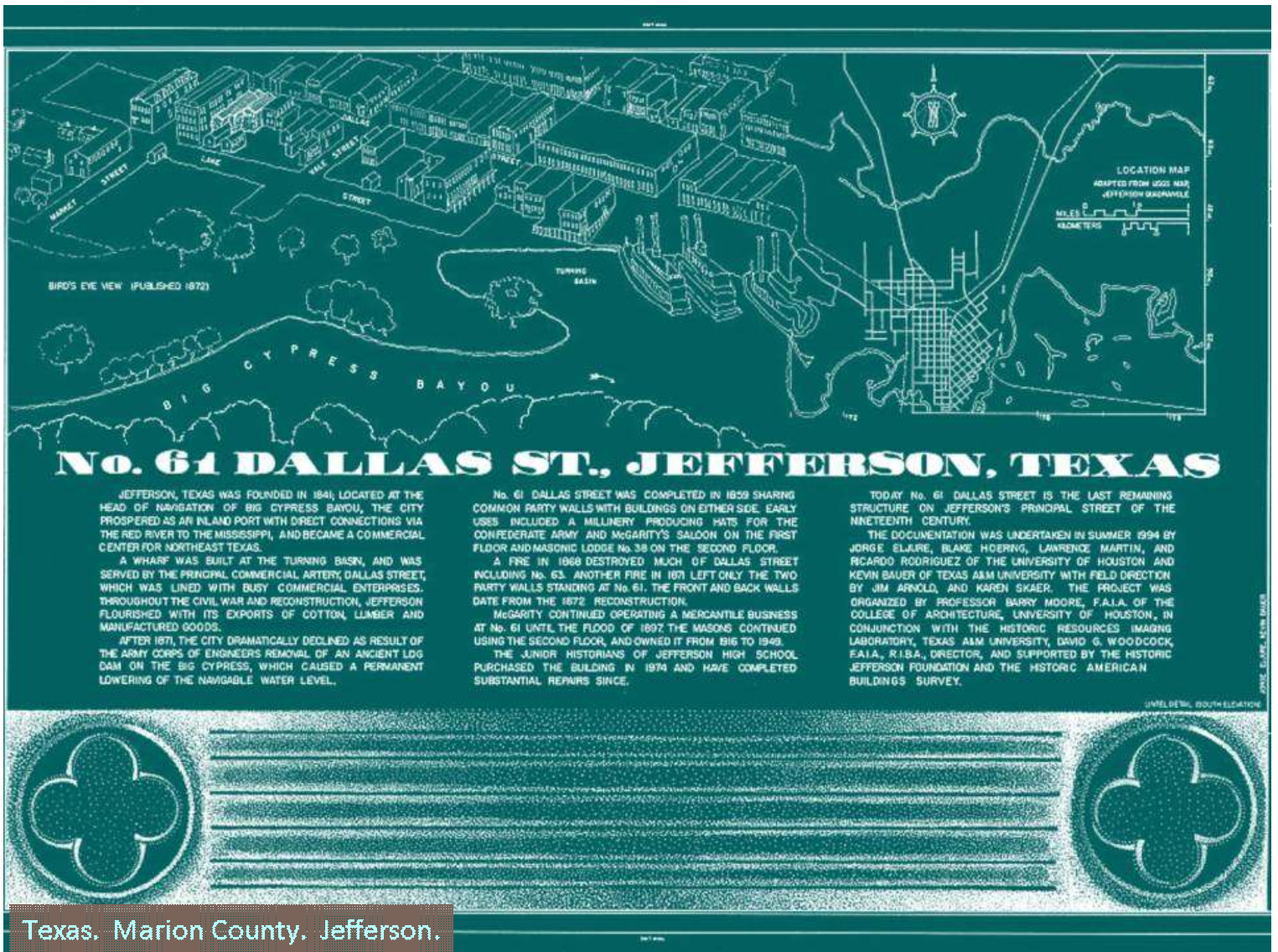
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Texas. Marion County. Jefferson.

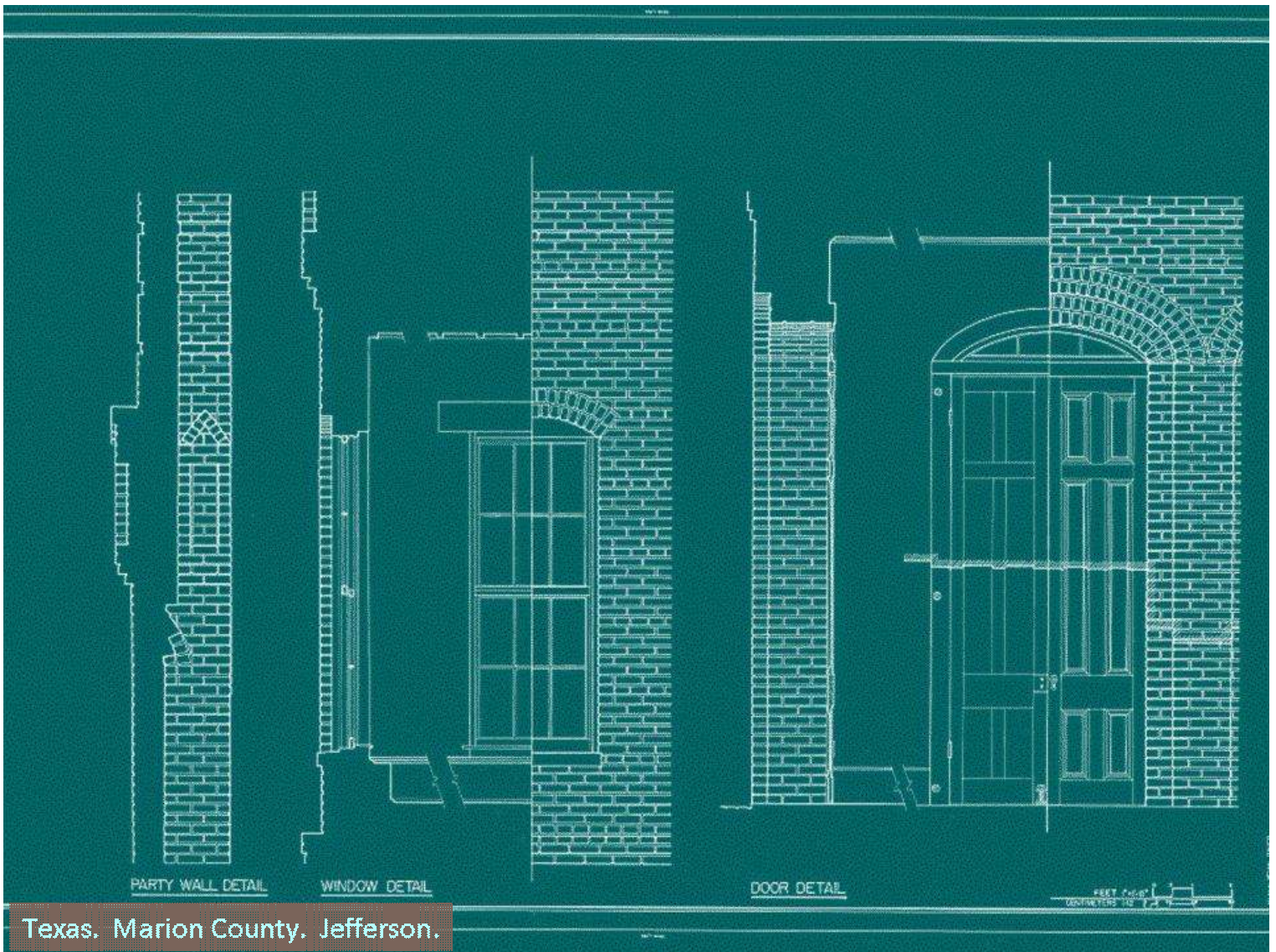
No. 61 Dallas Street. Jefferson, Marion County, Texas. HABS TX-3405 (after 1933).

Initial construction 1859. Subsequent work 1872. Jefferson, Texas was founded in 1841; located at the head of navigation of Big Cypress Bayou, the city prospered as an inland port with direct connections via the Red River to the Mississippi, and became a commercial center for northeast Texas. A wharf was built at the turning basin, and was served by the principal commercial artery, Dallas Street, which was lined with busy commercial enterprises. Throughout the Civil War and Reconstruction, Jefferson flourished with its exports of cotton, lumber and manufactured goods. Unprocessed Field notes N151

1994 Charles E. Peterson Prize, Entry
 University of Houston, College of Architecture, sponsor.
 Kevin Bauer, Jorge Eljure, Blake Hoering, Larry Martin, Barry Moore, Ric Rodriguez, Karen Skaer.

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Texas. Marion County. Jefferson.

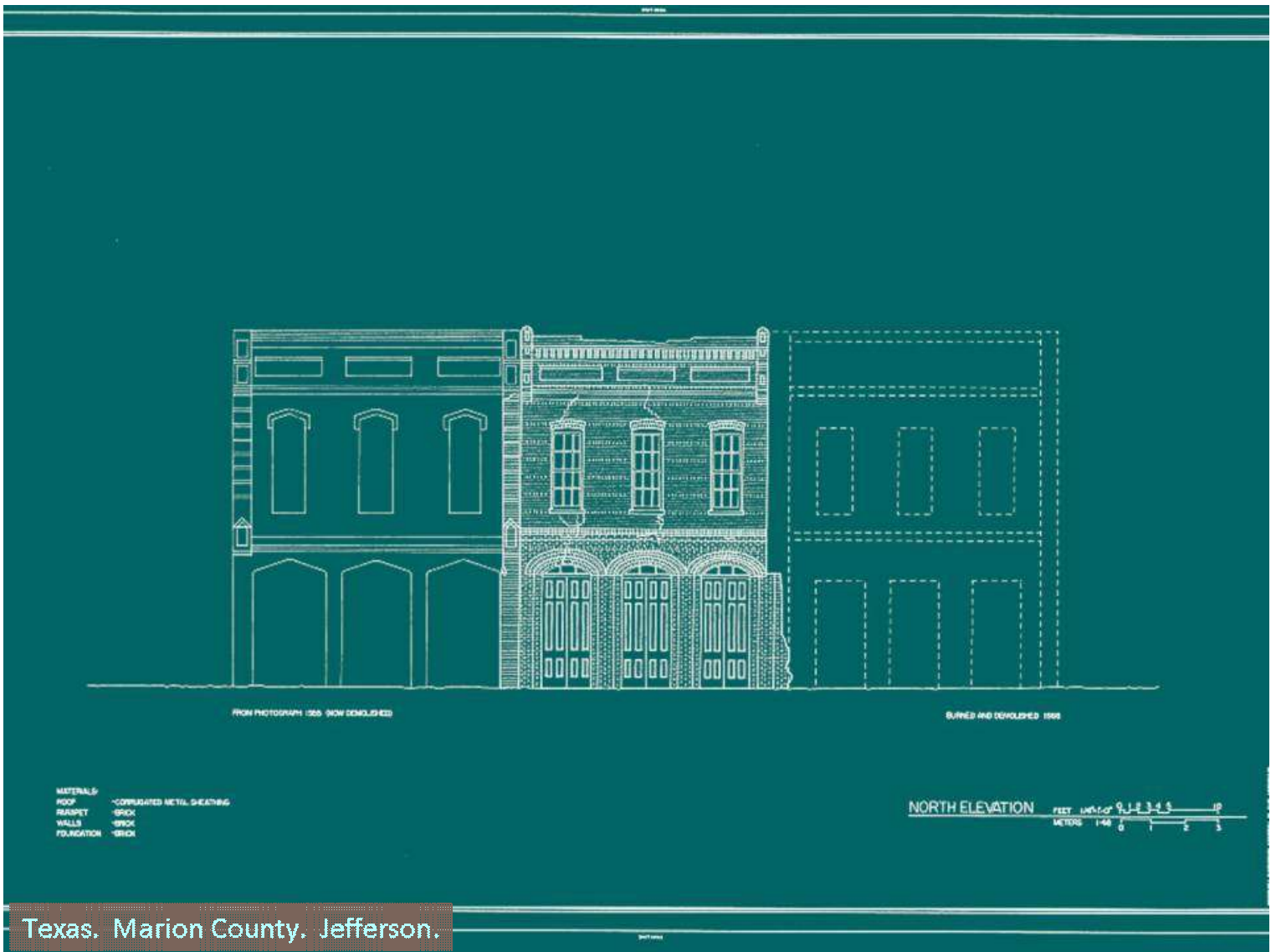
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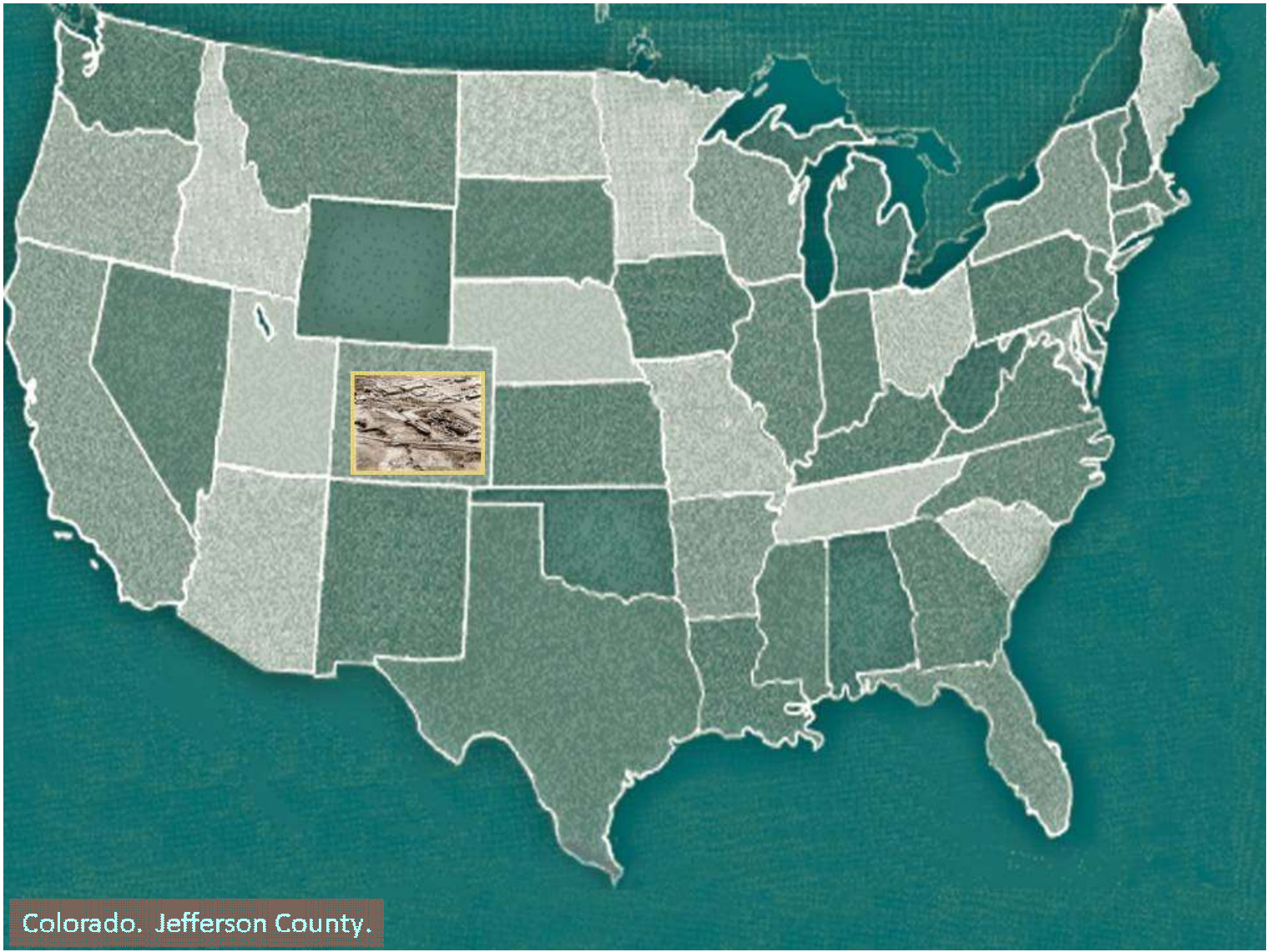
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Colorado. Jefferson County.

THE U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS COMPLEX

The Nuclear Weapons Complex designed, manufactured, and maintained the U.S. Nuclear Weapons Arsenal

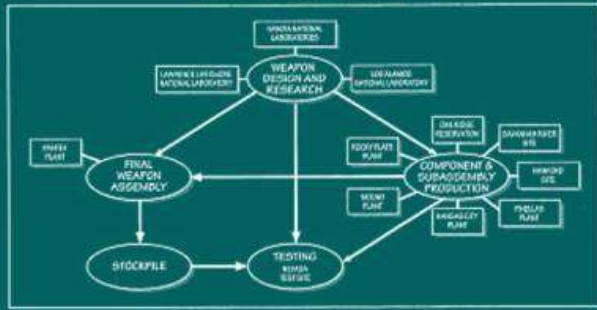
The Nuclear Weapons Complex

The U.S. Nuclear Weapons Complex was a group of interrelated nuclear weapons facilities that design, manufacture, test, and maintain the U.S. nuclear weapon arsenal. The Nuclear Weapons Complex began in 1942 with the creation of the Manhattan Project, the U.S. war-time top secret project to create the world's first bomb powered by nuclear fission. The Complex initially consisted of three facilities: labs and production reactors at Los Alamos, New Mexico, Hanford, Washington, and Oak Ridge Reservation, Tennessee. The Complex expanded to include thirteen major facilities with hundreds of supporting operators.

The Complex was run by the military during World War II. Ownership was transferred to the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) in 1947, then to the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) in 1975, and finally to the cabinet-level Department of Energy (DOE) in 1977.



WEAPONS FLOW CHART



Weapons Flow Chart

Research and design of nuclear weapons occurred primarily at Los Alamos, Lawrence Livermore and Sandia National Laboratories. These three laboratories supplied the basic weapon designs. Savannah River Site, Hanford, and Idaho National Engineering Laboratory supplied the basic materials which would be fabricated into components at the Mound, Kansas City, Pinellas, and Rocky Flats Plants. Final weapon assembly was performed at the Pantex Plant in Texas. After assembly of the completed weapon (bomb warhead), it was incorporated into the U.S. nuclear stockpile. Testing of design components, production assemblies and subassemblies, completed weapons, and older components from the stockpile was conducted at the Nevada Test Site, and other locations.

Colorado. Jefferson County.

Rocky Flats Plant. Bounded by Indiana Street & Routes 93, 128 & 72. Golden, Jefferson County, Colorado. HAER CO-83 (after 1968).

Environmental technology site. Established in 1951, it was a top-secret weapons production plant. The plant manufactured triggers for use in nuclear weapons and purified plutonium recovered from retired weapons (called site returns). Activities at the plant included production, stockpile, maintenance, and retirement and dismantlement. Particular emphasis was placed on production. Rocky Flats produced most of the plutonium triggers used in nuclear weapons from 1953-1964, and all of the triggers produced from 1964 until 1989, when production was suspended.

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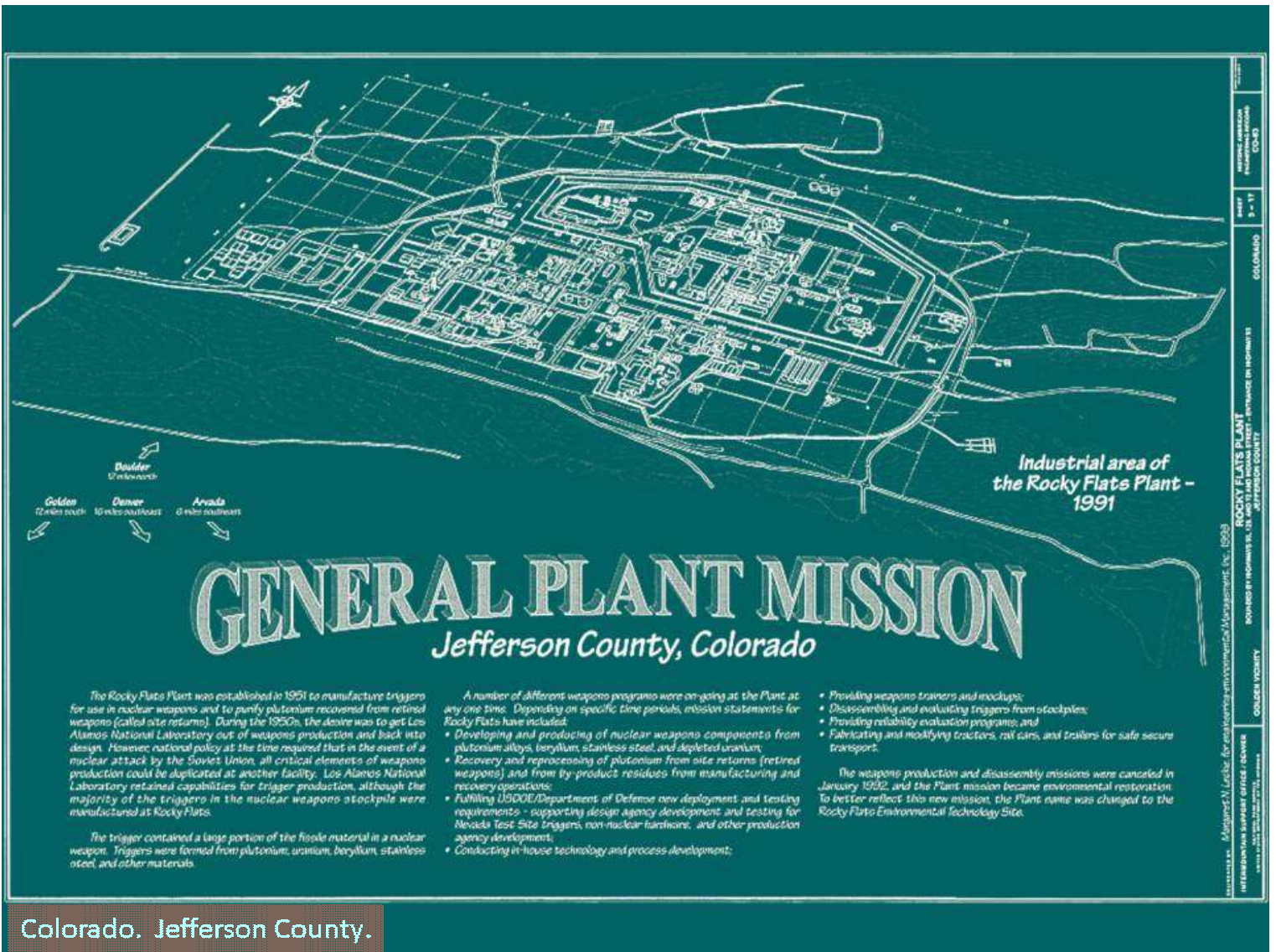
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GENERAL PLANT MISSION

Jefferson County, Colorado

The Rocky Flats Plant was established in 1951 to manufacture triggers for use in nuclear weapons and to purify plutonium recovered from retired weapons (called site returns). During the 1950s, the desire was to get Los Alamos National Laboratory out of weapons production and back into design. However, national policy at the time required that in the event of a nuclear attack by the Soviet Union, all critical elements of weapons production could be duplicated at another facility. Los Alamos National Laboratory retained capabilities for trigger production, although the majority of the triggers in the nuclear weapons stockpile were manufactured at Rocky Flats.

The trigger contained a large portion of the fissile material in a nuclear weapon. Triggers were formed from plutonium, uranium, beryllium, stainless steel, and other materials.

A number of different weapons programs were on-going at the Plant at any one time. Depending on specific time periods, mission statements for Rocky Flats have included:

- Developing and producing of nuclear weapons components from plutonium alloys, beryllium, stainless steel, and depleted uranium;
- Recovery and reprocessing of plutonium from site returns (retired weapons) and from by-product residues from manufacturing and recovery operations;
- Fulfilling USDOE/Department of Defense new deployment and testing requirements - supporting design agency development and testing for Nevada Test Site triggers, non-nuclear hardware, and other production agency development;
- Conducting in-house technology and process development;

- Providing weapons trainers and enclosures;
- Disassembling and evaluating triggers from stockpiles;
- Providing reliability evaluation programs; and
- Fabricating and modifying tractors, rail cars, and trailers for safe secure transport.

The weapons production and disassembly missions were canceled in January 1992, and the Plant mission became environmental restoration. To better reflect this new mission, the Plant name was changed to the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site.

Colorado. Jefferson County.

Rocky Flats Plant. Bounded by Indiana Street & Routes 93, 128 & 72. Golden, Jefferson County, Colorado. HAER CO-83 (after 1968).

Environmental technology site. Established in 1951, it was a top-secret weapons production plant. The plant manufactured triggers for use in nuclear weapons and purified plutonium recovered from retired weapons (called site returns). Activities at the plant included production, stockpile, maintenance, and retirement and dismantlement. Particular emphasis was placed on production. Rocky Flats produced most of the plutonium triggers used in nuclear weapons from 1953-1964, and all of the triggers produced from 1964 until 1989, when production was suspended.

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Colorado. Jefferson County.

Aerial view looking southeast at Building 371 under construction (1974 April). Rocky Flats Plant. Bounded by Indiana Street & Routes 93, 128 & 72. Golden, Jefferson County, Colorado. HAER CO-83 (after 1968).

By 1968, Building 771 was outmoded and new technologies had been developed for plutonium recovery. As a result, a new recovery building, Building 371, was planned. It never became fully operational. It suffered from various design problems which prevented its opening until 1981 and caused termination of recovery operations in 1986. The 700 Building complex is to the east of Building 371.

Environmental technology site. Established in 1951, it was a top-secret weapons production plant. The plant manufactured triggers for use in nuclear weapons and purified plutonium recovered from retired weapons (called site returns). Activities at the plant included production, stockpile, maintenance, and retirement and dismantlement. Particular emphasis was placed on production. Rocky Flats produced most of the plutonium triggers used in nuclear weapons from 1953-1964, and all of the triggers produced from 1964 until 1989, when production was suspended.

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Colorado. Jefferson County.

Worker holding a plutonium 'button' (1973 September 19). Rocky Flats Plant. Bounded by Indiana Street & Routes 93, 128 & 72. Golden, Jefferson County, Colorado. HAER CO-83 (after 1968).

Plutonium, a man-made substance, was rare. Plutonium recovered from retired nuclear weapons and scraps resulting from production were reprocessed into valuable pure plutonium metal

Environmental technology site. Established in 1951, it was a top-secret weapons production plant. The plant manufactured triggers for use in nuclear weapons and purified plutonium recovered from retired weapons (called site returns). Activities at the plant included production, stockpile, maintenance, and retirement and dismantlement. Particular emphasis was placed on production. Rocky Flats produced most of the plutonium triggers used in nuclear weapons from 1953-1964, and all of the triggers produced from 1964 until 1989, when production was suspended.

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CAPTIVE TEST STAND D-2

TITAN MISSILE TEST FACILITIES

36" ϕ AIR INTAKE PIPE
HIGH PRESSURE GAS AND FUEL LINE
30" ϕ CORRUGATED METAL PIPE DRAIN

CAMERA PAD
VAPOR COMBUSTION PAD

CABLEWAY TUNNEL DIPS UNDER ROAD
COVERED RAMP DOWN TO FIRING PAD
COUNTERTOP WALL
CONCRETE BLAST HALL
WINCH PIT

60" ϕ CORRUGATED METAL PIPE DRAIN FOR SNOW CREEP
60" ϕ CONCRETE PIPE DRAIN TO HOLDING BASIN
APRON FOR SYSTEM VALVE PIT
QUINITE APRON
CAMERA PAD
CONCRETE DRAINAGE TRENCH
VAPOR COMBUSTION PAD

CABLEWAY TUNNEL DIPS UNDER ROAD
HIGH PRESSURE GAS AND FUEL LINE
60" ϕ CORRUGATED METAL PIPE DRAIN
48" ϕ CORRUGATED METAL PIPE DRAIN
60" ϕ CONCRETE PIPE DRAIN TO HOLDING BASIN

GUARDRAIL FLUME
DRAIN PIPE CAVITATOR
DRAIN PIPE CATCH BASIN
FUEL LINE VALVE BOX

KEY

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ① MISSILE FLAME DEFLECTORS | ⑦ CABLEWAY TUNNEL |
| ② OXIDIZER STORAGE & TRANSFER AREA | ⑧ FUEL STORAGE BUILDING |
| ③ SUPPORT BUILDING | ⑨ POWER BUILDING |
| ④ SUPPORT BUILDING | ⑩ CONTROL BUILDING |
| ⑤ CHANGE HOUSE | ⑪ FUEL STORAGE AREA |
| ⑥ FUEL STORAGE & TRANSFER AREA | ⑫ CAPTIVE TEST STAND D-1 |

SITE PLAN

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 20 FEET

TAKEN FROM FIELD MEASUREMENTS MADE BY CLAYTON FRASER, JULY 1955, AND BY EVARISTO HANSEN FACILITIES DRAWINGS

SCALE: 1" = 60' FEET
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY / HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD / HISTORIC AMERICAN LANDSCAPES SURVEY
 SHEET 1 OF 2
 GLENN L. MARTIN COMPANY, TITAN MISSILE TEST FACILITIES
 WATERTON CANYON ROAD AND COLORADO HIGHWAY 121, LAKWOOD, COLORADO
 8000 INDUSTRIAL BOULEVARD, BRICE
 WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 20007
 202-462-1000

Colorado. Jefferson County.

Glenn L. Martin Company. Waterton Canyon Road & Colorado Highway 121. Lakewood, Jefferson County, Colorado. HAER CO-75-B (after 1968).

Captive Test Stand D-2. Titan Missile test facilities. By providing a facility where the Titan I and Titan II intercontinental ballistic missiles could be "flown on the ground" under controlled conditions prior to actual launch, Captive Test Stand D-2 played a key role in the development of the largest and most destructive weapons in the American nuclear deterrent force.

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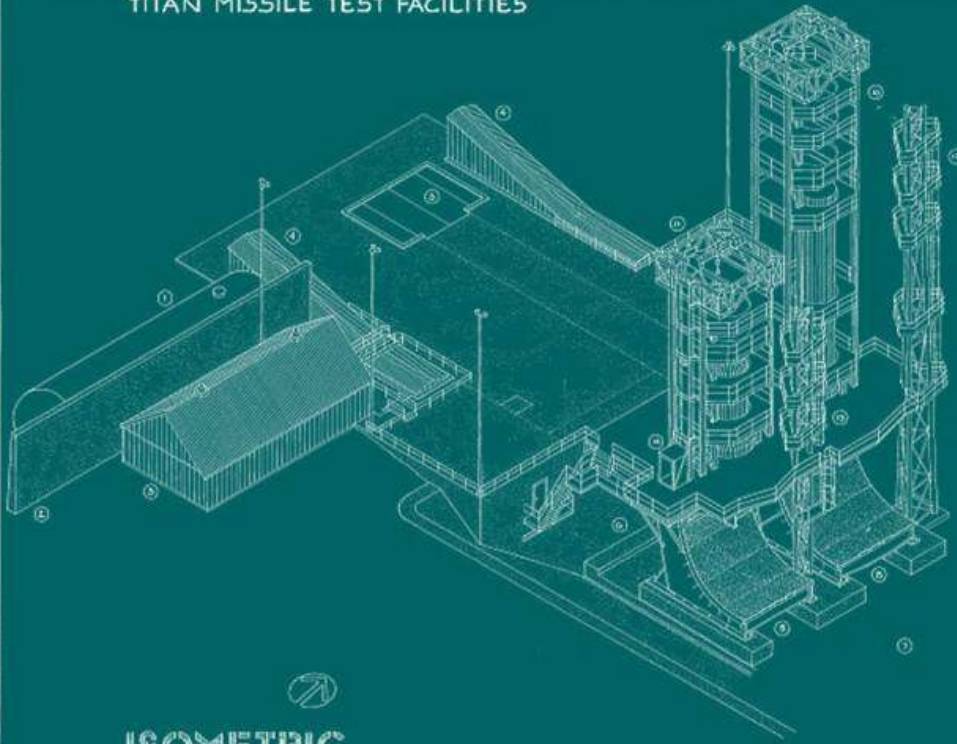
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CAPTIVE TEST STAND D-2

TITAN MISSILE TEST FACILITIES



KEY

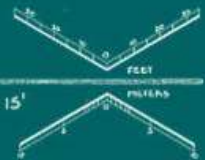
- ① LIQUID OXYGEN TANK
- ② CONCRETE BLAST WALL
- ③ SUPPORT BUILDING
- ④ COVERED RAMP DOWN TO FIRING PAD
- ⑤ WINCH PIT WITH STEEL CHECKER PLATE COVER
- ⑥ CONCRETE COUNTERFORT WALL
- ⑦ GUNITE-LINED FUEL/WATER DRAINAGE APRON
- ⑧ STAGE 1 MISSILE FLAME DEFLECTOR
- ⑨ STAGE 2 MISSILE FLAME DEFLECTOR
- ⑩ STAGE 1 MISSILE GANTRY
- ⑪ STAGE 2 MISSILE GANTRY
- ⑫ STAGE 1 MISSILE SUPPLY LINE SUPPORT TOWER
- ⑬ STAGE 1 MISSILE SUPPLY LINE SUPPORT TOWER
- ⑭ ELEVATOR

NOTE: NON-STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS (E.G., PIPES, CONDUIT, TUBING) NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY.

ISOMETRIC

TAKEN FROM FIELD MEASUREMENTS MADE BY CLAYTON FRASER, JULY 1993, FROM ARCHITECTURAL FACILITIES DRAWINGS, AND HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS.

SCALE: 1" = 15'



Colorado. Jefferson County.

Glenn L. Martin Company. Waterton Canyon Road & Colorado Highway 121. Lakewood, Jefferson County, Colorado. HAER CO-75-B (after 1968).

Captive Test Stand D-2. Titan Missile test facilities. By providing a facility where the Titan I and Titan II intercontinental ballistic missiles could be "flown on the ground" under controlled conditions prior to actual launch, Captive Test Stand D-2 played a key role in the development of the largest and most destructive weapons in the American nuclear deterrent force.

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Murillo, Paul M. (photographer). View from northwest, Alex Rooney house (original construction 1959). Rooney Ranch. Rooney Road & West Alameda Parkway. Morrison, Jefferson County, Colorado. Photo 1 of 2. HABS CO-65-O (after 1933).

Kenneth M Gambrill and Kathryn M. Kuranda (historians). Rooney Ranch, one of the oldest ranches in Jefferson County, Colorado, is significant for its local historical associations and for the high quality of masonry construction exhibited in its principal structures. The significance of the ranch to the historical and architectural development of Jefferson County was recognized in 1975 when the site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRIS # 75000522). Rooney Ranch was designated a Jefferson County Landmark the following year.

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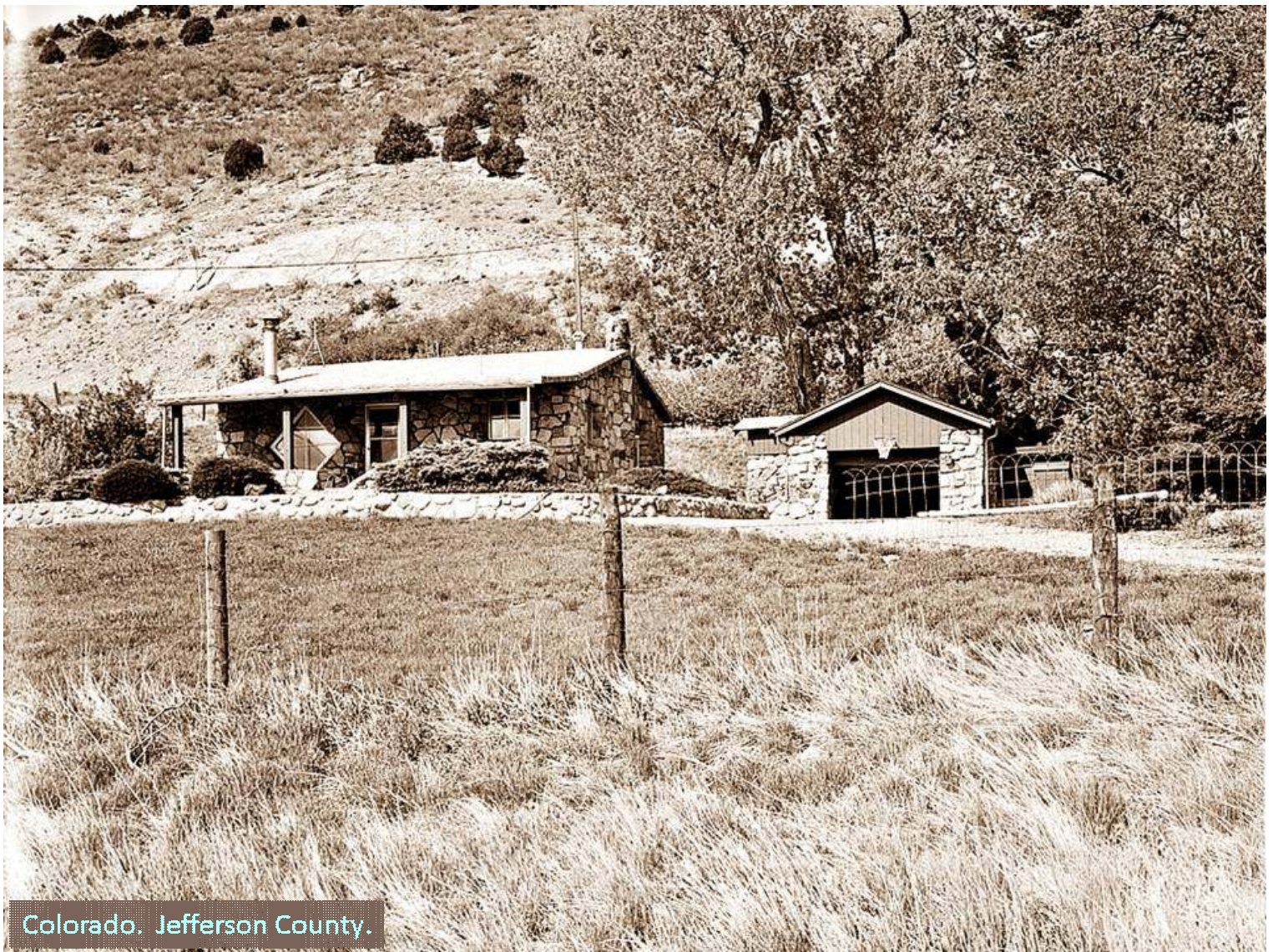
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Colorado. Jefferson County.

Murillo, Paul M. (photographer). View from northeast, garage number 3 to right. Grandma Rooney House (initial construction 1946). Rooney Ranch. Rooney Road & West Alameda Parkway, Morrison, Jefferson County, Colorado. Photo 1 of 1. HABS CO-65-J (after 1933).

Kenneth M Gambrill and Kathryn M. Kuranda (historians). Rooney Ranch, one of the oldest ranches in Jefferson County, Colorado, is significant for its local historical associations and for the high quality of masonry construction exhibited in its principal structures. The significance of the ranch to the historical and architectural development of Jefferson County was recognized in 1975 when the site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRIS # 75000522). Rooney Ranch was designated a Jefferson County Landmark the following year.

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I think our governments will remain virtuous for many centuries; as long as they are chiefly agricultural ...



"When we get piled upon one another in large cities, as in Europe, we shall become as corrupt as Europe." This is a genuine quotation, although slightly altered from the original, which reads, "I think our governments will remain virtuous for many centuries; as long as they are chiefly agricultural; and this will be as long as there shall be vacant lands in any part of America. When they get piled upon one another in large cities, as in Europe, they will become corrupt as in Europe."
Jefferson to James Madison, December 20, 1787, in PTJ, 12:442.

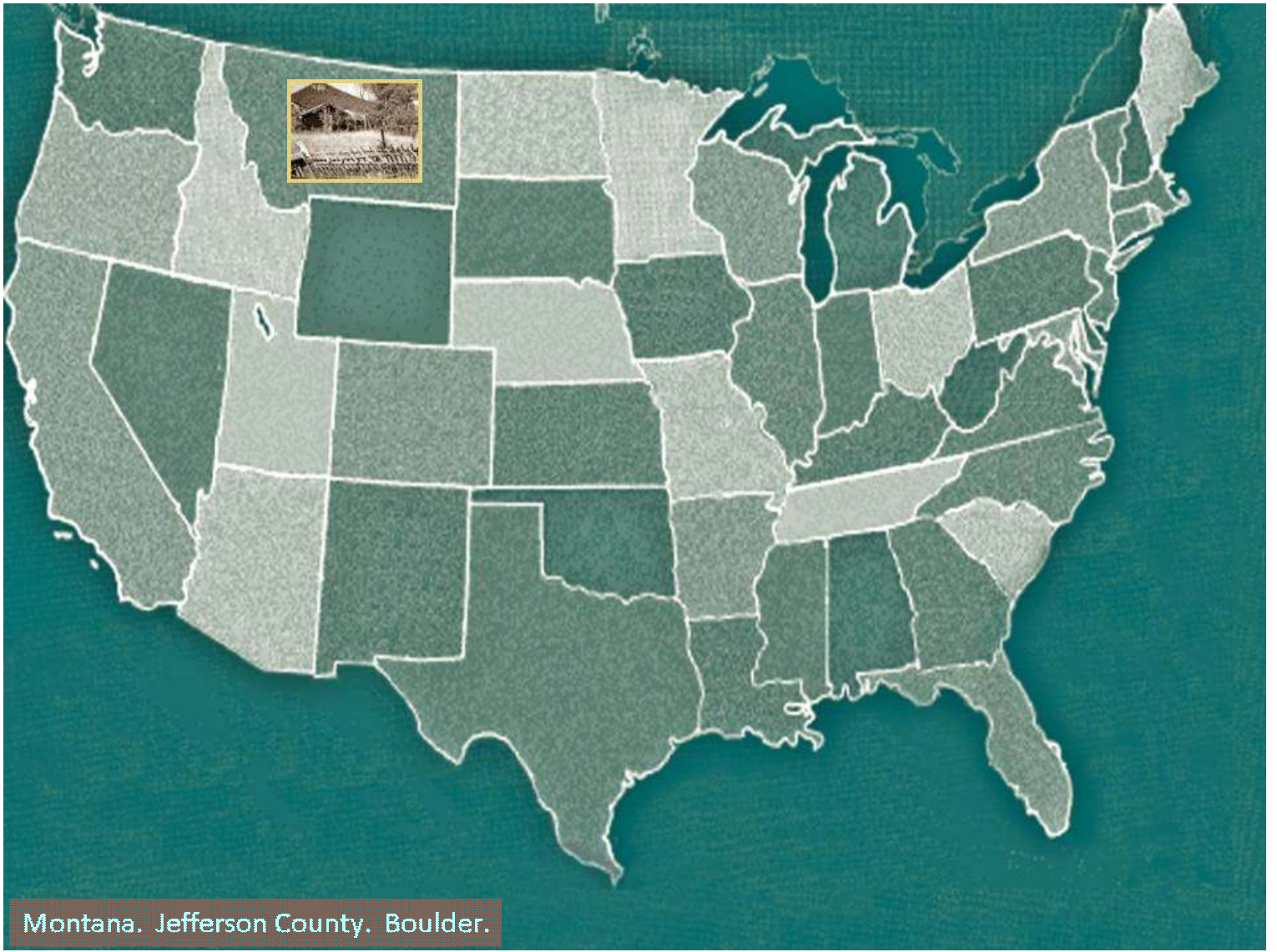
http://www.monticello.org/site/research-and-collections/chain-email-10-jefferson-quotations#footnote1_866d5q1

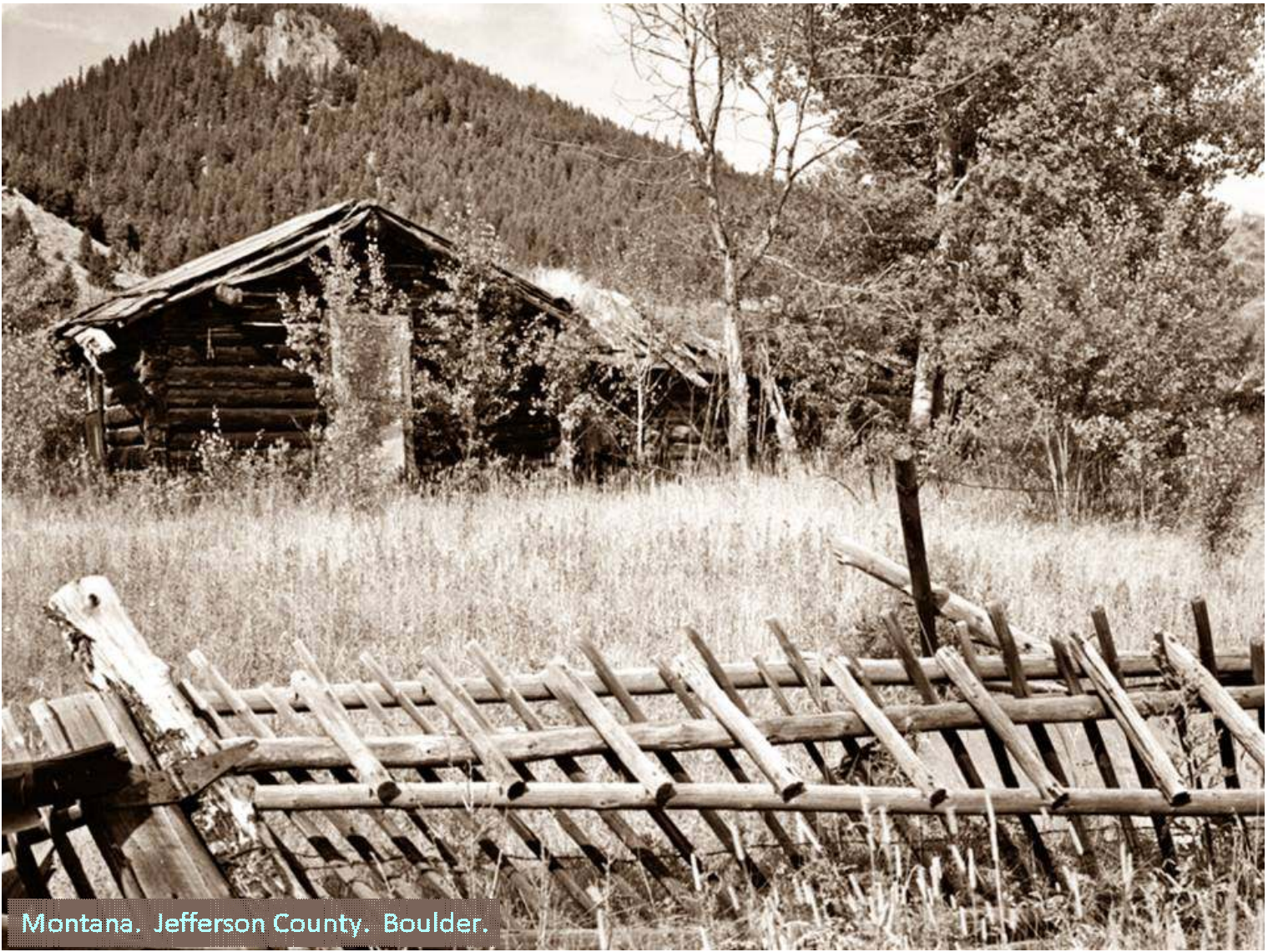
... When we get piled upon one another in large cities, as in Europe, we shall become as corrupt as Europe.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
MONTICELLO
STATE ROUTE 83 - CHARLESTON, VA
MONTICELLO
ALLEGANY COUNTY - VIRGINIA

"When we get piled upon one another in large cities, as in Europe, we shall become as corrupt as Europe." This is a genuine quotation, although slightly altered from the original, which reads, "I think our governments will remain virtuous for many centuries; as long as they are chiefly agricultural; and this will be as long as there shall be vacant lands in any part of America. When they get piled upon one another in large cities, as in Europe, they will become corrupt as in Europe."
Jefferson to James Madison, December 20, 1787, in PTJ, 12:442.

http://www.monticello.org/site/research-and-collections/chain-email-10-jefferson-quotations#footnote1_866d5q1





Montana. Jefferson County. Boulder.

Short, Michael (photographer). View to north. Andrew Efraimson Homestead. Boulder, Jefferson County, Montana. Photo 3. HABS MT-40 (after 1933). Craig Holstine (historian).

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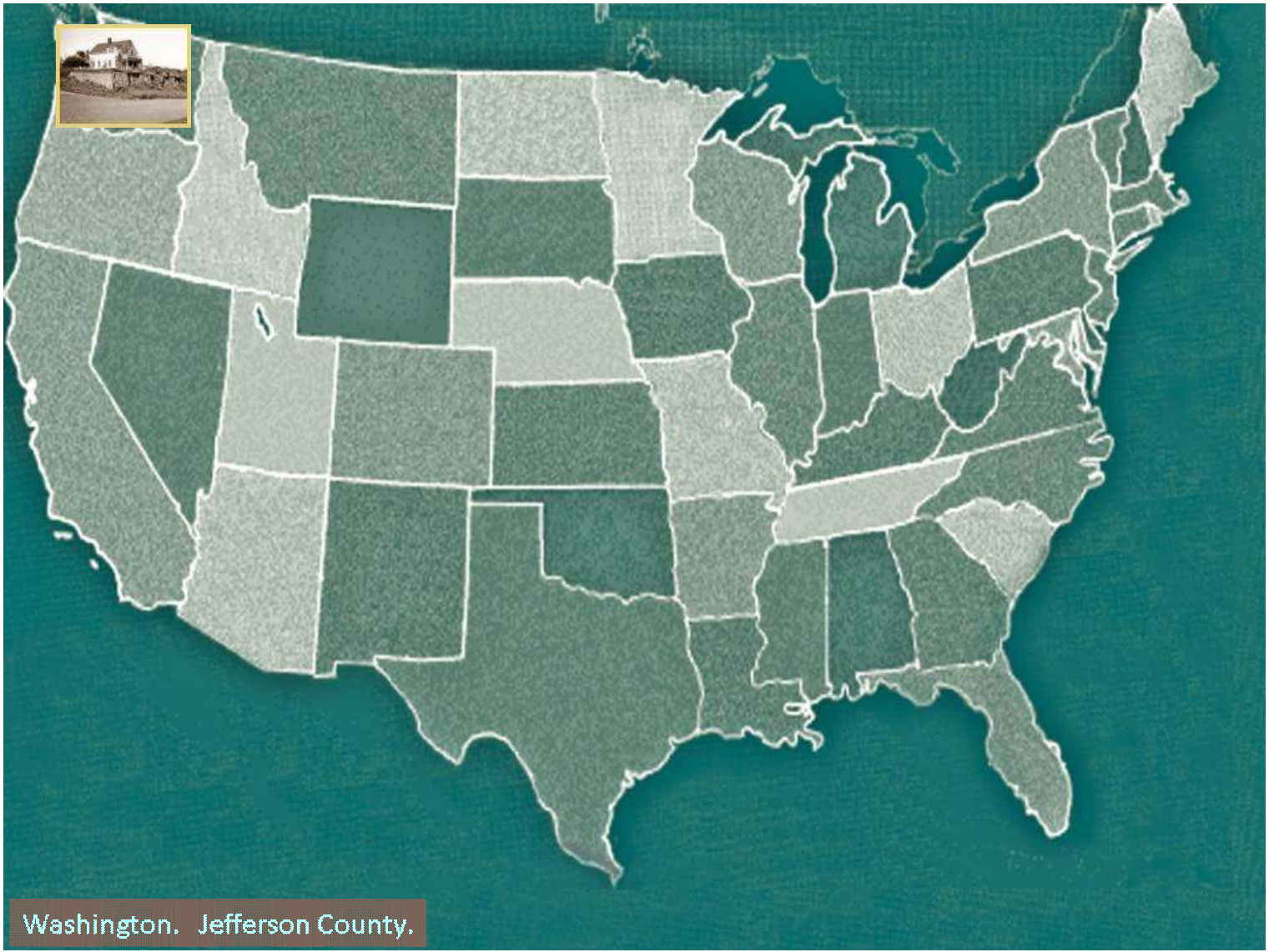
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Washington. Jefferson County.



Washington. Jefferson County.

Irondale Iron & Steel Plant. Port Townsend, Jefferson County (WA). Photo 21 of 42, east side of iron plant, view from wharf (1901). HAER WA-7 (creator/ photographer) (after 1968).

From the Asahel Curtis collection, Washington state Historical society, Tacoma (WA).

First established in 1881, Irondale is significant as the site of one of the first attempts to introduce heavy industry into western Washington, and was notable as an efficient and modern manufacturing facility. / The Irondale Iron and Steel Plant is an historical/archaeological site located in Jefferson County, Washington. Crumbling brick and concrete foundations now hidden by blackberry bushes, maple and alder trees, are all that remain of the plant. The central business district no longer exists. Irondale, a bustling industrial town in its heyday, boasted an active commercial center and daily traffic of ocean steamers arriving and departing from its dock. The Puget Sound Iron Company opened the first blast furnace in 1881 and produced high quality pig iron through 1889. Its location in Jefferson County resulted from an agreement with the owners of a nearby iron ore deposit. Only two other iron plants existed on the west coast at that time, in Oregon and California. Pacific Steel Company restored the blast furnace in 1901 and ran it for a short time. In 1906 the Irondale Furnace Company purchased the property and later, as Western Steel Corporation, added a full-scale steel plant. Irondale, unique during this era, was the only plant west of Pueblo, Colo. to produce steel from its own raw materials. After Western Steel's failure in 1911 the new owners, Pacific Coast Steel Company, dismantled and removed the steel plant. The blast furnace remained idle until it reopened between 1917-19 as an emergency war measure. Investors recognized the high profit potential of founding an iron and steel industry in the Puget Sound area. However, the increasing cost of fuel and necessity of importing iron ore kept expenses high. In addition, owners raised an insufficient amount of capital to maintain operations within the confines of modern improvements. Despite its failure, the Irondale Plant is significant as one of the first attempts to introduce heavy industry into western Washington. It drew eastern attention and population, but in true boom town tradition, Irondale and its industry prospered and declined together.

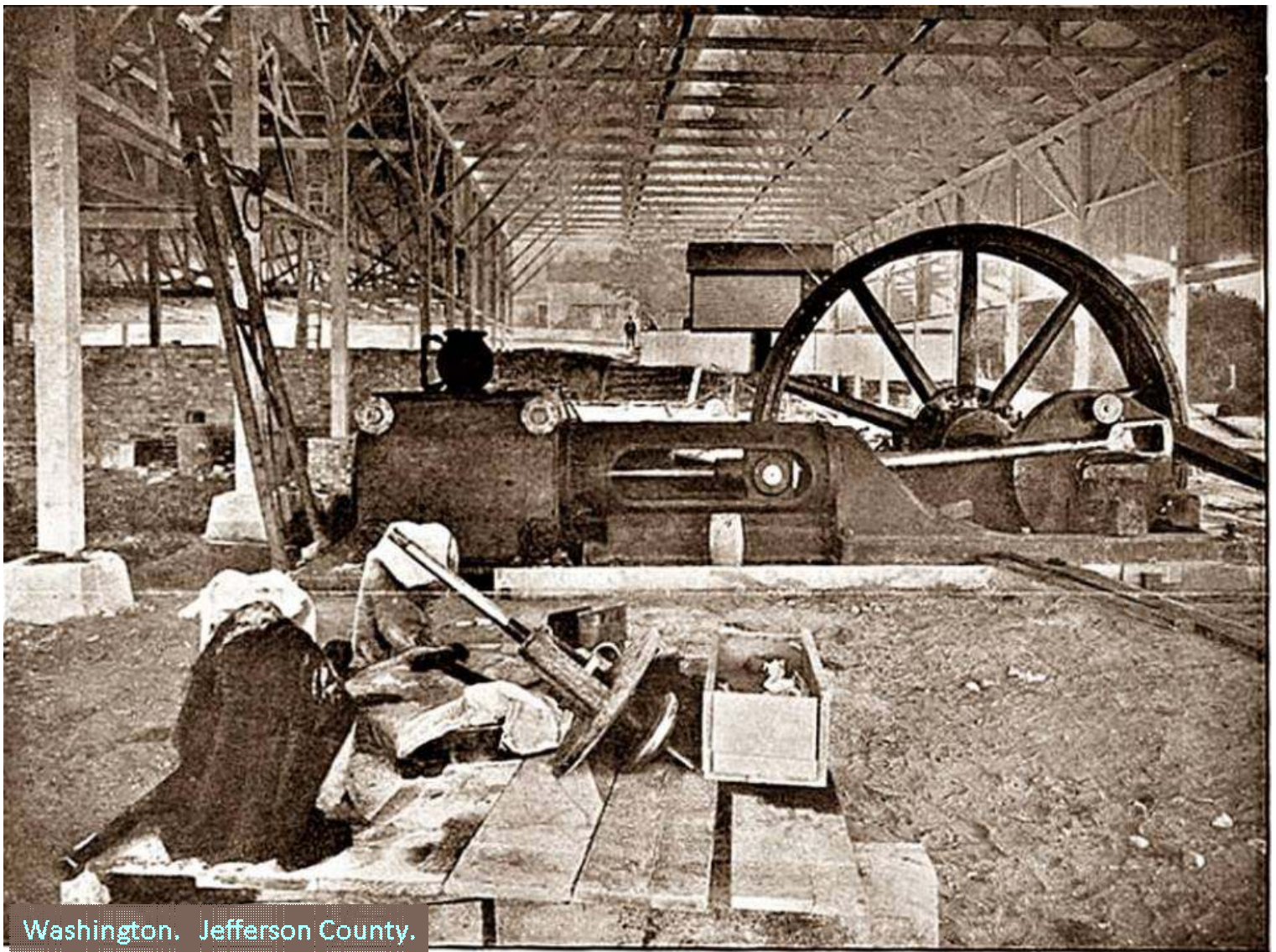
1881 Initial Construction

1884 Subsequent Work

1901 Subsequent Work

1910 Subsequent Work

1919 Demolished



Washington. Jefferson County.

Irondale Iron & Steel Plant. Port Townsend, Jefferson County (WA). Photo 36 of 42. Steel plant, 1000-horsepower Corliss steam engine and flywheel for 14-inch mill (1910). HAER WA-7 (creator/ photographer) (after 1968).

From the Jefferson County Historical Society Collection, Townsend (WA).

Related Names: Puget Sound Iron & Steel Company; Pacific Steel Company; Seattle Iron & Steel Company; James Jones; E.L. Canby; H.L. Blanchard; Samuel Hadlock; B.S. Miller; Homer H. Swaney; J.H. Cremer; James A. Moore; Irondale Furnace Company; William Price; Oscar Stromberg; Carl E. Maeder; N.V.F. Wilson; Harry Bevan; Diane Britton (historian); J.D. Britton (historian); Roger Kukas (photographer).

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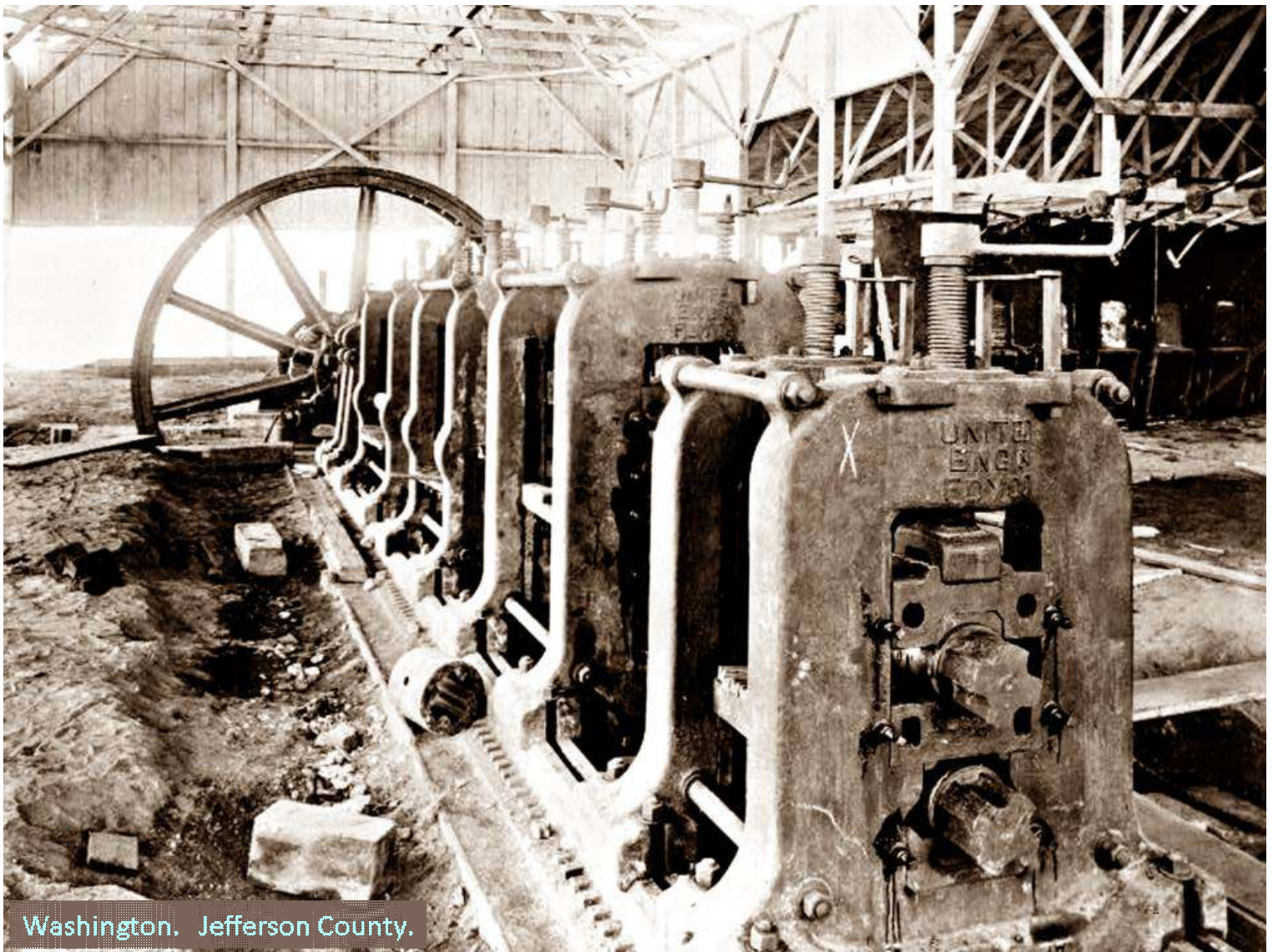
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<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/wa0184.photos.167910p/>

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Washington. Jefferson County.

Irondale Iron & Steel Plant. Port Townsend, Jefferson County (WA). Photo 34 of 42, steel plant, 14-inch rolling mill (1910). HAER WA-7 (creator/photographer) (after 1968).

From the Bethlehem Steel Corporation collect, Seattle (WA).

First established in 1881, Irondale is significant as the site of one of the first attempts to introduce heavy industry into western Washington, and was notable as an efficient and modern manufacturing facility. / The Irondale Iron and Steel Plant is an historical/archaeological site located in Jefferson County, Washington. Crumbling brick and concrete foundations now hidden by blackberry bushes, maple and alder trees, are all that remain of the plant. The central business district no longer exists. Irondale, a bustling industrial town in its heyday, boasted an active commercial center and daily traffic of ocean steamers arriving and departing from its dock. The Puget Sound Iron Company opened the first blast furnace in 1881 and produced high quality pig iron through 1889. Its location in Jefferson County resulted from an agreement with the owners of a nearby iron ore deposit. Only two other iron plants existed on the west coast at that time, in Oregon and California. Pacific Steel Company restored the blast furnace in 1901 and ran it for a short time. In 1906 the Irondale Furnace Company purchased the property and later, as Western Steel Corporation, added a full-scale steel plant. Irondale, unique during this era, was the only plant west of Pueblo, Colo. to produce steel from its own raw materials. After Western Steel's failure in 1911 the new owners, Pacific Coast Steel Company, dismantled and removed the steel plant. The blast furnace remained idle until it reopened between 1917-19 as an emergency war measure. Investors recognized the high profit potential of founding an iron and steel industry in the Puget Sound area. However, the increasing cost of fuel and necessity of importing iron ore kept expenses high. In addition, owners raised an insufficient amount of capital to maintain operations within the confines of modern improvements. Despite its failure, the Irondale Plant is significant as one of the first attempts to introduce heavy industry into western Washington. It drew eastern attention and population, but in true boom town tradition, Irondale and its industry prospered and declined together.

1881 Initial Construction 1884 Subsequent Work 1901 Subsequent Work 1910 Subsequent Work 1919 Demolished



Irondale Iron & Steel Plant. Port Townsend, Jefferson County (WA). Photo 40 of 42, steamer from China unloading ore(1910). HAER WA-7 (creator/photographer) (after 1968).

Related Names: Puget Sound Iron & Steel Company; Pacific Steel Company; Seattle Iron & Steel Company; James Jones; E.L. Canby; H.L. Blanchard; Samuel Hadlock; B.S. Miller; Homer H. Swaney; J.H. Cremer; James A. Moore; Irondale Furnace Company; William Price; Oscar Stromberg; Carl E. Maeder; N.V.F. Wilson; Harry Bevan; Diane Britton (historian); J.D. Britton (historian); Roger Kukas (photographer).

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Washington. Jefferson County. Port Townsend. Jefferson Street.

Rothschild House. Jefferson & Taylor Streets, Port Townsend, Jefferson County (WA). Photo 1 of 2. HABS WA-127 (creator/ photographer) (after 1933).

1868 Initial Construction

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God has given liberty to man on the
condition of eternal vigilance.



Quotation: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Variation: "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance. <http://www.monticello.org/site/jefferson/eternal-vigilance-price-liberty-quotations>"

Status: We currently have no evidence to confirm that Thomas Jefferson ever said or wrote, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" or any of its variants. This quotation was well-known in the nineteenth century, and was in fact used by a number of famous figures, including Frederick Douglass, James Buchanan, and William Henry Harrison. It is most often traced back, ultimately, to John Philpot Curran's statement, "The condition upon which God hath given liberty to man is eternal vigilance; which condition if he break, servitude is at once the consequence of his crime and the punishment of his guilt." [4] While the form in question, "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," is most often attributed to Wendell Phillips, [5] this form is in fact far older. The earliest appearance in print found so far is 1817, and it is clear that this source is quoting yet an earlier (unnamed) source. Several nineteenth-century sources claim that this was a quotation from Junius, an anonymous political writer who wrote a series of letters to the London Public Advertiser between 1769 and 1772, but we have not found this exact statement in his writings, either.

Sources consulted: (searching on the phrase "eternal vigilance")

1. Papers of Thomas Jefferson Digital Edition
2. Thomas Jefferson: Papers and Thomas Jefferson: Biographies collections in Hathi Trust Digital Library
3. Thomas Jefferson Retirement Papers

Earliest known appearance in print: 1817 (as "eternal vigilance is the price we pay for liberty") [1][2]

Earliest known appearance in print, attributed to Jefferson: 1834: "Mr. Jefferson, the great apostle of human rights, has told us, that 'the price of Liberty is eternal vigilance.'" [3]

Other attributions: Patrick Henry, Junius

Footnotes

1. "4th July, 1817, 42d year," [Bennington] Vermont Gazette, July 8, 1817, p. 2: "...let your motto be 'eternal vigilance is the price we pay for liberty.'"
2. To establish the earliest appearance of this phrase in print, the following sources were searched for the phrases, "eternal vigilance" and "price of liberty": Google Books, Google Scholar, Amazon.com, Internet Archive, America's Historical Newspapers, America's Historical Imprints, Eighteenth Century Collections Online, 19th Century U.S. Newspapers, 19th Century UK Newspapers, American Periodicals Series Online, 17th-18th Century Burney Collection Newspapers.
3. "Communicated," Richmond Enquirer, December 30, 1834.
4. See Suzy Platt, ed., *Respectfully Quoted* (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1993), 200.
5. *Ibid.*, 205.

<http://www.monticello.org/site/jefferson/eternal-vigilance-price-liberty-quotations>

All tyranny needs to gain a foothold
is for people of good conscience to
remain silent.



Variations: This quotation has hundreds of variations, which generally are composed of some combination of the following components: (All that is necessary/needed/required) OR (all it takes) OR (the best way)) for evil to (triumph OR succeed OR prosper OR prevail OR "win in the world" OR "gain a foothold") is for ("good men" OR "good people" OR "good men and women" OR "people of good conscience") to ("do nothing" OR "say nothing" OR "remain silent")

Status: This quotation has not been found anywhere in Thomas Jefferson's writings. Curiously, the variant of this quotation almost exclusively attributed to Jefferson is "all tyranny needs to gain a foothold is for people of good conscience to remain silent." Other variants are not attributed to Jefferson at all, but typically to Edmund Burke and others. This quotation has never been positively attributed to any specific person, at least in the forms above. Edmund Burke is the figure most often credited with this quotation, although it has never been found in his writings. The Yale Book of Quotations notes the earliest attribution of this quotation to Burke at 1950 (an unsourced attribution in the Washington Post), but the most convincing possible source of the quotation suggested to date is John Stuart Mill, in an address at the University of St. Andrews in 1867: "Bad men need nothing more to compass their ends than that good men should look on and do nothing." [2] - Anna Berkes, 9/13/12

Sources consulted:

1. Papers of Thomas Jefferson Digital Edition
 2. Thomas Jefferson Retirement Papers
 3. Thomas Jefferson: Papers collection in Hathi Trust Digital Library
- Earliest known appearance in print, attributed to Jefferson: 2005[1]

Footnotes

1. William R. Clark, *Petrodollar Warfare: Oil, Iraq and the Future of the Dollar* (New Society Publishers, 2005), 22.
2. Yale Book of Quotations, s.v. Burke, Edmund (entry 28) and Mill, John Stuart (entry 18). See Mill's comment in context in *Inaugural Address: Delivered to the University of St. Andrews, Feb. 1st, 1867* (London: Longmans, Green, Reader and Dyer, 1867), 24.

Further Sources

- Porter, Martin. "All that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing' (or words to that effect): a Study of a Web Quotation." 2002.
 - Quote Investigator. "The Only Thing Necessary for the Triumph of Evil is that Good Men Do Nothing." December 4, 2010.
- <http://www.monticello.org/site/jefferson/all-tyranny-needs-to-gain-footholdquotation>

Men become slaves as a
consequence and also as
punishment for their failure to guard
against tyrants.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
OF MONTICELLO, 1796-1797

THOMAS JEFFERSON, ARCHITECT
STATE HOUSE 43 - CHARLESTON, SC
MONTICELLO

Quotation: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Variation: "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance. <http://www.monticello.org/site/jefferson/eternal-vigilance-price-liberty-quotations>"

Status: We currently have no evidence to confirm that Thomas Jefferson ever said or wrote, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" or any of its variants. This quotation was well-known in the nineteenth century, and was in fact used by a number of famous figures, including Frederick Douglass, James Buchanan, and William Henry Harrison. It is most often traced back, ultimately, to John Philpot Curran's statement, "The condition upon which God hath given liberty to man is eternal vigilance; which condition if he break, servitude is at once the consequence of his crime and the punishment of his guilt." [4] While the form in question, "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," is most often attributed to Wendell Phillips, [5] this form is in fact far older. The earliest appearance in print found so far is 1817, and it is clear that this source is quoting yet an earlier (unnamed) source. Several nineteenth-century sources claim that this was a quotation from Junius, an anonymous political writer who wrote a series of letters to the London Public Advertiser between 1769 and 1772, but we have not found this exact statement in his writings, either.

Sources consulted: (searching on the phrase "eternal vigilance")

1. Papers of Thomas Jefferson Digital Edition
2. Thomas Jefferson: Papers and Thomas Jefferson: Biographies collections in Hathi Trust Digital Library
3. Thomas Jefferson Retirement Papers

Earliest known appearance in print: 1817 (as "eternal vigilance is the price we pay for liberty") [1][2]

Earliest known appearance in print, attributed to Jefferson: 1834: "Mr. Jefferson, the great apostle of human rights, has told us, that 'the price of Liberty is eternal vigilance.'" [3]

Other attributions: Patrick Henry, Junius

Footnotes

1. "4th July, 1817, 42d year," [Bennington] Vermont Gazette, July 8, 1817, p. 2: "...let your motto be 'eternal vigilance is the price we pay for liberty.'"
2. To establish the earliest appearance of this phrase in print, the following sources were searched for the phrases, "eternal vigilance" and "price of liberty": Google Books, Google Scholar, Amazon.com, Internet Archive, America's Historical Newspapers, America's Historical Imprints, Eighteenth Century Collections Online, 19th Century U.S. Newspapers, 19th Century UK Newspapers, American Periodicals Series Online, 17th-18th Century Burney Collection Newspapers.
3. "Communicated," Richmond Enquirer, December 30, 1834.
4. See Suzy Platt, ed., *Respectfully Quoted* (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1993), 200.
5. *Ibid.*, 205.

<http://www.monticello.org/site/jefferson/eternal-vigilance-price-liberty-quotations>

A little rebellion is a good thing, and
as necessary in the political world as
storms in the physical.



"Societies exist under three forms sufficiently distinguishable. 1. Without government, as among our Indians. 2. Under governments wherein the will of every one has a just influence, as is the case in England in a slight degree, and in our states in a great one. 3. Under governments of force: as is the case in all other monarchies and in most of the other republics. To have an idea of the curse of existence under these last, they must be seen. It is a government of wolves over sheep. It is a problem, not clear in my mind, that the 1st. condition is not the best. But I believe it to be inconsistent with any great degree of population. The second state has a great deal of good in it. The mass of mankind under that enjoys a precious degree of liberty and happiness. It has it's evils too: the principal of which is the turbulence to which it is subject. But weigh this against the oppressions of monarchy, and it becomes nothing. *Malo periculosam, libertatem quam quietam servitutem.* Even this evil is productive of good. It prevents the degeneracy of government, and nourishes a general attention to the public affairs. I hold it that a little rebellion now and then is a good thing, and as necessary in the political world as storms in the physical.[1] Unsuccessful rebellions indeed generally establish the incroachments on the rights of the people which have produced them. An observation of this truth should render honest republican governors so mild in their punishment of rebellions, as not to discourage them too much. It is a medicine necessary for the sound health of government." - Thomas Jefferson to James Madison, Paris, January 30, 1787[2]

Footnotes

1. Emphasis ours.
2. PTJ 11:92-93. Letterpress copy at the Library of Congress. Ford transcription is available online.

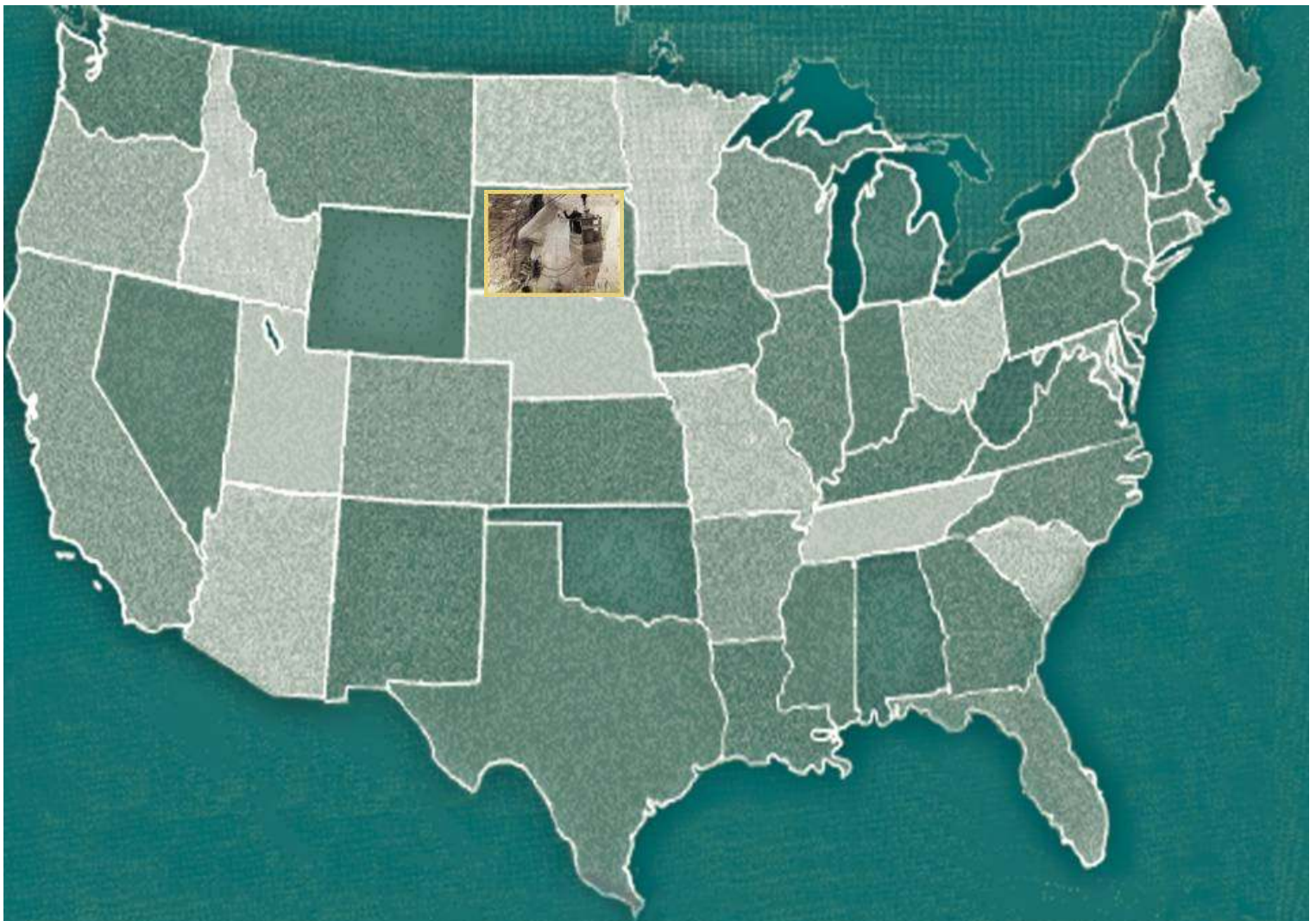
Further Sources

- Jefferson, Thomas. "Revolution and Reformation." Thomas Jefferson on Politics and Government. Compiled and edited by Eyer Robert Coates, Sr.
- "A Little Rebellion Now and Then is a Good Thing: A Letter from Thomas Jefferson to James Madison." *Early America Review* 1, no. 1 (1996). This article offers brief descriptive comments on the letter.

- Staloff, Darren. Hamilton, Adams, Jefferson: The Politics of Enlightenment and the American Founding. New York: Hill and Wang, 2005. See pp. 305-9 on "A Little Rebellion Now and Then is a Good Thing": Revolutionary Activism."

<http://www.monticello.org/site/jefferson/little-rebellionquotation>

(continued on slide 372)



South Dakota. Mount Rushmore. Busts of Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt, Lincoln.

(continued from slide 371)

"I do not know whether it is to yourself or Mr. Adams I am to give my thanks for the copy of the new constitution. I beg leave through you to place them where due. It will be yet three weeks before I shall receive them from America. There are very good articles in it: and very bad. I do not know which preponderate. What we have lately read in the history of Holland, in the chapter on the Stadtholder, would have sufficed to set me against a Chief magistrate eligible for a long duration, if I had ever been disposed towards one: and what we have always read of the elections of Polish kings should have forever excluded the idea of one continuable for life.

Wonderful is the effect of impudent and persevering lying. The British ministry have so long hired their gazetteers to repeat and model into every form lies about our being in anarchy, that the world has at length believed them, the English nation has believed them, the ministers themselves have come to believe them, and what is more wonderful, we have believed them ourselves. Yet where does this anarchy exist? Where did it ever exist, except in the single instance of Massachusetts? And can history produce an instance of a rebellion so honourably conducted? I say nothing of it's motives. They were founded in ignorance, not wickedness. God forbid we should ever be 20. years without such a rebellion.[1] The people can not be all, and always, well informed. The part which is wrong will be discontented in proportion to the importance of the facts they misconceive. If they remain quiet under such misconceptions it is a lethargy, the forerunner of death to the public liberty. We have had 13. states independant 11. years. There has been one rebellion. That comes to one rebellion in a century and a half for each state. What country ever existed a century and a half without a rebellion? And what country can preserve it's liberties if their rulers are not warned from time to time that their people preserve the spirit of resistance? Let them take arms. The remedy is to set them right as to facts, pardon and pacify them. What signify a few lives lost in a century or two? The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants. It is it's natural manure. Our Convention has been too much impressed by the insurrection of Massachusets: and in the spur of the moment they are setting up a kite to keep the hen yard in order. I hope in god this article will be rectified before the new constitution is accepted." - Thomas Jefferson to William Stephens Smith, Paris, 13 Nov. 1787[2]

Footnotes

1.↑ This sentence has possibly been misquoted as "every generation needs a new revolution."

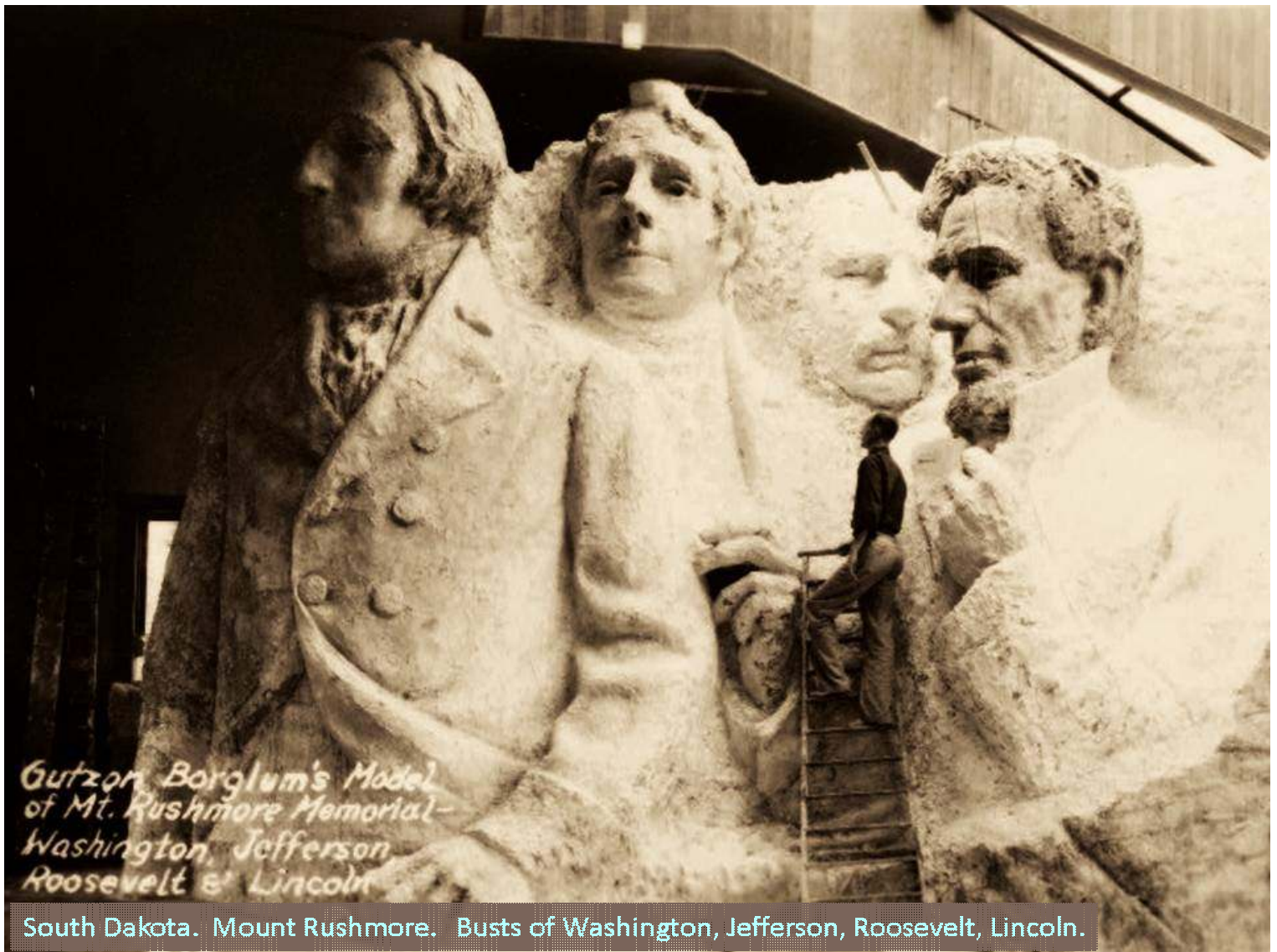
2.↑ PTJ 12:356-7. Letterpress copy at the Library of Congress. A transcription of this letter from Ford is available online as well.

Further Sources

•Monticello Podcast: Jefferson's Words: Three Letters on the new U.S. Constitution includes audio of the letter that contains this quote, as read by Bill Barker, who interprets Thomas Jefferson at Colonial Williamsburg.

•Thomas Jefferson on Politics & Government: Revolution and Reformation.

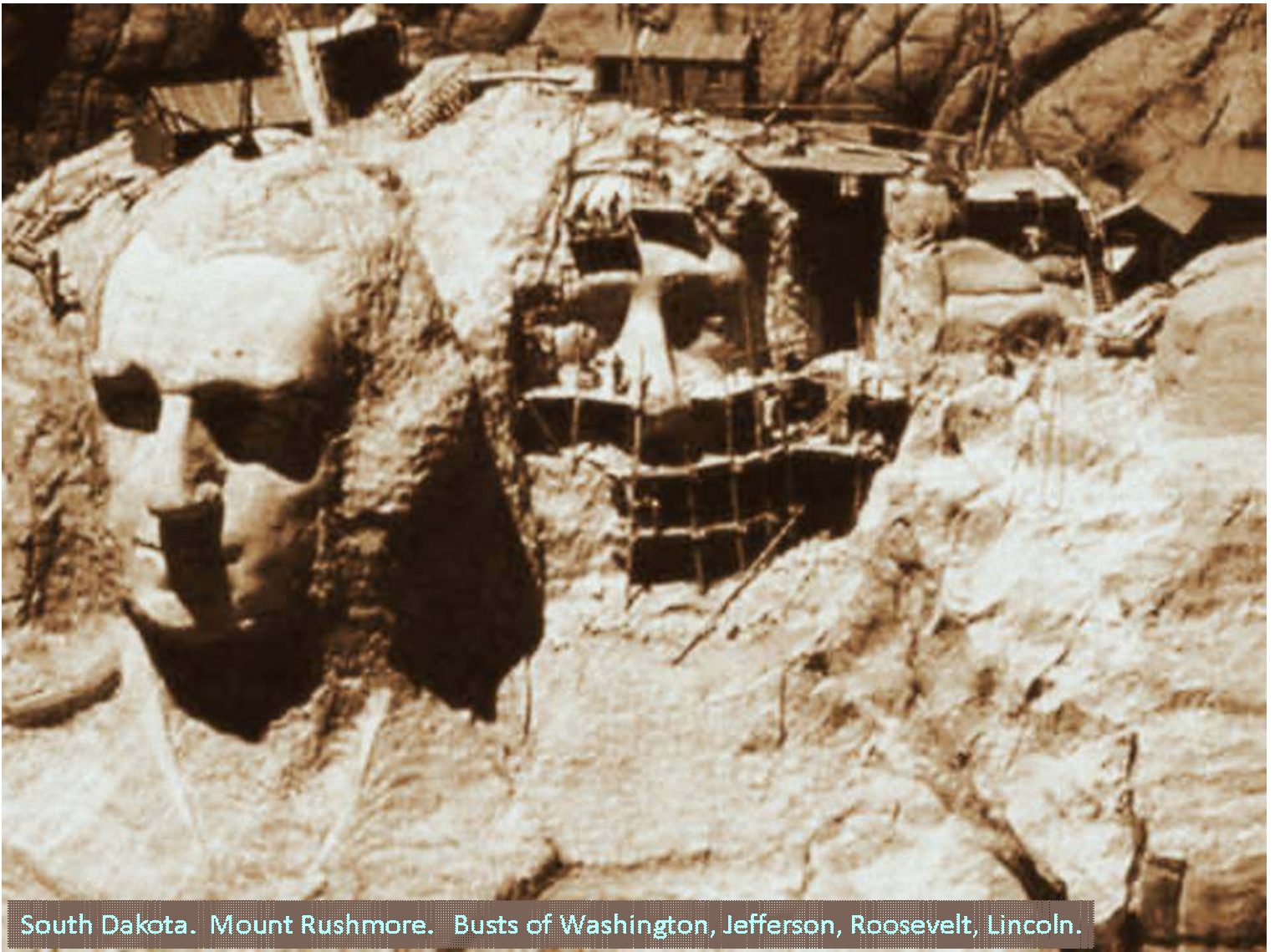
<http://www.monticello.org/site/jefferson/tree-liberty-quotation>



Borglum, Gutzon (sculptor). Model of Mt. Rushmore memorial, Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt & Lincoln. (copyright J19889 by Rise Studio, 1936).

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lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3c00000/3c05000/3c05000/3c05079v.jpg



South Dakota. Mount Rushmore. Busts of Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt, Lincoln.

Borglum, Gutzon (sculptor). Mt. Rushmore memorial, Washington, Jefferson (under construction)

mountrushmoremonument.blogspot.com/

3.bp.blogspot.com/-iMBFY6DxWtk/T3HVc8wYIbl/AAAAAAAAABkg/CPUUhVNSgWM/s1600/mount_rushmore_construction.jpeg

also

www.mountrushmorefacts.org

www.mountrushmorefacts.org/wp-content/gallery/mount-rushmore-pictures/4bd1ee51ccc1677c2bfb8d8f365f19266f481c53_large.jpg



South Dakota. Mount Rushmore. Busts of Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt, Lincoln.

Borglum, Gutzon (sculptor). Mt. Rushmore memorial, Jefferson (under construction) (Borglum inspecting).

archive.cyark.org

archive.cyark.org/content/preview/350/historic-photograph-of-gutzon-borglum-inspecting-the-face-of-thomas-jefferson.jpg

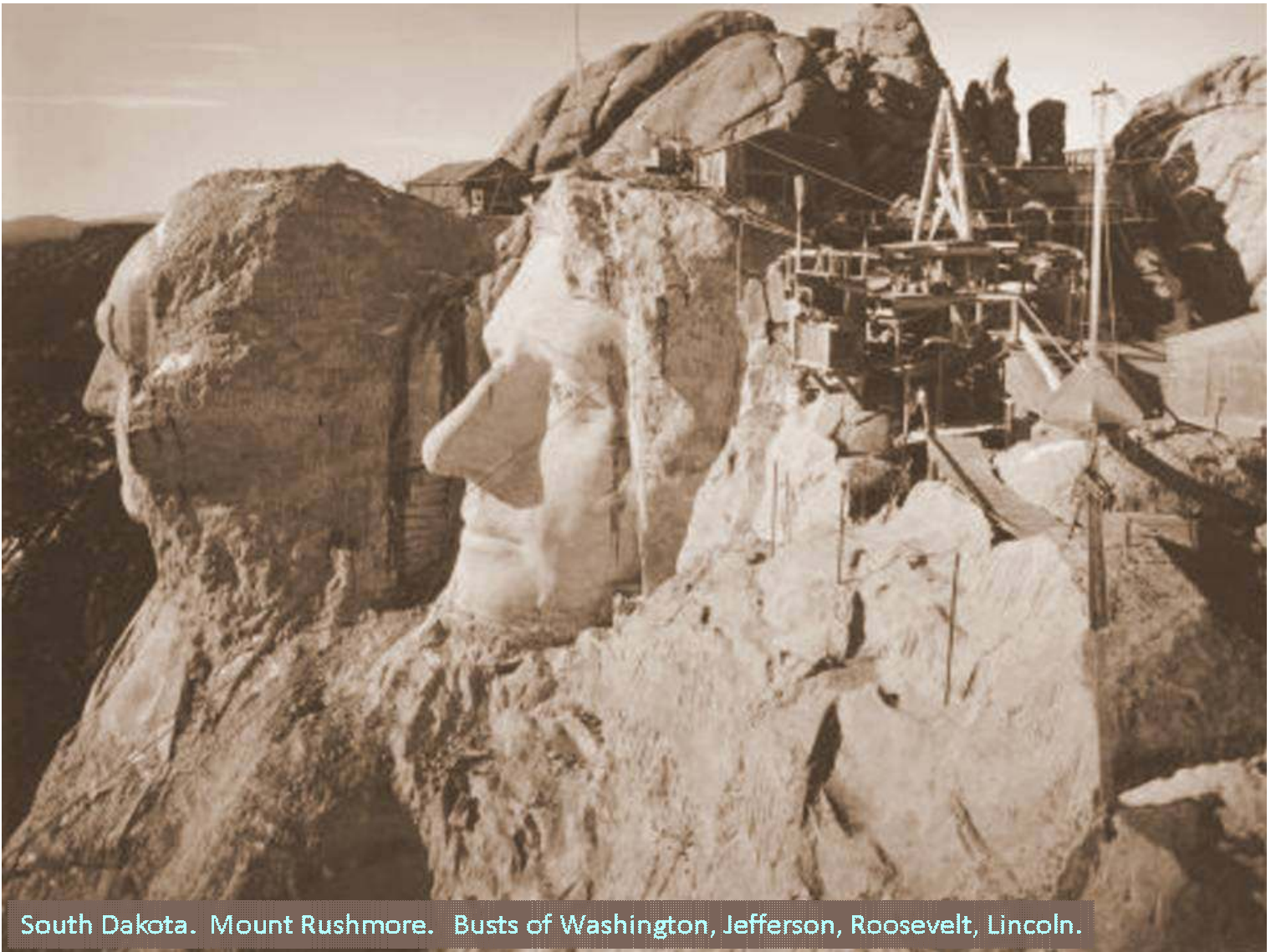


South Dakota. Mount Rushmore. Busts of Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt, Lincoln.

Borglum, Gutzon (sculptor). Mt. Rushmore memorial, Jefferson (under construction).

Wikipedia.

Gutzon Borglum's model of Mt. Rushmore memorial.jpg



South Dakota. Mount Rushmore. Busts of Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt, Lincoln.

Borglum, Gutzon (sculptor). Mt. Rushmore memorial, under construction.

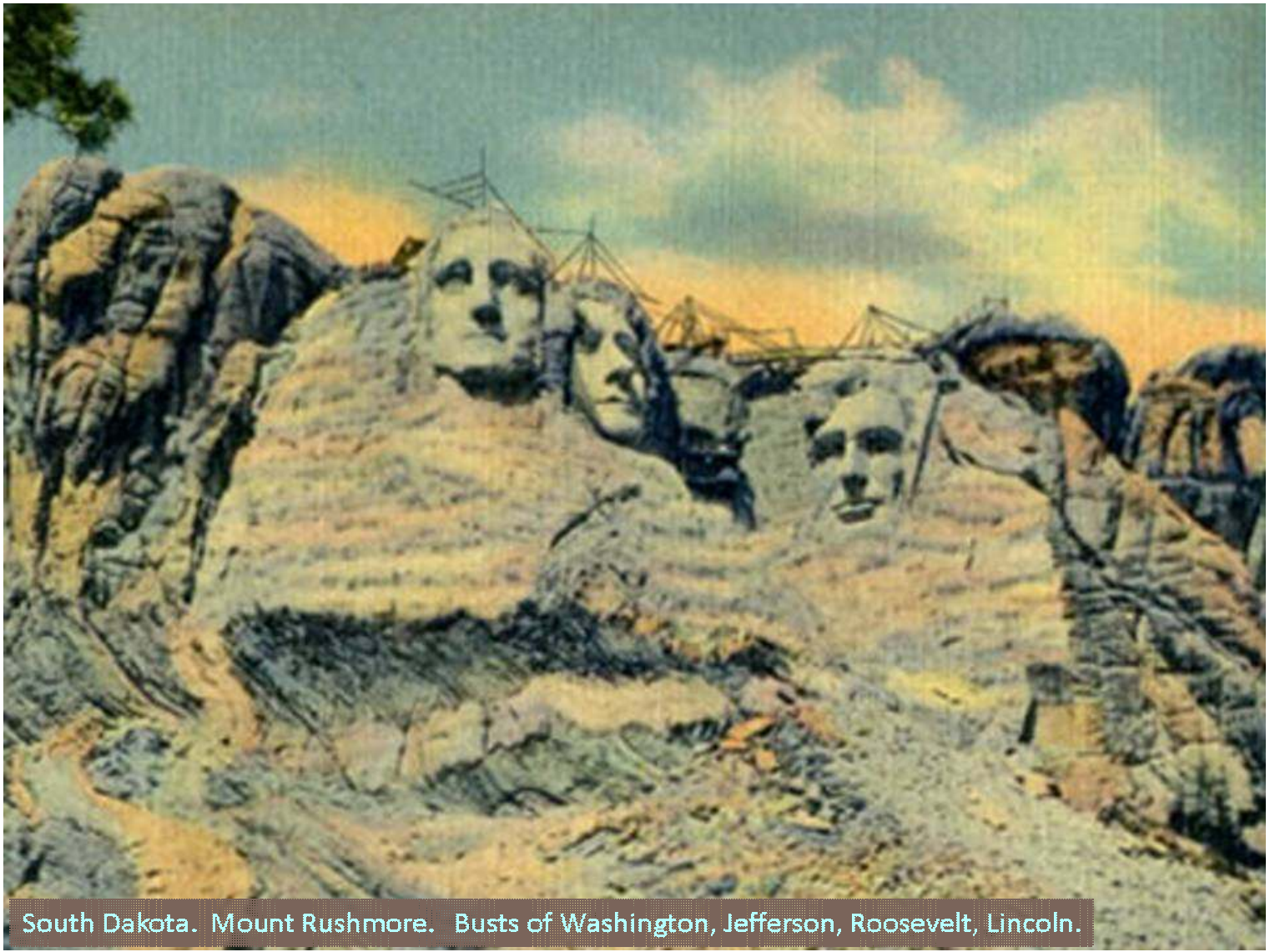
archive.cyark.org/content/preview/350/historic-photograph-of-mount-rushmore-under-construction.jpg



South Dakota. Mount Rushmore. Busts of Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt, Lincoln.

Borglum, Gutzon (sculptor). Mt. Rushmore memorial, Jefferson (under construction).

www.contacteditions.co.ukwww.contacteditions.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/04/construction-mont-rushmore-05.jpg



South Dakota. Mount Rushmore. Busts of Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt, Lincoln.

Borglum, Gutzon (sculptor). Mt. Rushmore memorial, under construction.

usgarchives.net

usgarchives.net/sd/pennington/postcards/mtrsh3.jpg



South Dakota. Mount Rushmore. Busts of Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt, Lincoln.

Borglum, Gutzon (sculptor). Mt. Rushmore memorial, Washington and Jefferson, under construction.

Orback, Craig (creator) (2011 February 21)
picture-book.com/files/userimages/28u/rushmore.jpg



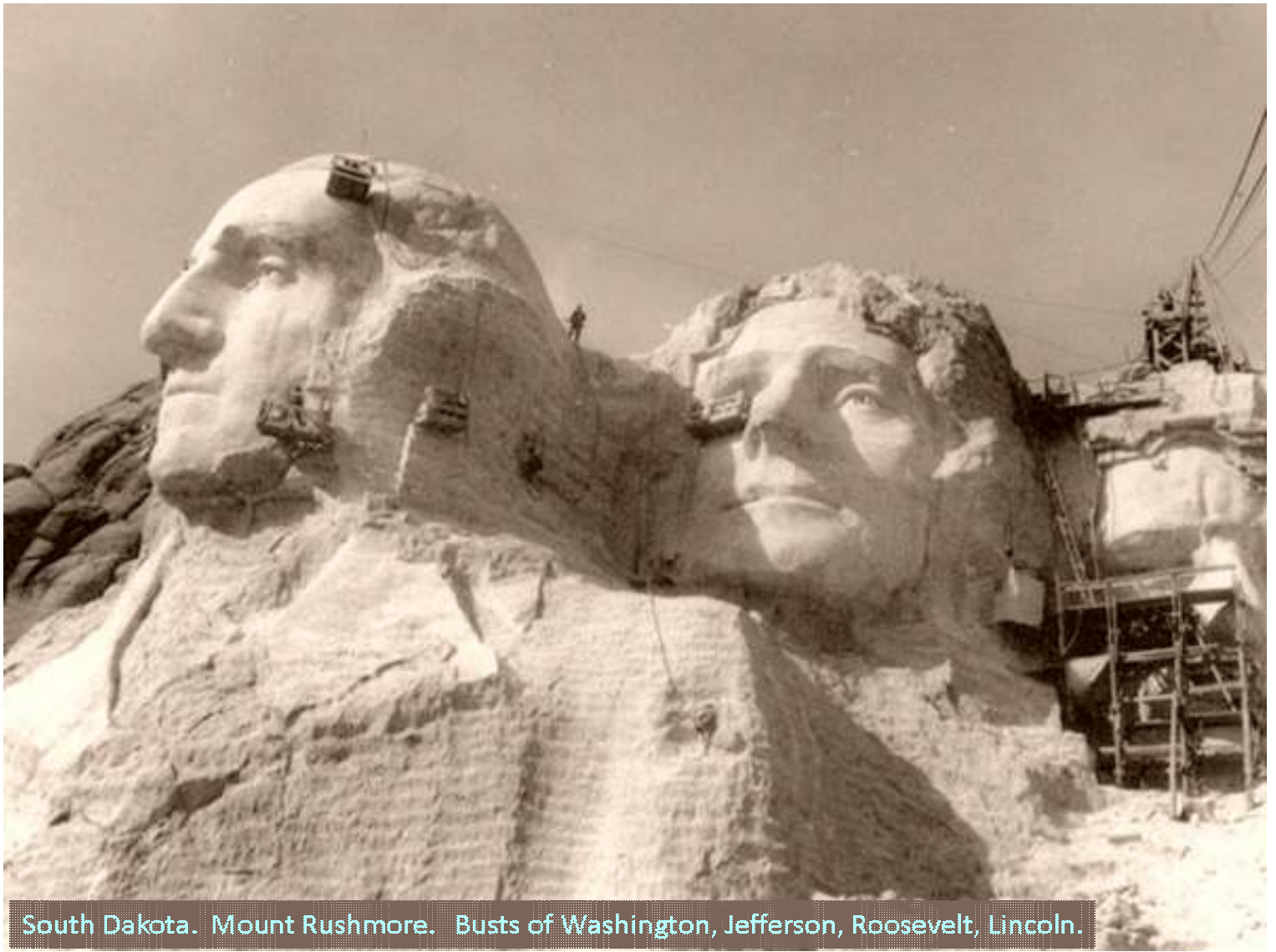
South Dakota. Mount Rushmore. Busts of Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt, Lincoln.

Borglum, Gutzon (sculptor). Mt. Rushmore memorial, under construction (1936).

rpkphoto.smugmug.com

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South Dakota. Mount Rushmore. Busts of Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt, Lincoln.

Borglum, Gutzon (sculptor). Mt. Rushmore memorial, Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt (under construction).

www.retronaut.co

www.howtobearretronaut.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/11/326.jpg



South Dakota. Mount Rushmore. Busts of Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt, Lincoln.

Borglum, Gutzon (sculptor). Mt. Rushmore memorial, Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt & Lincoln, under construction. Printed by Curt Teich.

usgarchives.net

usgarchives.net/sd/pennington/postcards/mtrsh5.jpg

also:

www.postcardroundup.com



South Dakota. Mount Rushmore. Busts of Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt, Lincoln.

Borglum, Gutzon (sculptor). Mt. Rushmore memorial, Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt & Lincoln.

www.jonrosie.com

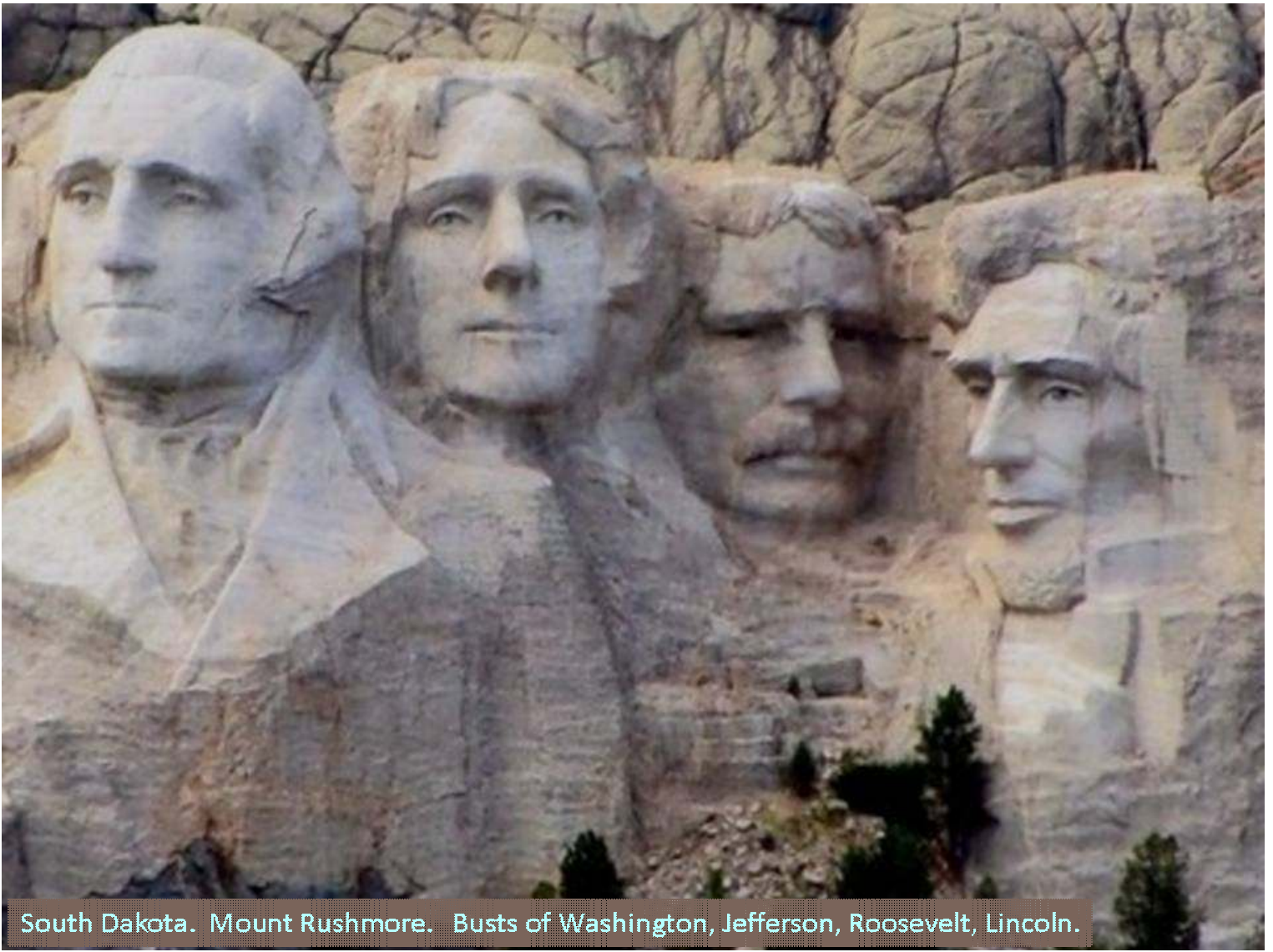
www.jonrosie.com/trips/sdakota02/mconstruction1077.jpg



South Dakota. Mount Rushmore. Busts of Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt, Lincoln.

Borglum, Gutzon (sculptor). Mt. Rushmore memorial, Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt & Lincoln, under construction.

archive.cyark.org/content/preview/350/historic-aerial-photograph-of-mount-rushmore-under-construction.jpg



Borglum, Gutzon (sculptor). Mt. Rushmore memorial, Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt & Lincoln.

Mount Rushmore at Night Evening Program

sharedreviews.com

assets1.sharedreviews.net/images/reviews/54972/presidents_rushmore_mount-fp-f707a8abe520a790dddcccc8cfe6ec25.jpg

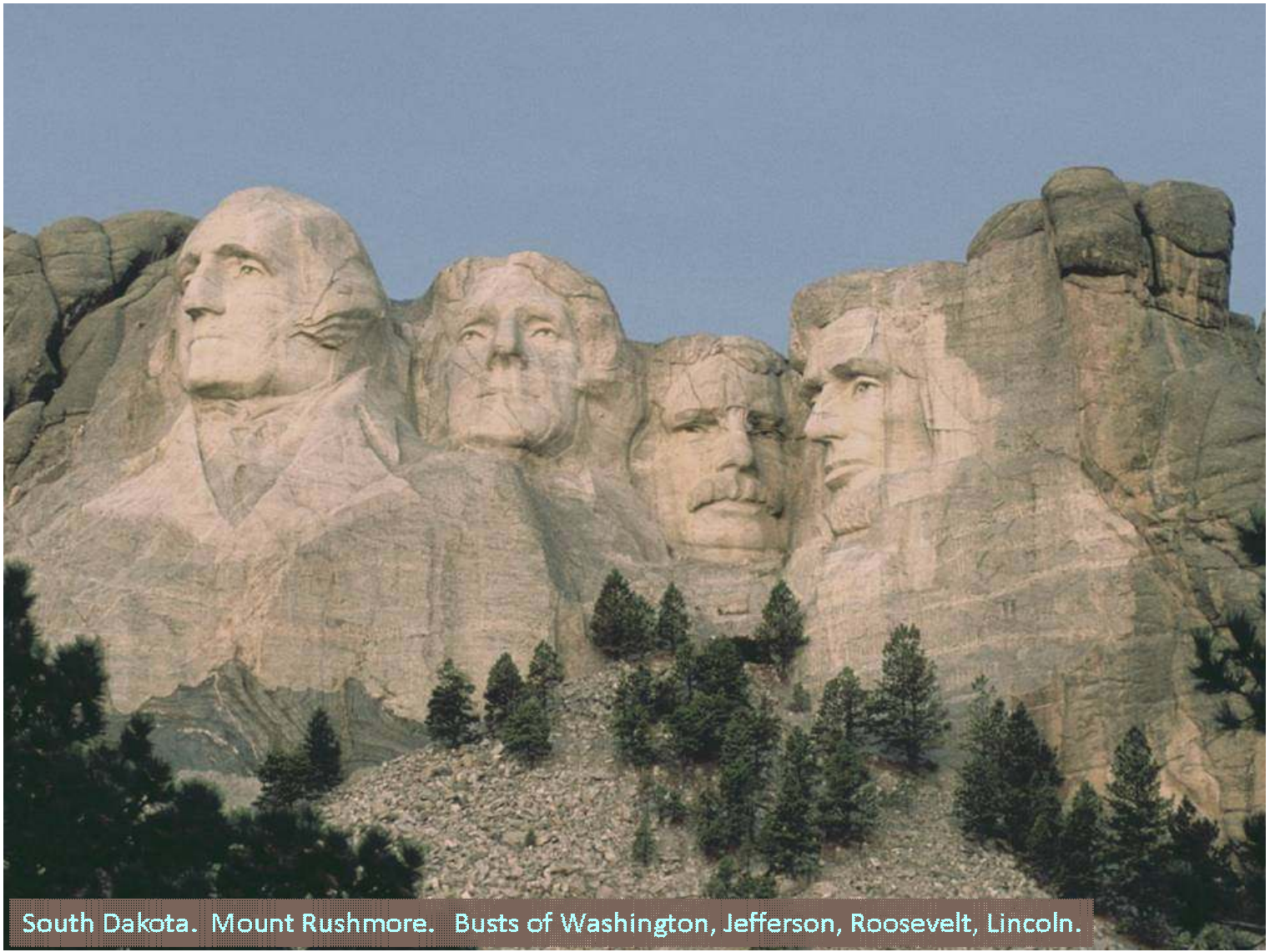


South Dakota. Mount Rushmore. Busts of Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt, Lincoln.

Borglum, Gutzon (sculptor). Mt. Rushmore memorial, Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt & Lincoln, at night.

travel.jeffnyveen.com

farm5.static.flickr.com/4089/5002983733_b464d58159.jpg

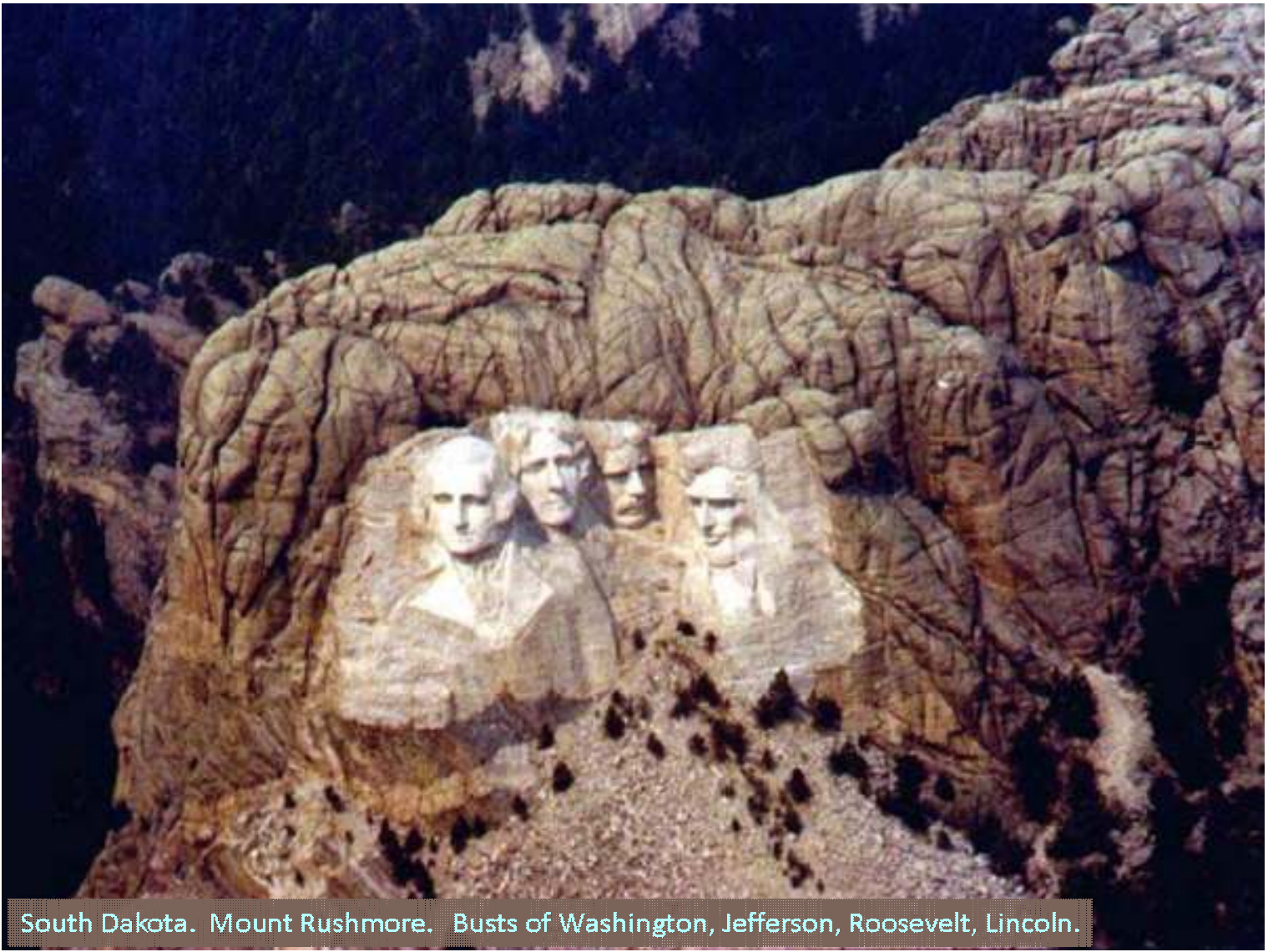


South Dakota. Mount Rushmore. Busts of Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt, Lincoln.

Borglum, Gutzon (sculptor). Mt. Rushmore memorial, Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt & Lincoln.

www.citypictures.org

www.citypictures.org/data/media/245/Moon_Over_Mount_Rushmore_South_Dakota.jpg

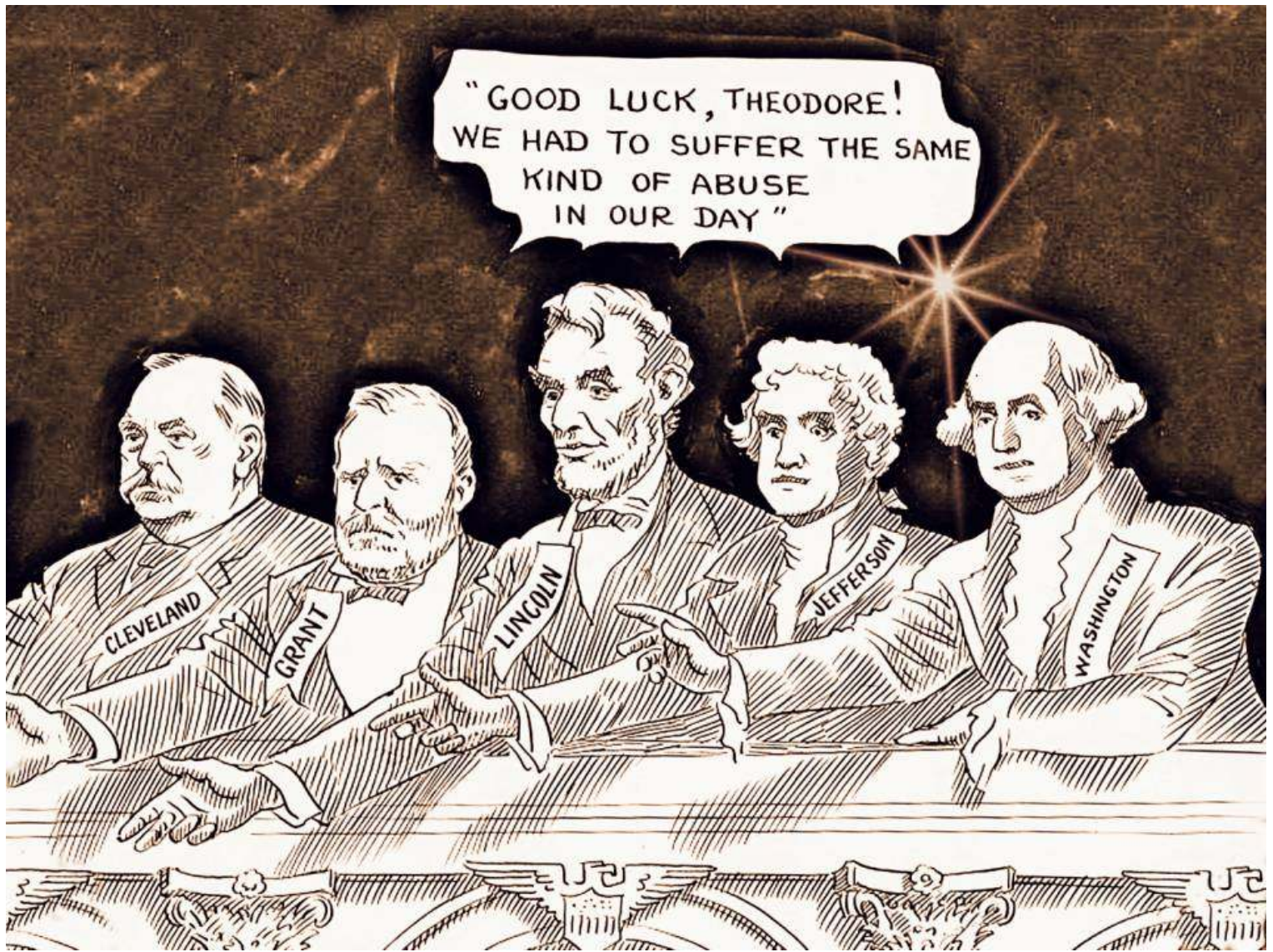


South Dakota. Mount Rushmore. Busts of Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt, Lincoln.

Borglum, Gutzon (sculptor). Mt. Rushmore memorial, Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt & Lincoln.

www.fanpop.com

images.fanpop.com/images/image_uploads/Mount-Rushmore-united-states-of-america-697017_708_475.jpg



McCutcheon, John Tinney (1870-1949) (artist). The penalty of being an American statesman of the first magnitude. Chicago (IL): Chicago Tribune (1913 May 27).

Publication may be restricted.

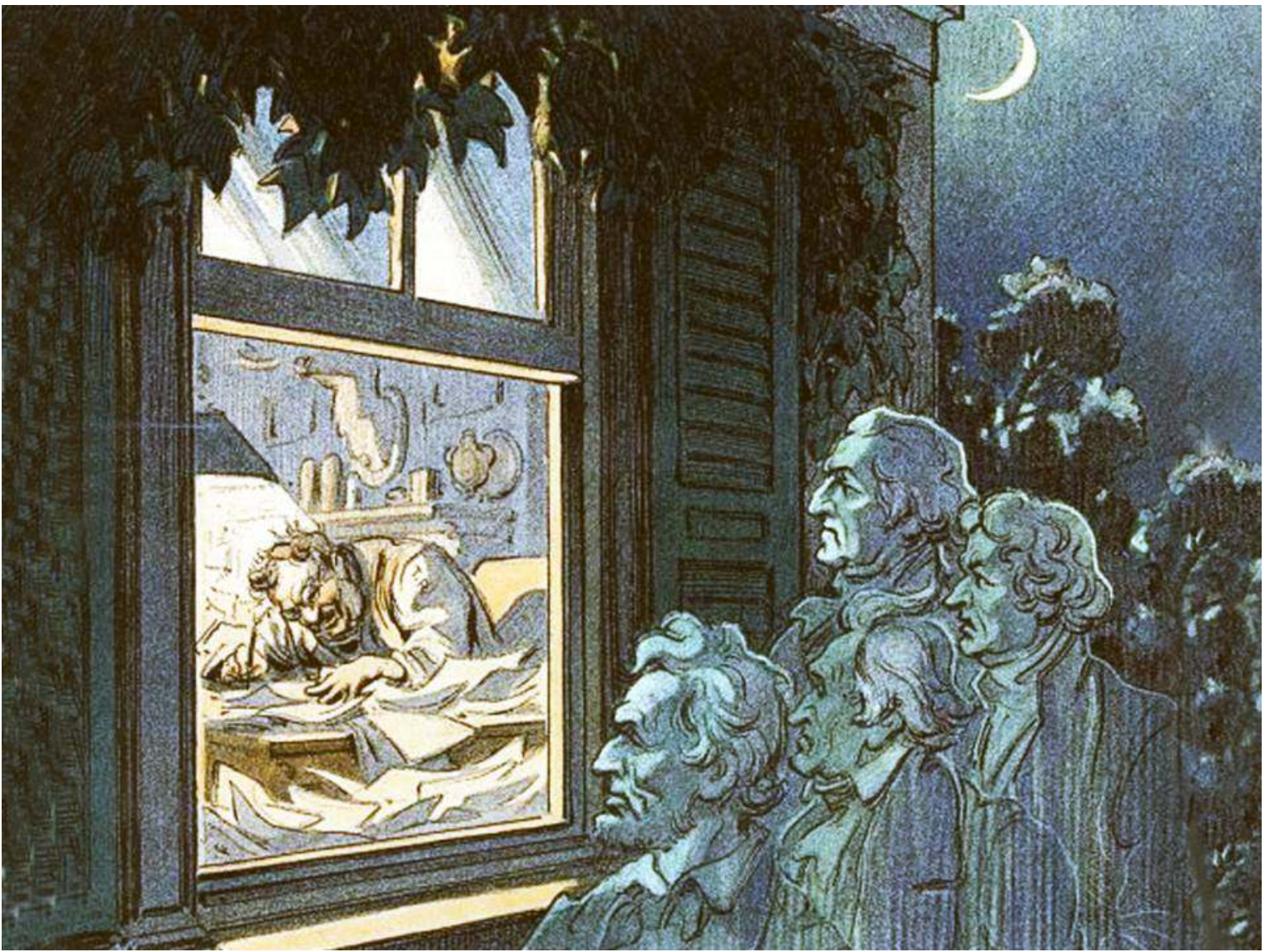
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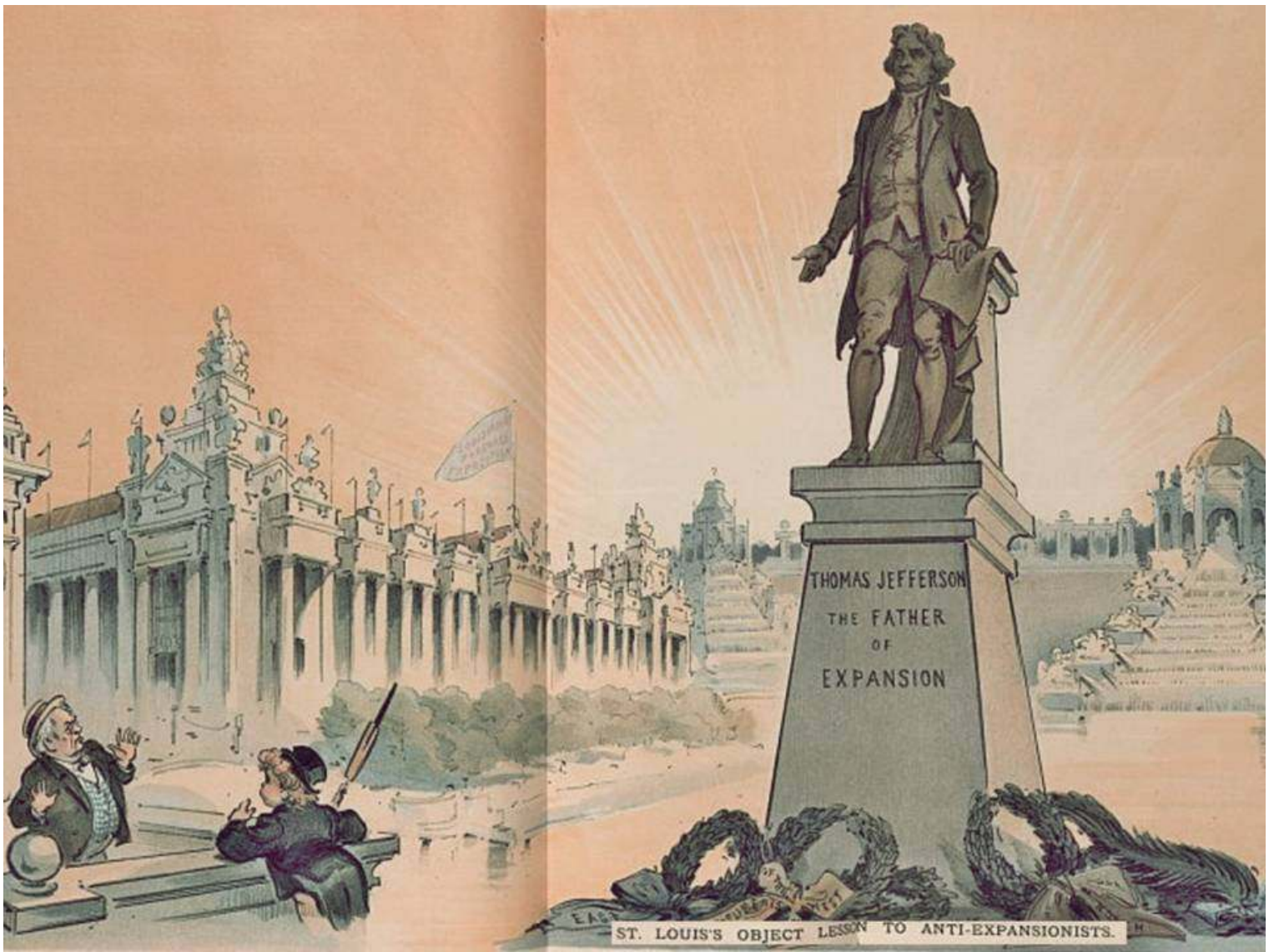
Keppler, Udo J. (1872-1956) (artist). Just luck. Cover of Puck, Volume 67, Number 1742). New York: Keppler & Schwarzmann, Puck Building (1910 July 20) (copyright by Keppler & Schwarzmann, 1910).

Caption: George, Thomas, Andrew, and Abe How did we ever run the country without him?

Illustration shows Theodore Roosevelt furiously writing at a desk covered with papers, which have also spilled to the floor; outside the window are standing the spirits of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, and Abraham Lincoln.

No known restrictions on publication.

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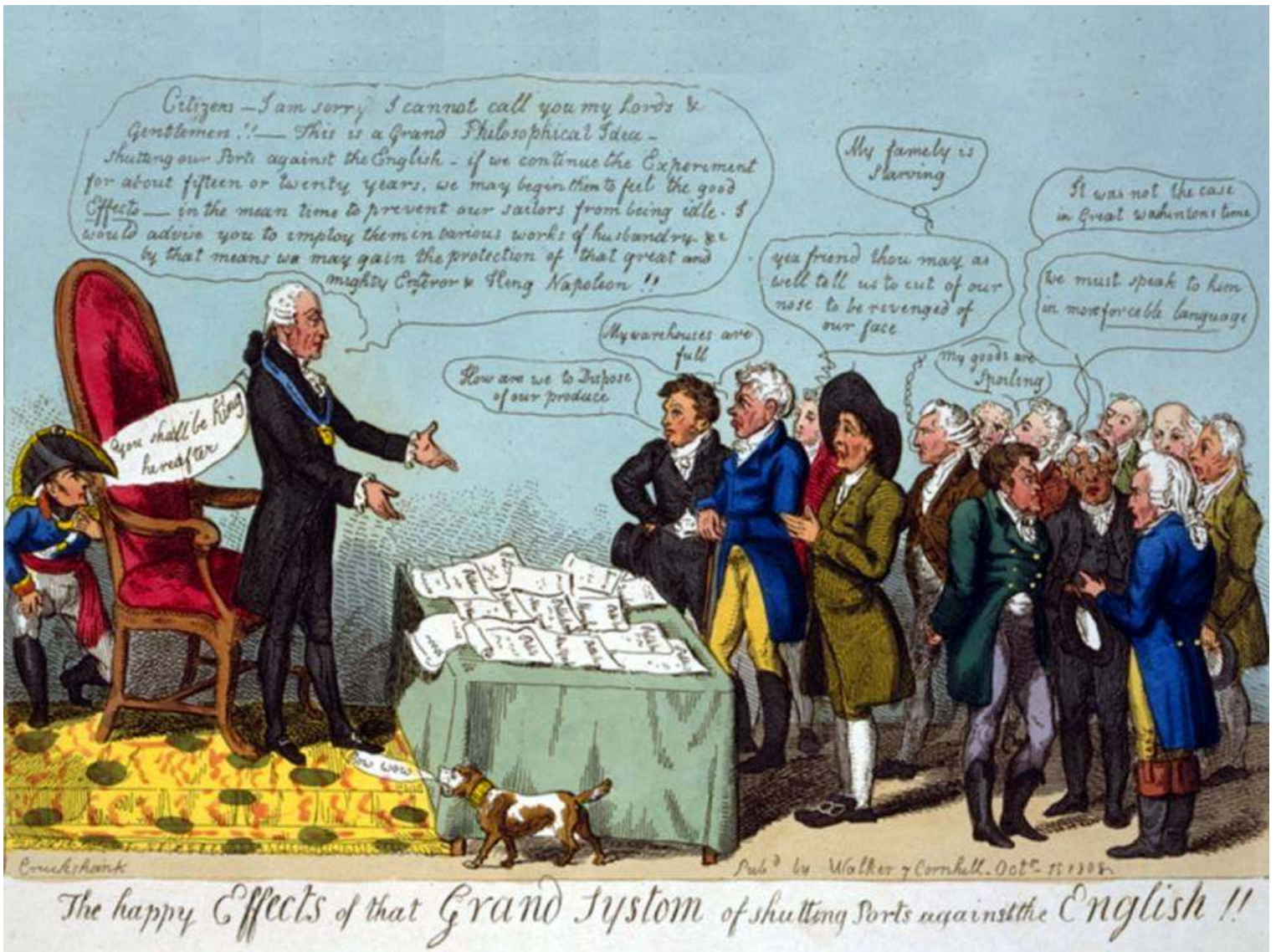


Keppler, Udo J. (1872-1956) (artist). St. Louis's object lesson to anti-expansionists. Puck, volume 53, number 1363 (1903 April 15). New York: J. Ottmann Lith. Co., Puck Bldg. (c. Keppler & Schwarzmann).

Illustration shows a statue of Thomas Jefferson labeled "Thomas Jefferson The Father of Expansion" at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in Saint Louis, Missouri, with Puck directing the attention of George F. Hoar and other anti-expansionists Edward Atkinson, Carl Schurz, and Charles F. Adams who look on in disbelief.

No known restrictions on publication.

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www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2010652256/
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Cruikshank (artist). The happy effects of that grand system [sic] of shutting ports against the English!! London (England): Walker (publisher) (1808 October 15).

President Jefferson addressing a group of disgruntled men, as he defends the policy of his Embargo which, combined with the Non-Intercourse Act, was intended to bring about a suspension of foreign commerce.

Catalogue of prints and drawings in the British Museum. Division I, political and personal satires, v. 8, no. 11039.

No known restrictions on publication.

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British Cartoon Prints Collection. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

www.loc.gov/pictures/item/99401790/

lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3g00000/3g06000/3g06200/3g06235v.jpg



Keppler, Udo J. (1872-1956) (artist). Viewed from Elysium. Puck, volume 52, number 1339 (1902 October 29). New York: J. Ottmann Lith. Co., Puck Bldg. (c. Keppler & Schwarzmann).

Caption: Thomas Jefferson How my principles have changed! They're not a bit like they were when I knew them

Illustration shows Thomas Jefferson, laughing, sitting on a bench, holding papers that state "Dem. Doctrine, 1901 'We oppose, with Jefferson, the conspiracy of National Expansion'" and "New York State platform - 1902 - 'The Dem. Party stands for Jeffersonian Principles' also National ownership of coal mines". There are other papers, touting Jeffersonian Principles, on the ground at his feet.

No known restrictions on publication.

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Bigotry is the disease of ignorant
and morbid minds. Education and
free speech are the antidote.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
MONTICELLO
STATE ROUTE 43 - CHARLESTON, SC
MONTICELLO
ALLENDALE COUNTY - VIRGINIA

"Bigotry is the disease of ignorance, of morbid minds; enthusiasm of the free and buoyant. Education and free discussion are the antidotes of both. We are destined to be a barrier against the returns of ignorance and barbarism. Old Europe will have to lean on our shoulders, and to hobble along by our side, under the monkish trammels of priests and kings, as she can. What a Colossus shall we be when the Southern continent comes up to our mark! What a stand will it secure as a ralliance for the reason & freedom of the globe! I like the dreams of the future better than the history of the past. So good night. I will dream on, always fancying that Mrs Adams and yourself are by my side marking the progress and the obliquities of ages and countries." - Thomas Jefferson to John Adams, Monticello, 1 August 1816[1]

Adams replied, "May we be 'a barrier against the returns of ignorance and barbarism!' 'What a colossus shall we be!' But will it not be of brass, iron and clay? Your taste is judicious in liking better the dreams of the future than the history of the past. Upon this principle I prophesy that you and I shall soon meet and be better friends than ever."[2]

Footnotes

- 1.↑ Cappon, Adams-Jefferson Letters, 483-85. Also printed in L&B, 15:56-59. Text available online.
- 2.↑ Adams to Jefferson, Quincy, 9 August 1816, in Cappon, Adams-Jefferson Letters, 487. Also printed in L&B, 15:65. Text available online.

<http://www.monticello.org/site/jefferson/dreams-future-quotation>

When South America comes up to
our mark, we'll stand as an alliance
for the reason and freedom of the
globe!



"Bigotry is the disease of ignorance, of morbid minds; enthusiasm of the free and buoyant. Education and free discussion are the antidotes of both. We are destined to be a barrier against the returns of ignorance and barbarism. Old Europe will have to lean on our shoulders, and to hobble along by our side, under the monkish trammels of priests and kings, as she can. What a Colossus shall we be when the Southern continent comes up to our mark! What a stand will it secure as a alliance for the reason & freedom of the globe! I like the dreams of the future better than the history of the past. So good night. I will dream on, always fancying that Mrs Adams and yourself are by my side marking the progress and the obliquities of ages and countries." - Thomas Jefferson to John Adams, Monticello, 1 August 1816[1]

Adams replied, "May we be 'a barrier against the returns of ignorance and barbarism!' 'What a colossus shall we be!' But will it not be of brass, iron and clay? Your taste is judicious in liking better the dreams of the future than the history of the past. Upon this principle I prophesy that you and I shall soon meet and be better friends than ever."[2]

Footnotes

- 1.↑ Cappon, Adams-Jefferson Letters, 483-85. Also printed in L&B, 15:56-59. Text available online.
- 2.↑ Adams to Jefferson, Quincy, 9 August 1816, in Cappon, Adams-Jefferson Letters, 487. Also printed in L&B, 15:65. Text available online.

<http://www.monticello.org/site/jefferson/dreams-future-quotation>

In the event of peace as contemplated by some powers, we shall block the dangerous growth of British Canada and add to the Empire of liberty an extensive and fertile Country thereby converting dangerous Enemies into valuable friends.



Thomas Jefferson used a version of this phrase several times:

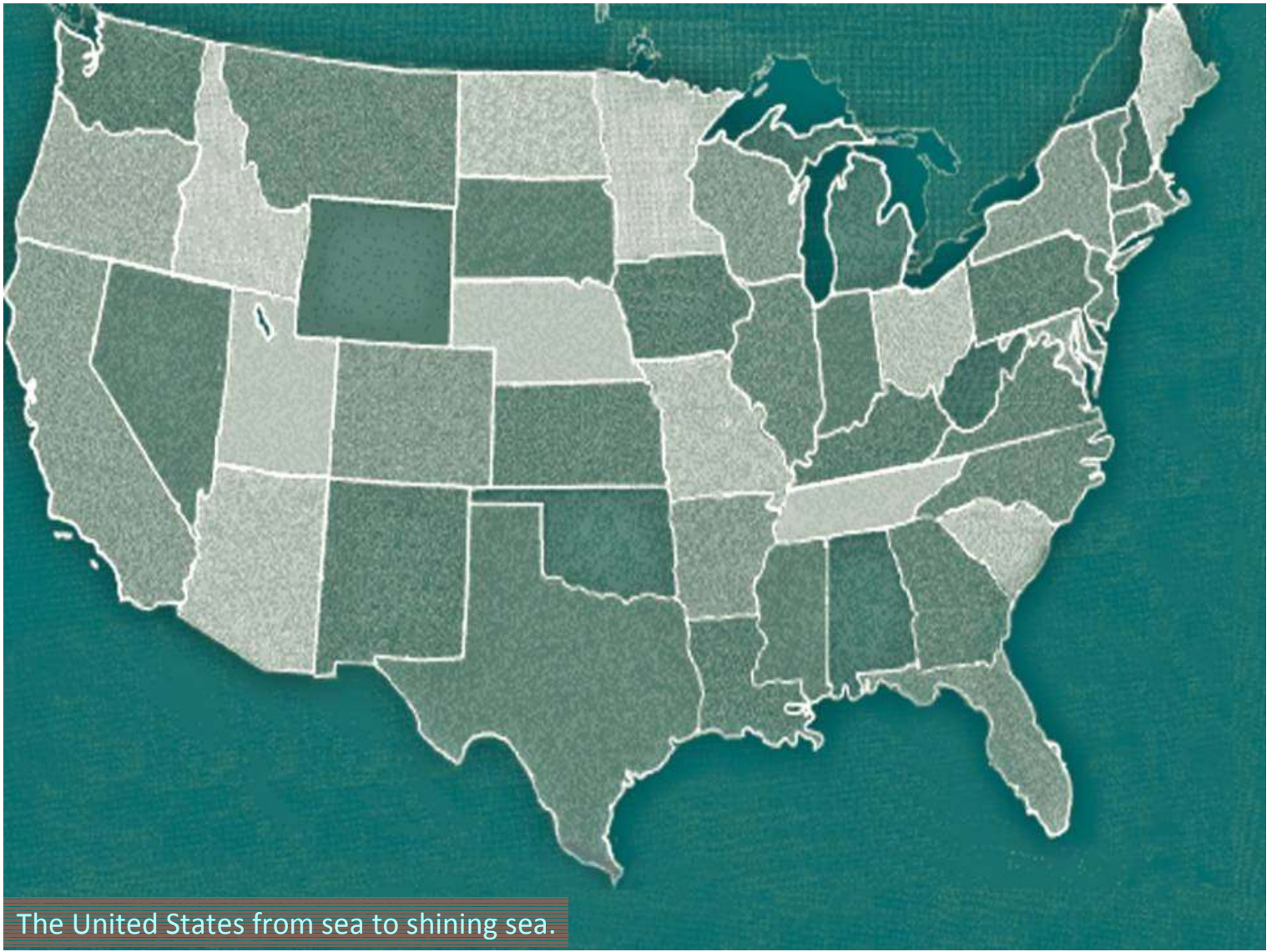
"...we shall divert through our own Country a branch of commerce which the European States have thought worthy of the most important struggles and sacrifices, and in the event of peace on terms which have been contemplated by some powers we shall form to the American union a barrier against the dangerous extension of the British Province of Canada and add to the Empire of liberty an extensive and fertile Country thereby converting dangerous Enemies into valuable friends." - Jefferson to George Rogers Clark, 25 December 1780[1]

"we should then have only to include the North in our confederacy, which would be of course in the first war, and we should have such an empire for liberty as she has never surveyed since the creation: & I am persuaded no constitution was ever before so well calculated as ours for extensive empire & self government." - Jefferson to James Madison, 27 April 1809[2]

Footnotes

- 1. ↑ PTJ 4:237-238.
- 2. ↑ PTJ:RS 1:169.

<http://www.monticello.org/site/jefferson/empire-liberty-quotation>



The United States from sea to shining sea.



Old Church. Jamestown, Virginia. Detroit (MI): Detroit Publishing Company (copyright 1902).

Caption on similar image (LC-D4-14191) lists title as: Old Church, Jamestown, Va.

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www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2008679590/

lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/ppmsca/18100/18189v.jpg



First Church. Salem, Massachusetts. Detroit (MI): Detroit Publishing Company (copyright 1902).

Captions for similar images (LC-D4-11984) lists title as: First Church, Salem, Mass.

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Statue of Captain Parker on the green. Lexington, Massachusetts. Detroit (MI): Detroit Publishing Company (copyright 1902).

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Benedict Arnold's mansion, Mt. Pleasant. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Detroit (MI): Detroit Publishing Company (circa 1900).

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www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2008678149/

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Patrick Henry's pew. St. John's Church. Richmond, Virginia. Detroit (MI): Detroit Publishing Company (copyright 1901).

Caption for similar image (LC-D4-13446) lists title as: St. John's Church, interior, from Patrick Henry's pew, Richmond, Va.

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St. John's Church. Richmond, Virginia. Detroit (MI): Detroit Publishing Company (copyright 1901).

Caption for similar image (LC-D4-13445) lists title as: St. John's Church, Richmond, Va.

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Moore House. Site of Cornwallis's surrender. Yorktown, Virginia. Detroit (MI): Detroit Publishing Company (copyright 1902).

Caption for similar image (LC-D4-16175) lists title as: Moore House (house of Cornwallis' surrender), Yorktown, Va.

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Fort Sumter. Charleston, South Carolina. Detroit (MI): Detroit Publishing Company (circa 1898-1905).

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www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2008679543/

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Custom House and harbor. Key West, Florida. Detroit (MI): Detroit Publishing Company (copyright 1900).

Caption for similar image (LC-D4-5810) lists title as: View from hotel, Key West, Fla.

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The Alcazar. St. Augustine, Florida. Detroit (MI): Detroit Publishing Company (copyright 1898).

Caption for similar image (LC-D43-1458) lists title as: The Alcazar and Cordova from the Ponce de Leon.

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Wabash Avenue north from Adams Street. Chicago, Illinois. Detroit (MI): Detroit Publishing Company (copyright 1900).

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www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2008679500/

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Chicago River elevators. Chicago, Illinois. Detroit (MI): Detroit Publishing Company (copyright 1900).

Caption for similar image (LC-D4-12626) lists title as: [Chicago River elevators, Chicago, Ill.].

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www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2008679501/

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Appleton Paper Mills. Appleton, Wisconsin. Detroit (MI): Detroit Publishing Company (copyright 1898).

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Deadwood, South Dakota. Detroit (MI): Detroit Publishing Company (copyright 1900).

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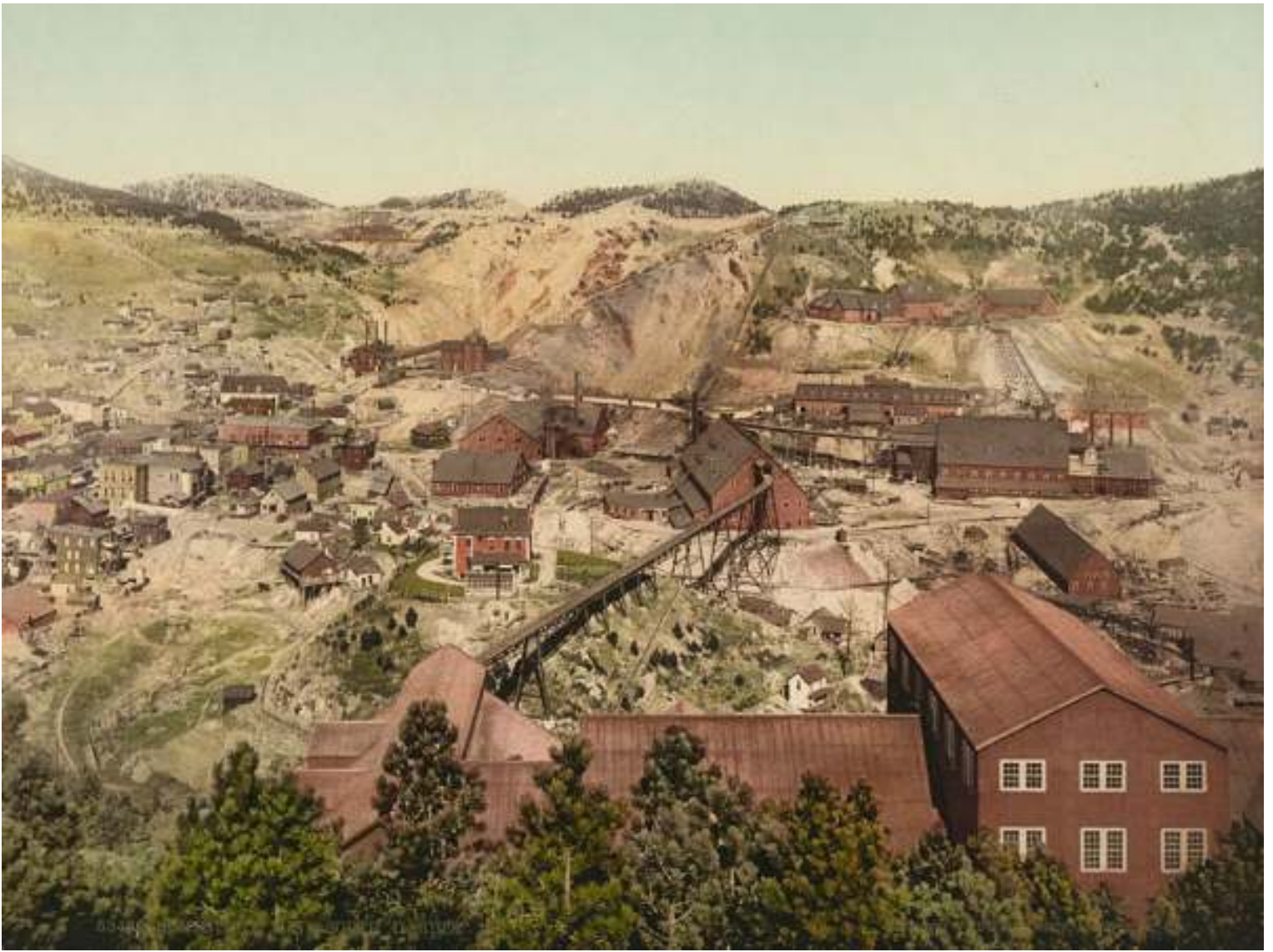
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Similar image in LOT 12700, no. 5.

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Homestake Mine, South Dakota. Detroit (MI): Detroit Publishing Company (copyright 1900).

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Fishing on Williams' Fork. Middle Park, Colorado. Detroit (MI): Detroit Publishing Company (circa 1898-1905).

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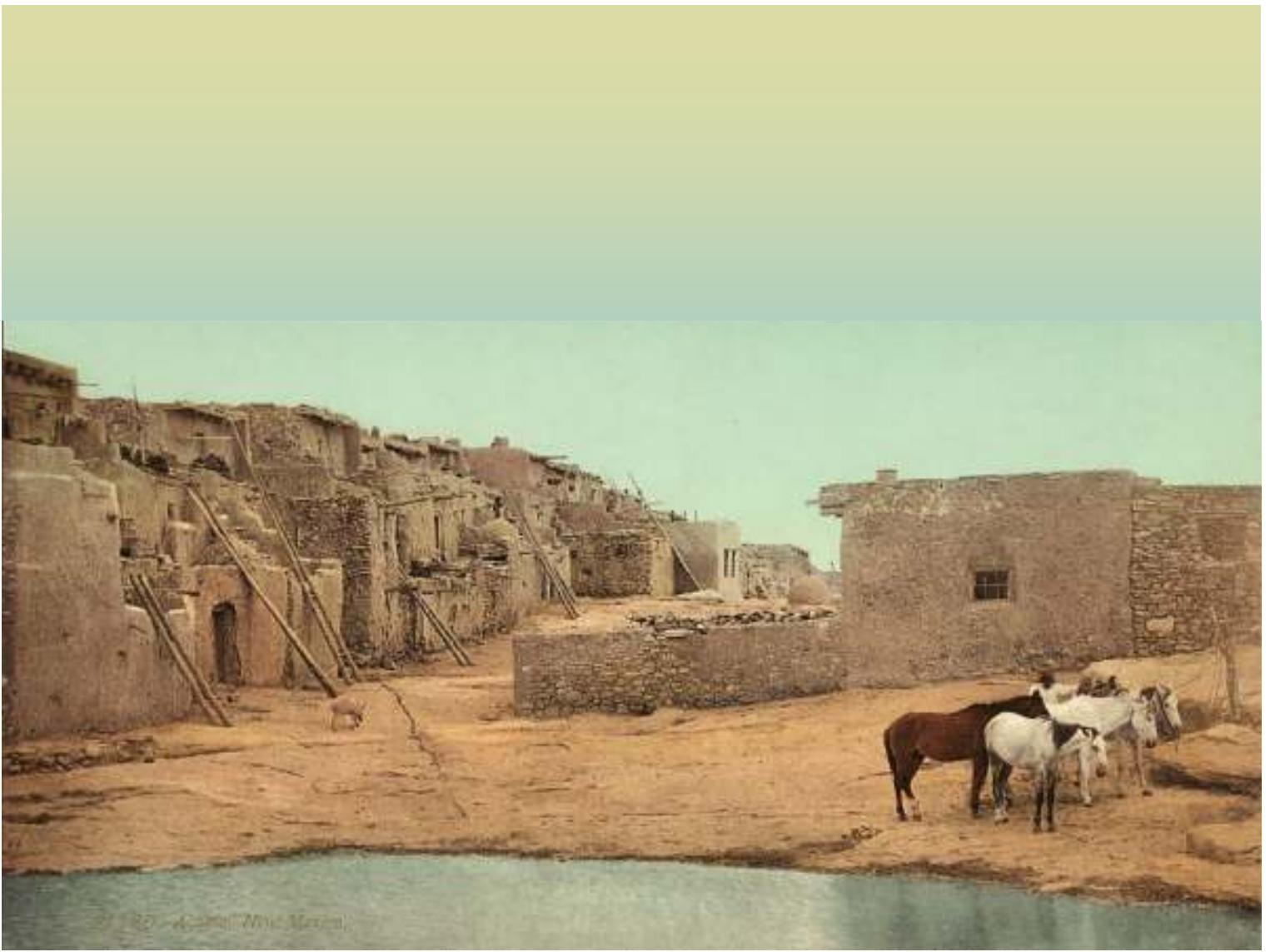
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Los Pueblos de Taos. New Mexico. Detroit (MI): Detroit Publishing Company (circa 1898-1905).

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Panorama. Los Angeles, California. Detroit (MI): Detroit Publishing Company (circa 1898-1905).

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The beach. Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, California. Detroit (MI): Detroit Publishing Company (copyright 1903).

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Alcatraz and the Golden Gate. San Francisco, California. Detroit (MI): Detroit Publishing Company (circa 1898-1905).

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lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/ppmsca/17800/17881v.jpg