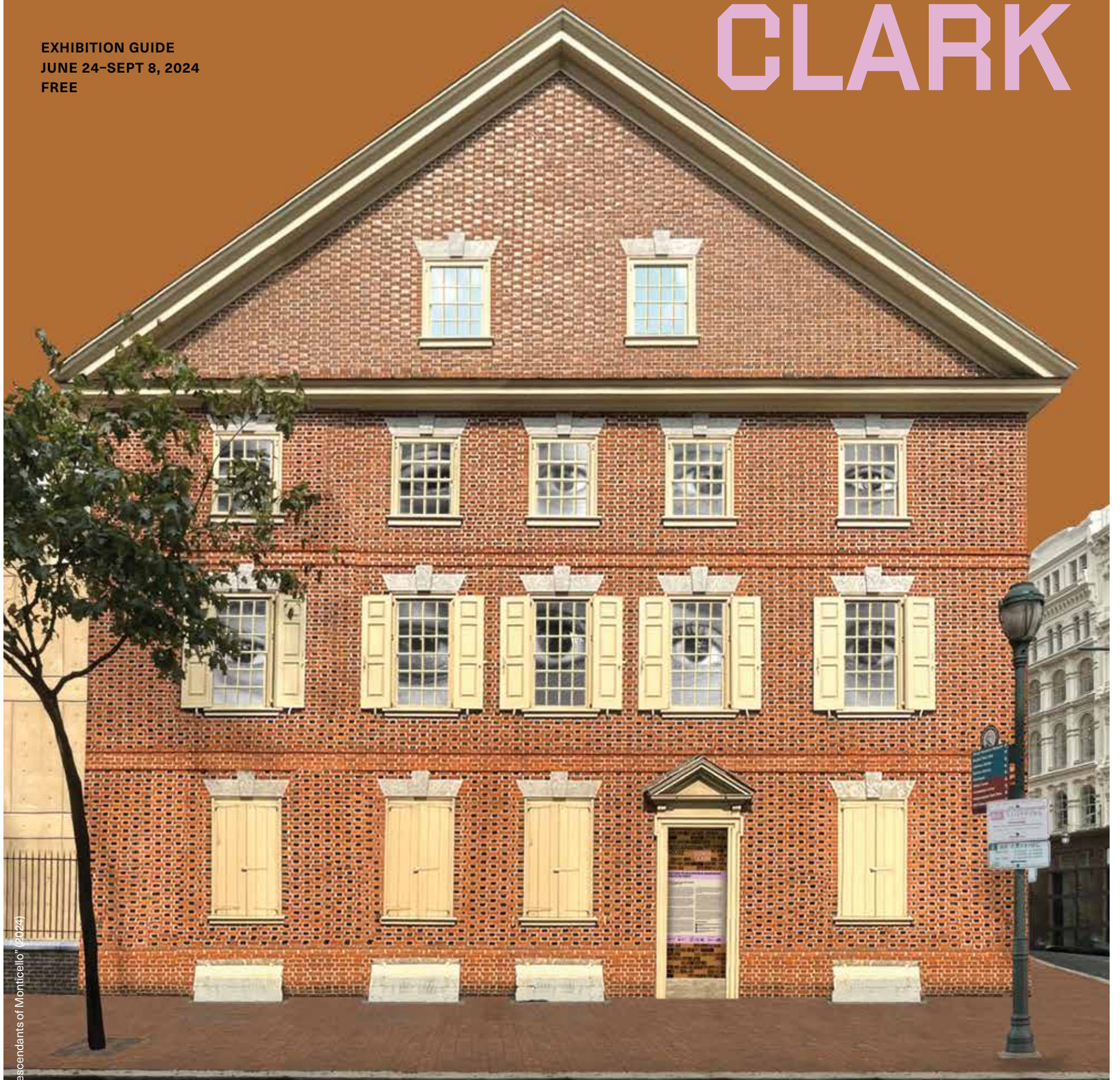


DECLARATION HOUSE

SONYA CLARK

EXHIBITION GUIDE
JUNE 24–SEPT 8, 2024
FREE



Render: Sonya Clark, "The Descendants of Monticello" (2024)

WHAT DOES THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE MEAN TO US TODAY?

JUNE 24–SEPTEMBER 8, 2024

Welcome Station Hours: Fri–Sun 12–5 pm
Declaration House
Independence National Historical Park
700 Market St, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

ABOUT DECLARATION HOUSE

Page 2 An exhibition that illuminates the entangled legacies of freedom and enslavement at the core of our nation's founding

BEHIND THE SCENES

Page 6 Meet lead artist Sonya Clark and collaborators at Monticello's *Getting Word* African American Oral History Project

MAP AND CALENDAR OF EVENTS
Page 8

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WHAT DOES THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE MEAN TO US TODAY?

ANNA ARABINDAN-KESSON, PAUL FARBER, AND YOLANDA WISHER, CO-CURATORS, DECLARATION HOUSE

The Declaration House sits on the historic location where Thomas Jefferson and Robert Hemmings spent several months in Philadelphia during the drafting of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. Jefferson, then 33 years old, was in Philadelphia representing Virginia at the Second Continental Congress, where he served as principal author of

the Declaration. Hemmings, then 14 years old, was the half-brother of Jefferson's wife Martha Wayles Skelton. Hemmings was an enslaved valet brought to Philadelphia by Jefferson from his Monticello plantation in Charlottesville, Virginia. From May to September 1776, Jefferson worked on the Declaration of Independence in a rented house at 7th and Market Streets. Delegates to the Second Continental Congress adopted the document on July 4 and signed it on August 2 at the nearby Pennsylvania State House (now Independence Hall). For the duration of their stay in Philadelphia, Hemmings attended to Jefferson, including taking care of his clothing, food, and personal matters. He likely slept in a room or attic on the upper level of the house.

The Declaration of Independence, drafted at this site, began the path toward freedom from British rule in 13 American colonies and went on to have a profound and lasting influence on world history. The text of the Declaration—including the words “we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal”—is so well-known that it can be easy to forget how transformative it was as a statement of freedom. Since then, this document has inspired approximately 120 other “declarations of independence” by nations and peoples around the world. And yet, these words were authored by a man who held others in bondage.

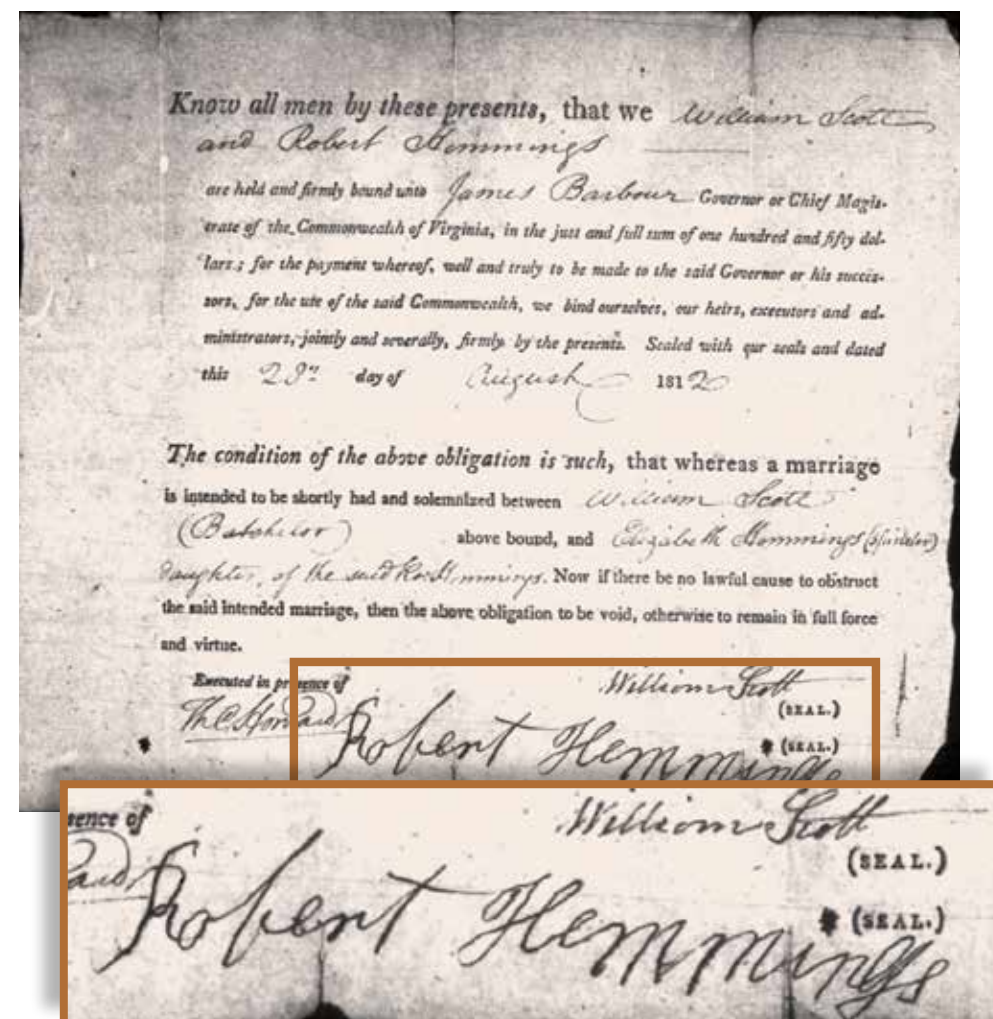
The residence in which Jefferson and Hemmings stayed was owned by Jacob and Maria Graff, who operated brickyards in the city. Ownership of the house changed hands until 1883, when the structure was torn down. Other buildings that stood on this site included a bank designed by noted Philadelphia architect Frank Furness and a hot dog stand named Tom Thumb. In 1975, in preparation for America's bicentennial, the National Park Service's Independence National Historical Park built a replica of the Graff House with an additional wing for exhibits and incorporated several fragments of the original house into its facade. While originally open to the public, in recent years the house has been closed in advance of renovations and efforts to increase accessibility.

In 2022, Monument Lab began partnering with artist Sonya Clark, Independence National Historical Park, and later, the Thomas Jefferson Foundation, the nonprofit that owns and operates Monticello, as well as other civic partners to produce a temporary, exterior-facing installation at Declaration House.

Clark is a celebrated visual artist who summons historical reflection through participation and collaboration. Responding to the fact that there are no known historical images of Robert Hemmings, Clark worked with the Thomas Jefferson Foundation's Monticello and its *Getting Word* African American Oral History Project to document the eyes of Robert Hemmings' collateral descendants and others who are related to the over 400 people enslaved at Monticello, including those biologically related to Jefferson. In her resulting artwork, “The Descendants of Monticello,” Clark juxtaposes contemporary video portraits of the eyes of living descendants with eyes drawn from photographs of descendants in Monticello's archives to form a multichannel video installation facing the intersection of 7th and Market Streets. With this artwork, the historic house comes to life through a monumental montage of blinking eyes that engage passersby.

Visitors to this temporary exterior installation are also invited to respond to the project's central prompt—*What does the Declaration of Independence mean to you today?*—with hand-drawn responses at the Welcome Station open Fridays–Sundays for the duration of the exhibition. The responses will be collected by Monument Lab and shared with Independence National Historical Park to inform future programming and reflection ahead of the United States' Semiquincentennial in 2026.

PROJECT GOALS	
Create a public art and history exhibition that animates the drafting of the Declaration of Independence	
Unravel the layers of time and experience on Philadelphia's 7th Street to better understand its connection to local, national, and transnational histories	Illuminate and uplift the narratives of Robert Hemmings along with other enslaved people of Monticello and their descendants
Explore how the origins and outcomes of the nation's founding story can be made more visible	Invite feedback and engagement from visitors to help shape future exhibitions and programs at Independence National Historical Park



Robert Hemmings' signature on the 1812 marriage record of his daughter, Elizabeth Hemmings, to William Scott. Courtesy of Richmond City, Hustings Court Marriage Bonds, Microfilm Reel 123, Marriage between William Scott and Elizabeth Hemmings, August 28, 1812, film numbers 0094-0096.

FROM INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK:

WHAT IS THE HISTORY OF DECLARATION HOUSE?

The home of Jacob Graff, away from the noise and bustle of the city, provided Thomas Jefferson and his enslaved valet Robert Hemmings with a living and working space while Jefferson attended the sessions of the Second Continental Congress in 1776. In that home, Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence. Since that time, the site has been through numerous changes.

Jefferson and Hemmings lived in rented rooms in Jacob Graff's home from May 23 until September 3, 1776. In an 1825 letter to Dr. James Mease, Jefferson recollected: "I lodged in the house of a Mr. Graaf, a new brick house 3 stories high of which I rented the 2d floor consisting of a parlour and bed room already furnished...in that parlour I wrote habitually and in it wrote this paper [Declaration of Independence] particularly." In addition to attending the sessions of Congress and drafting the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson engaged in committee work, wrote letters to family and friends, and shopped for a wide array of goods not as readily available in his rural Virginia.

The home was newly built when Jefferson and Hemmings took up residence. Jacob Graff purchased the property at the corner of 7th and Market Streets from Edmund and Abigail Physick on June 1, 1775, and built

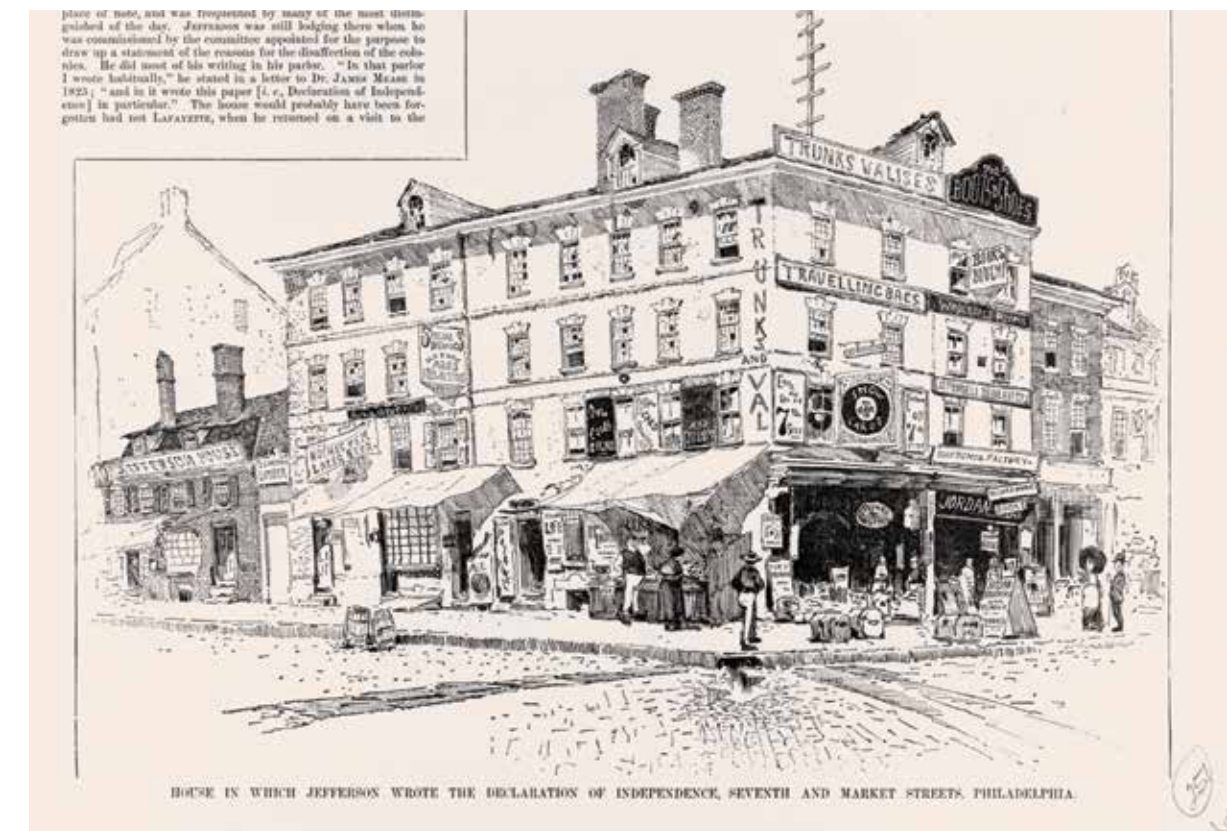
a three-and-a-half story house on the lot. Jacob and Maria Graff, and their infant son Frederick, moved into their new home in April 1776. One month after the Graffs moved in, they rented their second floor to Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson lived and worked in a parlor and bedchamber. Hemmings most likely slept in the garret, a habitable attic or storage space at the top of the house.

Landlords Jacob and Maria Graff were members of Philadelphia's thriving German community which flourished north of High (Market) Street. Jacob Graff was a third generation American, the grandson of a tailor and his wife who emigrated to America in 1741. Jacob Graff learned his father's contracting trade, and then joined him in business. The Graffs rented brickyards and may have manufactured and laid brick. Their operations were extensive and included building properties for rent and for sale.

The Graffs owned the property for about two years. On July 28, 1777, Graff sold the house to his neighbor, Jacob Hiltzheimer. Hiltzheimer recorded the event in his diary: July 28 [1777].--This afternoon I paid Jacob Graff, Jr., for the house and lot at the southwest corner of Seventh and Market Streets... Hiltzheimer died of yellow fever in September 1798; in 1801 his estate was divided among his heirs. Daughter Mary and her husband inherited the Graff house, selling it in December 1801 to Simon and Hyman Gratz.

The Gratz family made many modifications to the original home. Between 1802 and 1808, Simon Gratz added a fourth floor, turned the entry door on 7th Street into a window, and added a new door at the south end of 7th Street. He also changed the interior, removing original staircases and central hallways. In 1881, the Gratz family sold the building, and in 1883, the building was torn down.

Other owners later held title to the property, including the Penn National Bank. Noted architect Frank Furness designed the granite bank building that once stood on the site of the Graff house. A popular lunch spot called Tom Thumb stood on this busy intersection in the 1940s. In 1975, the National Park Service reconstructed the home to its 1776 appearance for the Bicentennial.



(Left) An engraving of Declaration House at 7th and Market in *Harper's Weekly* in 1883. Courtesy of the Library of Congress.



Tom Thumb restaurant on the site of Declaration House in 1947. Courtesy of the National Park Service.

WORK IN PROGRESS

The writing of the Declaration of Independence was a process of drafting and revising. On June 11, 1776, the Second Continental Congress nominated a "Committee of Five" to draft the nation's founding document. The committee included John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Robert Livingston, and Roger Sherman; Jefferson was chosen to be the primary author of what would become the Declaration of Independence.

Go behind the scenes of the document known as Jefferson's "original Rough draught," which was shared with the Second Continental Congress on June 28, 1776, to demonstrate what was included and what was revised before the final document was adopted on July 4, 1776. Because the process document reveals significant shifts in language during the drafting, it provides a vital window into the final version. Compare the juxtaposition of the

landmark Declaration of Independence text with the legible traces of its final draft to better understand how it changed in the crucial moments of the nation's founding. For example, in the rough draft, you can read the deleted passage referring to slavery as "a cruel war against human nature itself," which the Second Continental Congress removed from the final version in the days leading up to July 4. We invite you to explore the changes made in the Declaration's formation and reflect on their relevance to our democracy today.

KEY: ~~Crossed through red words or phrases~~ were omitted in the final version.
Blue words or phrases were added to the original draft and appear in the final version.

Based on the "Transcript of the Rough Draft of the Declaration of Independence" at Monticello.org.

A Declaration by the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in General Congress assembled.

WHEN in the Course of human Events it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth the separate & equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the Separation.

WE hold these Truths to be self-evident: that all Men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with **inherent and certain** inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, & the pursuit of happiness: that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, & to institute new government, laying it's foundation on such principles, & organizing it's powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety & happiness. Prudence indeed will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light & transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses & usurpations **begun at a distinguished period and** pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, & to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; & such is now the necessity which constrains them to **expunge alter** their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of **unremitting repeated** injuries & usurpations, **among which appears no solitary fact to contradict the uniform tenor of the rest but all have all having** in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world **for the truth of which we pledge a faith yet unsullied by falsehood.**

HE has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome & necessary for the public good.

HE has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate & pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; & when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

HE has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them, & formidable to tyrants only.

HE has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

HE has dissolved representative houses repeatedly **& continually** for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

HE has refused for a long time after such dissolutions to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the state remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without & convulsions within.

HE has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, & raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

HE has **suffered obstructed** the administration of justice **totally to cease in some of these states** by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

HE has made **our** judges dependant on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, & the amount & payment of their salaries.

HE has erected a multitude of new offices **by a self-assumed power** and sent hither swarms of new officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

HE has kept among us in times of peace standing armies **and ships of war** without the consent of our legislatures.

HE has affected to render the military independent of, & superior to the civil power.

HE has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions & unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

FOR quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

FOR protecting them by a mock-trial from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states

FOR cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

FOR imposing taxes on us without our consent:

FOR depriving us **in many cases** of the benefits of trial by jury

FOR transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

FOR abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging it's boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these **states colonies**:

FOR taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

FOR suspending our own legislatures, & declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here **withdrawing his governors, and declaring us out of his allegiance & protection.** **by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.**

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, & destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation & tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy **scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, & totally** unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens taken captive on the high seas to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends & brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has **excited domestic insurrection among us, & has** endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, & conditions of existence.

~~He has incited treasonable insurrections of our fellow-citizens, with the allurements of forfeiture & confiscation of our property.~~

~~He has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating it's most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating & carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of INFIDEL Powers, is the warfare of the CHRISTIAN king of Great Britain. Determined to keep open a market where MEN should be bought & sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce. And that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished die, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms among us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them, by murdering the people on whom he also obtruded them: thus paying off former crimes committed against the LIBERTIES of one people, with crimes which he urges them to commit against the LIVES of another.~~

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injuries.

A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a **free** people **who mean to be free.** ~~Future ages will scarcely believe that the hardiness of one man adventured, within the short compass of twelve years only, to lay a foundation so broad & so undisguised for tyranny over a people fostered & fixed in principles of freedom.~~

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend a **an unwarrantable** jurisdiction over **these our states us.** We

have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration & settlement here, ~~no one of which could warrant so strange a pretension: that these were effected at the expense of our own blood & treasure, unassisted by the wealth or the strength of Great Britain: that in constituting indeed our several forms of government, we had adopted one common king, thereby laying a foundation for perpetual league & amity with them: but that submission to their parliament was no part of our constitution, nor ever in idea, if history may be credited: and, we have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity and we have conjured them by as well as to the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations which were likely to would inevitably interrupt our connection and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice & of consanguinity; and when occasions have been given them, by the regular course of their laws, of removing from their councils the disturbers of our harmony, they have, by their free election, re-established them in power. At this very time too they are permitting their chief magistrate to send over not only soldiers of our common blood, but Scotch & foreign mercenaries to invade & destroy us. These facts have given the last stab to agonizing affection, and manly spirit bids us to renounce forever these unfeeling brethren. We must endeavor to forget our former love for them, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends. We might have been a free and a great people together; but a communication of grandeur & of freedom it seems is below their dignity. Be it so, since they will have it. The road to happiness & to glory is open to us too. We will tread it apart from them, and We must therefore acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our eternal separation! and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.~~

We therefore the representatives of the united States of America in General Congress, assembled, **appealing to the Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions** do in the name & by authority of the good people of these **states colonies** ~~reject and renounce all allegiance & subjections to the kings of Great Britain & all others who may hereafter claim by, through or under them: we utterly dissolve all political connection which may heretofore have subsisted between us & the people or parliament of Great Britain: and finally we do assert and declare these colonies to be free and independent states, solemnly Publish and Declare that these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are dissolved from allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great-Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract allies, establish commerce, & do all other acts & things which independent states may of right do.~~

And for the support of this declaration, **with a firm reliance on the protection of divine providence** we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, & our sacred honor.

REFLECTIONS

"It is the art of democratic writing—process as much as product—that we must learn to appreciate...To read examples of democratic writing, one has to learn how to discern the traces left by majority vote." —Daniella Allen

"I have said that the Declaration of Independence is the ring-bolt to the chain of your nation's destiny; so, indeed, I regard it. The principles contained in that instrument are saving principles. Stand by those principles, be true to them on all occasions, in all places, against all foes, and at whatever cost." —Frederick Douglass

"The delegates ended up cutting this anti-slavery passage in its entirety before finalizing the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. But they could not erase its powerful framing. . ." —Nikole Hannah-Jones

"On the basis of some information and a little bit of guesswork you journey to a site to see what remains were left behind and to reconstruct the world that these remains imply." —Tari Morrison



AJ Mitchell Photography/Monument Lab. Courtesy of participants in Monticello's *Getting Word* African American Oral History Project and their family members.

ABOUT SONYA CLARK

Sonya Clark is Professor of Art at Amherst College in Amherst, Massachusetts. Previously, she was a Distinguished Research Fellow in the School of the Arts and Commonwealth Professor at Virginia Commonwealth University where she served as chair of the Craft/Material Studies Department from 2006 until 2017. In 2016, she was awarded a university-wide VCU Distinguished Scholars Award. She earned an MFA from Cranbrook Academy of Art and was honored with their Distinguished Alumni Award in 2011. She has a BFA from the School of the Art Institute of Chicago. Her first college degree is a BA from Amherst College where she received an honorary doctorate in 2015. Her work has been exhibited in over 350 museums and galleries in the Americas, Africa, Asia, Europe, and Australia. She is the recipient of a United States Artists Fellowship, a Pollock Krasner award, an 1858 Prize, an Art Prize Grand Jurors Award, and an Anonymous Was a Woman Award.

ABOUT GETTING WORD

The Thomas Jefferson Foundation's Monticello and its *Getting Word* African American Oral History Project preserve the histories of Thomas Jefferson and of Monticello's enslaved families and their descendants. Started in 1993, *Getting Word* is an initiative of the Robert H. Smith International Center for Jefferson Studies. Through over 100 interviews with participants and countless hours of research, remarkable stories have emerged to form an archive of freedom.

PARTICIPATE

During the exhibition, Monument Lab will be operating a Welcome Station outside of Declaration House, staffed by Philly-based artists, educators, and students. As Monument Lab has done in many of our previous projects, we ask participants and passersby to respond to an exhibition's central question on handwritten art forms.

We want to learn from the multitude of possible responses and share insights with the project's lead partners for future iterations of this program. To fill out a paper form and share your story from your perspective, visit the Welcome Station on Friday-Sunday, 12-5pm during the exhibition. This is an in-person activity, but feel free to do this exercise where you are and share your stories with classmates, colleagues, neighbors, or friends.

"All eyes are opened, or opening, to the rights of man."

-Thomas Jefferson writing on the legacy of the Declaration of Independence (1826)



WHAT DOES THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE MEAN TO YOU TODAY?

NAME YOUR RESPONSE

DESCRIBE AND / OR SKETCH IN THIS SPACE

YOUR AGE

YOUR ZIP CODE

YOUR NAME, @, AND/OR HASHTAG

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FUNDERS
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LEAD PARTNERS
Independence National Historical Park
Thomas Jefferson Foundation's Monticello and its *Getting Word* African American Oral History Project

PROGRAMMATIC PARTNERS
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Auriana Woods
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The views expressed in this newspaper are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of our funders and partners.

DECLARATION HOUSE

EXHIBITION MAP

THIS MAP HIGHLIGHTS DECLARATION HOUSE AND SEVERAL OTHER KEY SITES IN INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK. IT ALSO SHARES NOTABLE PLACES ALONG 7TH STREET BETWEEN CURRENT DAY WASHINGTON AND FRANKLIN SQUARES TO EXPLORE ITS LAYERED PAST AND PRESENT.

KEY

-  DECLARATION HOUSE
-  LIBERTY BELL
-  INDEPENDENCE HALL
-  PRESIDENT'S HOUSE
-  INDEPENDENCE VISITOR CENTER

- 1 AFRICAN AMERICAN MUSEUM IN PHILADELPHIA
- 2 CONSTITUTION HIGH SCHOOL
- 3 FEDERAL BUILDING
- 4 FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER
- 5 FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF PHILADELPHIA
- 6 FREE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA: INDEPENDENCE BRANCH
- 7 JEWELERS' ROW
- 8 PHILADELPHIA HISTORY MUSEUM (CLOSED)
- 9 PHILADELPHIA POLICE HEADQUARTERS (CLOSED)
- 10 PHILLYCAM
- 11 U.S. COURTHOUSE
- 12 WHYY (NPR AND PBS)

M MARKET-FRANKFORD LINE STATION



CALENDAR OF EVENTS

DECLARATION HOUSE BLOCK PARTY

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 5-8PM

LOCATION: Independence National Historical Park
7th Street Between Market and Chestnut Streets

Join us for the unveiling of Sonya Clark's "The Descendants of Monticello," featuring special performances. The celebration showcases several historic and cultural organizations on 7th Street, including the African American Museum in Philadelphia and PhillyCAM. The Declaration House Block Party is a part of Wawa Welcome America.



MONUMENT LAB SUMMIT

JULY 18-19

LOCATION: Independence Visitor Center and Online
Register for livestream and view full presenter list at MonumentLab.com/Events

Presenters to include:

- **Elizabeth Alexander** President, Mellon Foundation
- **Sonya Clark** Lead Artist, *Declaration House*
- **Andrew M. Davenport** Director of *Getting Word* African American Oral History Project at Monticello
- **Gayle Jessup White** Public Relations and Community Engagement Officer at Monticello and author of *Reclamation: Sally Hemings, Thomas Jefferson, and a Descendant's Search for Her Family's Lasting Legacy*

PUBLIC PROGRAMS: DECLARATION HOUSE CREATIVE RESIDENT PROGRAMS

JULY 18-19

INSTALLATION

Jeannine A. Cook
Curator of Harriett's
Bookshop *Phillis' Librarie*

AUGUST 18

SPECIAL EVENT

Ty "Dancing Wolf" Ellis
Lenapehoking Achimwisàk
Wèlapènsit (Good Story Tellers
of the Land of the Lenape)

FOR A FULL CALENDAR OF PUBLIC PROGRAMS AND MORE INFORMATION, VISIT MONUMENTLAB.COM/EVENTS.

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