

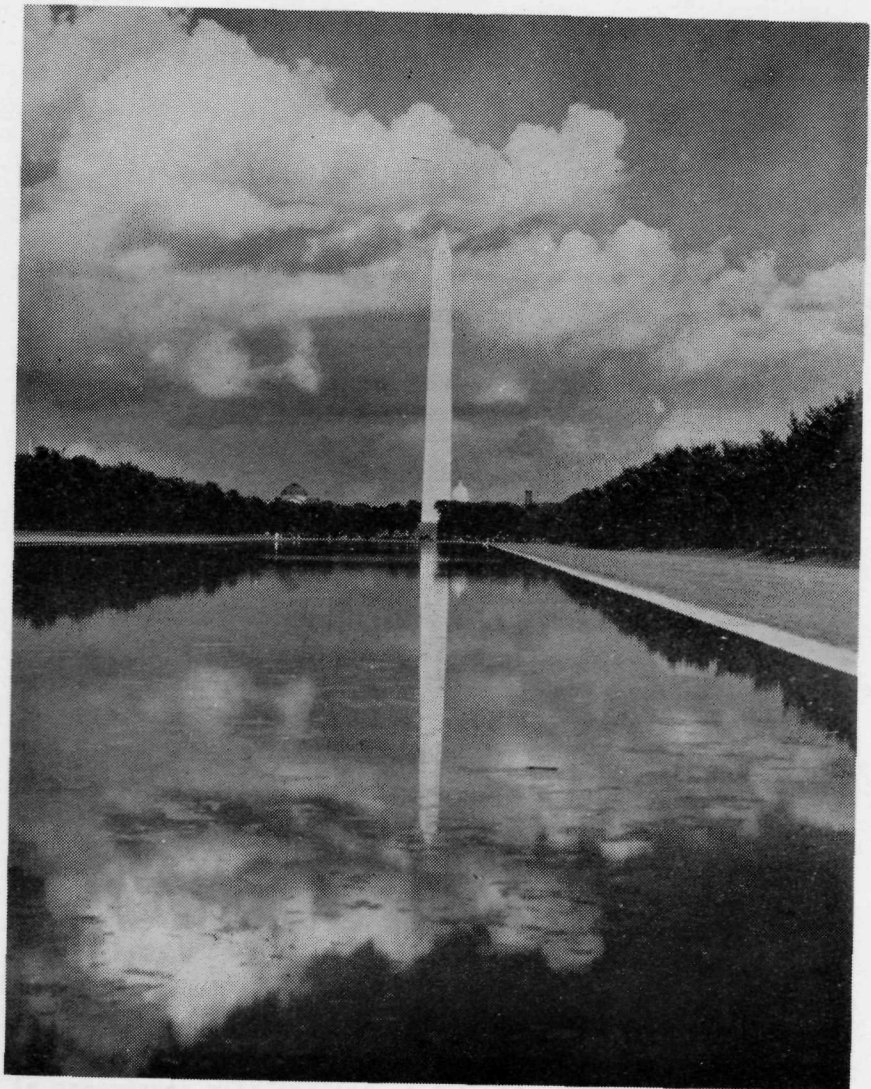
NATIONAL
CAPITAL
PARKS



WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON
D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Harold L. Ickes, Secretary
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
400 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.



The Washington Monument

UNITED STATES
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Arno B. Cammerer, Director

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

The National Capital Parks provide the setting for most of the public buildings in Washington and are an essential ornament to the National Capital. In 1792 when Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant was preparing plans for the Federal City under the direction of George Washington, he included ample reservations for park areas.

The parks of the National Capital now embrace 676 reservations, totaling approximately 6,500 acres of land, located in the District of Columbia and its environs. The park system was established under authorization of Act of July 16, 1790, and has been under continuous Federal control ever since, a period of 150 years. For 18 years, from 1849 to 1867, the parks of the National Capital were under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. After a lapse of 66 years, during which period they were administered by officers of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, the parks went back to the Interior Department on August 10, 1933, to become a permanent unit of the national park system. This change took place by authority of an Executive Order issued June 10, 1933.

EARLY HISTORY

The original city, as designed by L'Enfant, was planned in accordance with the Act of July 16, 1790. Under this authorization, President Washington acquired for the United States, in addition to the street areas which were donated by the original owners, 17 reservations by purchase. Among these

were the Mall, the Capitol grounds, and the White House grounds or President's Park, all of which were included in L'Enfant's plan for the Federal City. Other parks were created on the remaining reservations from time to time, the chief ones being LaFayette Park, part of West Potomac Park, the Monument grounds, Judiciary Park, the Patent Office grounds, and Garfield Park.

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

As the Capital City grew in size and importance, additional areas were acquired for park development. The principal acquisitions were East and West Potomac Parks, Rock Creek Park, the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, Theodore Roosevelt Island, the Mt. Vernon Memorial Highway and Anacostia Park. The National Capital Park and Planning Commission has prepared plans for a comprehensive park system for Washington suitable in scope to meet the future growth of the Federal City. Several areas have been acquired in accordance with these plans, but they are largely undeveloped. The fulfillment of these plans will give the National Capital a park system unsurpassed by that of any other capital in the world.

PARKS IN THE CENTRAL AREA

The Mall

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

reclaimed from the river's tidal flats to become West Potomac Park and the site of the Lincoln Memorial.

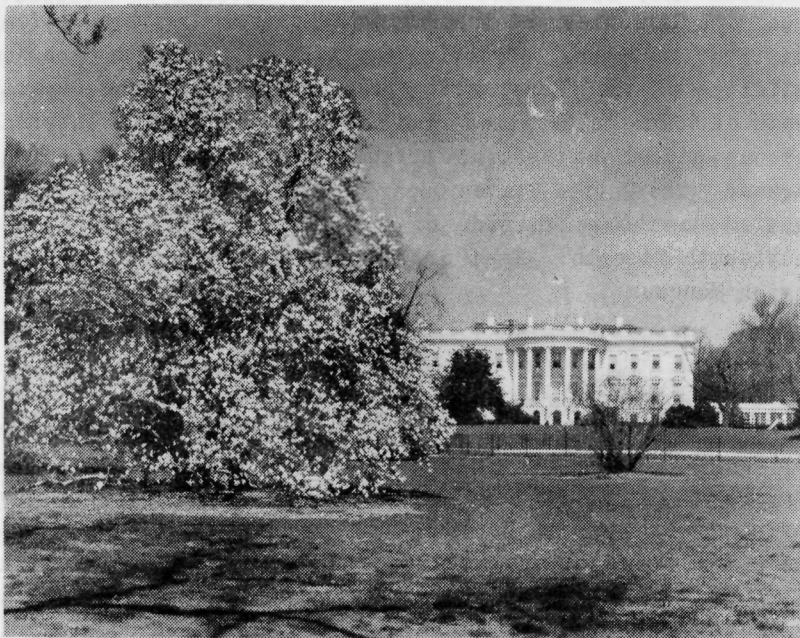
Today the Mall is one of the world's famous parkways and its development, in accordance with the plans of L'Enfant and of the McMillan Commission of 1901, has only just been begun. In an impressive plaza in the Mall, at the foot of the Capitol, Union Square is now being developed. Continuing to the west, between Seventh and Twelfth Streets, are the United States Army Medical Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, the Freer Art Galleries and the National Museum buildings. Along Constitution Avenue, bordering the Mall on the north, the new buildings of the "Government Triangle", housing the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and Labor, the Bureau of Internal Revenue and other Federal establishments, face the formal Parkway. The United States Department of Agriculture group is located on the south side of the Mall between Twelfth and Fourteenth Streets. East of Fourteenth Street is the Washington Monument.

The Washington Monument

The Washington Monument is to a high degree the symbol of the Capital City which George Washington founded and planned. The design originally selected included a Greek circular colonnade around the base of the obelisk, surmounted by a chariot with a colossal figure of Washington. Fortunately these extra adornments were omitted, and the proportions and form of the obelisk itself were changed to accord more nearly with the practice of the ancients.

Begun in 1848 by a committee which had been formed in 1833 under the chairmanship of Chief Justice John Marshall to collect voluntary subscriptions for the work, the monument was located on a natural mound close to the location planned by L'Enfant, at the intersection of the Mall axis with the park area running south from the White House. The work was stopped in 1854, because of lack of funds, when the shaft had reached a height of 152 feet.

In 1876 the Government undertook to complete the monument. The foundations, found to be entirely inadequate, were widened to 126 feet square and deepened to 37 feet below the surface before adding any weight. The shaft was carried to a total height of 555 feet 5-1/8 inches and completed in 1884 by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Lincoln Casey, officer in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds.



The White House in the inner portion
of the President's Park

The President's Park is divided into the inner and outer portions, the inner portion including the 18 acres within the iron fence enclosing the Executive Mansion and grounds proper. The outer portion, also known as "Grounds South of the Exe-

utive Mansion" and the "White Lot", contains 52 acres and includes the Ellipse. It is bordered by Treasury Place, South Executive Avenue, State Place, 15th Street, 17th Street and Constitution Avenue.

This is one of the two parks included in the original L'Enfant Plan for the Federal City and is closely associated with the history of the National Capital and with the lives of the Presidents.

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

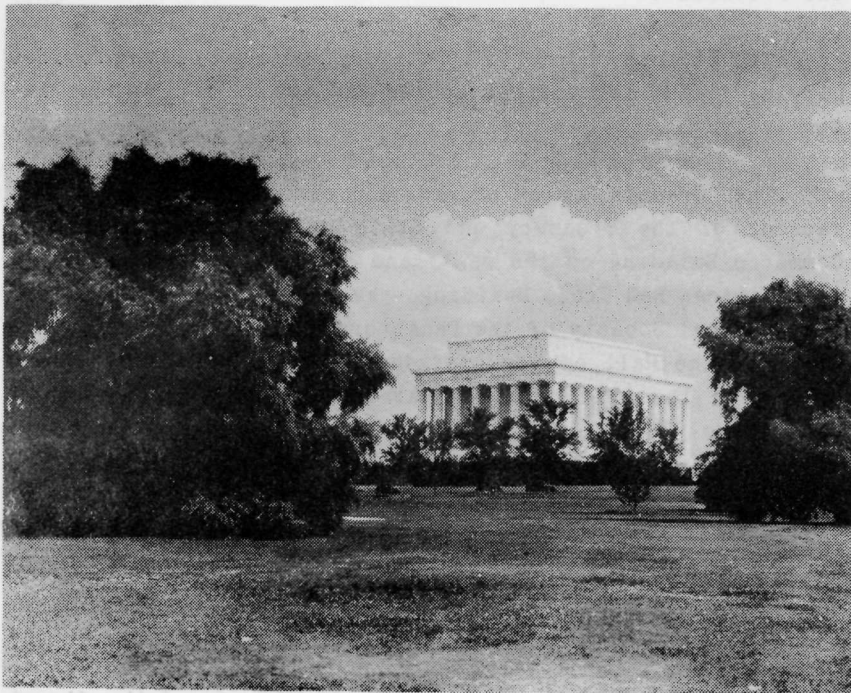
The "Grounds South" provide a park setting for the south facades of the Treasury and State-War-Navy Buildings, the Commerce Building on the east; and the Corcoran Art Gallery, the American Red Cross Building, the National Headquarters of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Hall of the Americas, home of the Pan-American Union, on the west. It contains an equestrian statue of General Wm. T. Sherman, the Butt-Millet Memorial, the First Division American Expeditionary Forces Memorial, and the Zero Milestone.

The Lincoln Memorial

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

Inside these walls is a sanctuary containing three memorials to Abraham Lincoln. In the center is a colossal marble

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



Lincoln Memorial -- Dedicated in 1922

The Memorial was designed by Henry Bacon, Architect; the statue by Daniel Chester French, Sculptor; and the paintings are by Jules Guerin. The building is 201 feet 10 inches long, and 132 feet wide at the base; it is 79 feet 10 inches high from the top of the foundation to the attic. It is constructed of Colorado yule marble, pink Milford granite, Indiana limestone, and reinforced concrete. Construction was

authorized by Congress on February 9, 1911; the cornerstone was laid on February 12, 1915, and the Memorial was dedicated on May 30, 1922. The cost was approximately \$3,000,000.

To the east of the Memorial, extending toward the Washington Monument, lies a great reflecting pool in the still waters of which is reflected the Lincoln Memorial, at one end, and the Washington Monument, at the other. This pool is 1,992 feet long and 160 feet wide. It is bordered by two rows of stately English elms. At the eastern end of the main pool is an oval basin and fountain. This basin is 300 feet long by 160 feet wide. The fountain consists of 138 small jets about the side and in the center of the basin which throw the water in a spectacular rainbow effect.

West Potomac Park

Entering West Potomac Park at its western extremity is the memorial to John Ericsson, inventor of the screw propeller. Further to the east is the Tidal Basin, surrounded by the famous Japanese cherry trees--a focal point of interest during the season when these trees bloom and form a lacy fringe of rare beauty, usually in early April. The Japanese Cherry Trees, which were presented by the City of Tokyo during the Taft administration, have become a feature of especial beauty and interest. They were planted in 1906 by Viscountess Chinda, wife of the Japanese Ambassador, and Mrs. William Howard Taft. The pansy beds of West Potomac Park, containing more than 1,000,000 blooms, are also a major attraction during the spring months.

East Potomac Park

Entering East Potomac Park, 327 acres of land reclaimed through the dredging of the Washington Channel, one finds the Washington Rose Gardens, containing many interesting varieties and presenting a fragrant and colorful display many months of the year. Near by is the Washington tourist camp, screened from public view by careful planting. The "Speedway", a

boulevard three and one-half miles long, borders East Potomac Park culminating in Hains Point at the confluence of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers.

From Hains Point the visitor is afforded a sweeping view of the lower Potomac with the spires of historic Alexandria, Virginia, and the George Washington Masonic Memorial silhouetted against the southern horizon. To the east is Bolling Field, U. S. Army Aviation Post, and also the Anacostia Naval Air Station. Across the Washington Channel, on the north, is the U. S. Army War College. Returning westward, this drive affords glimpses of activities along the water front.

East Potomac Park is bordered by the double-blossom variety of Japanese cherry trees which bloom approximately two weeks after the single-blossom trees. These double blossoms possess a rare beauty and, though not so widely heralded as the Tidal Basin trees, are none-the-less one of Nature's loveliest exhibits in the Washington Parks.

The park is bordered by giant willows whose boughs bend over the seawalls, their foliage swaying gently in the soft breezes from the water.

Groups picnicking beneath the flowering cherry trees or in the cool shade of the willows, and golfers at play on the four public courses of the park are entertained by an endless parade of water craft and the maneuvers of airmen overhead.

Arlington Memorial Bridge

The Potomac Park highways skirt the Tidal Basin on the north, passing the John Paul Jones statue at the foot of Seventeenth Street and continuing to the Arlington Memorial Bridge, crossing the Potomac west of the Lincoln Memorial. The bridge, with the exception of the Bascule Draw Span, is of reinforced concrete construction, with all visible surfaces, except the soffits of the arches, faced with bush-hammered granite. The granite below the springing line of the arches

is from the Stone Mountain Quarry in Georgia. All other granite is from the Mount Airy Quarry in North Carolina. It has an overall length of 2,163 feet and a clear width between balustrades of 90 feet; the width of the roadway between curbs is 60 feet, and the width of each of the two sidewalks 15 feet. It was dedicated in 1932, as a part of the great national bicentennial celebration of the birth of George Washington.

PARKS IN THE NORTHWEST SECTION

Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway

The northwest residential section of the City of Washington is divided from the District line to the Potomac River by the rough and picturesque valley of Rock Creek, splendidly forested and with all the charm of a mountain stream. The part of this valley south of National Zoological Park and connecting with West Potomac Park at the Lincoln Memorial, is known as the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway.

Rock Creek Park

North of the National Zoological Park, administered by the Smithsonian Institution, is Rock Creek Park the largest recreational area of the capital park system. The Pierce Mill Waterfall, Milk House Ford, Boulder Bridge, Joaquin Miller Cabin, and Ridge Road are principal features of interest. This park contains two nine-hole public golf courses, a group of 18 tennis courts, 16 picnic groves, and more than 30 miles of bridle paths.

The park treatment of the Rock Creek Valley has given the city of Washington one of the largest (nearly 1800 acres) and most unusual parks of any American city. The park has tremendous appeal to both residents of and visitors to the National Capital. Its slopes are covered with a great variety of wild flowers, and in the spring the tumbling stream and the

park highways are fringed with the glistening pink and white blossoms of flowering dogwood. In the more secluded retreats a surprising wild life abounds.



Picnic Grove in Rock Creek Park

The natural elements in Rock Creek Park serve as a cooling system that invariably keeps the temperature in the park 15 to 20 degrees below that of the city streets during the summer months. Hundreds of thousands of persons find relief from the exhaustive heat of midsummer by an evening visit to the cooling and refreshing reaches of the park.

The Act of September 27, 1890, authorizing the acquisition of the Rock Creek Valley for park purposes designated the area as "A pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of

the people of the United States". This is the identical phraseology used by Congress in establishing Yellowstone National Park, the first national park ever created.

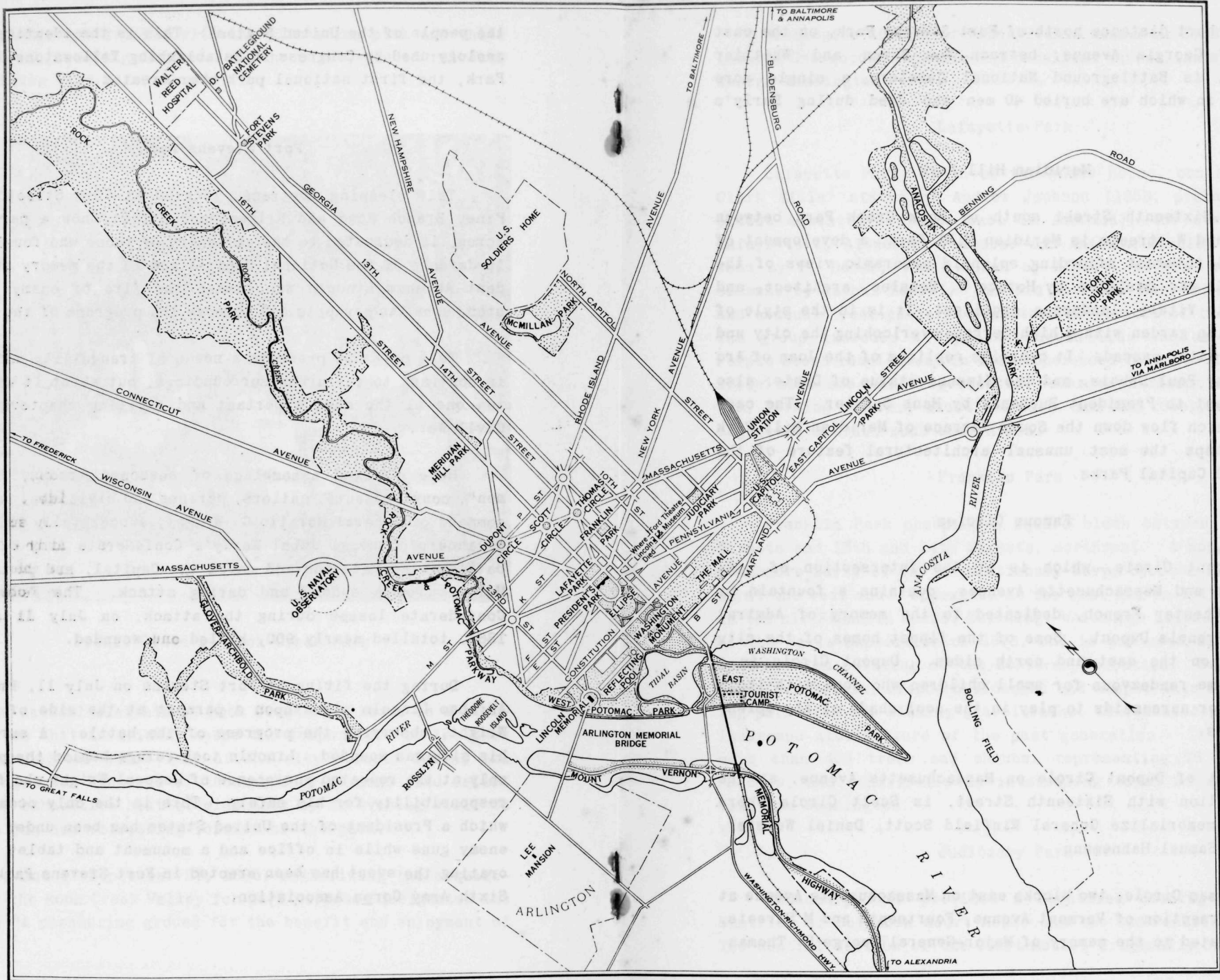
Fort Stevens Park

This sleeping fortress, located at 13th Street between Piney Branch Road and Rittenhouse Street, now a park of 2½ acres, is dedicated to the gallantry of those who fought there in defense of the National Capital and to the memory of President Abraham Lincoln who risked the fire of enemy guns to stand upon its parapets and observe the progress of the attack.

This park now presents a scene of tranquility and repose in contrast to its urban surroundings, but about it was written one of the most important and exciting chapters of the Civil War.

Here a mixed assemblage of seasoned troops, "100-day men", convalescents, sailors, marines and civilians, under the command of General Horatio G. Wright, successfully halted the advance of General Jubal Early's Confederate Army of 20,000 battle-trying veterans and saved the Capital, and perhaps the Union, from a sudden and daring attack. The Federal and Confederate losses during the attack, on July 11 and 12, 1864, totalled nearly 900, killed and wounded.

During the firing at Fort Stevens on July 11, President Abraham Lincoln stood upon a parapet at the side of General Wright, observing the progress of the battle. A surgeon at his side was wounded. Lincoln took refuge behind the parapet, only at the repeated insistence of General Wright who felt the responsibility for his safety. This is the only occasion on which a President of the United States has been under fire of enemy guns while in office and a monument and tablet commemorating the event has been erected in Fort Stevens Park by the Sixth Army Corps Association.



IMPORTANT PARK AREAS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A short distance north of Fort Stevens Park, on the east side of Georgia Avenue, between Van Buren and Whittier Streets, is Battleground National Cemetery, a single acre of land in which are buried 40 men who died during Early's attack.

Meridian Hill Park

On Sixteenth Street south of Rock Creek Park between Euclid and W streets is Meridian Hill Park, a development of especial interest affording splendid panoramic views of the city. It was designed by Horace W. Peaslee, architect, and Ferruccio Vitale, landscape architect. It is in the style of an Italian garden with a high terrace overlooking the city and a great water cascade. It contains replicas of the Joan of Arc statue by Paul Dubois, and the Ximenes statue of Dante; also a monument to President Buchanan by Hans Schuler. The cascades which flow down the South Terrace of Meridian Hill Park are perhaps the most unusual architectural feature of the National Capital Parks.

Famous Circles

Dupont Circle, which is at the intersection of Connecticut and Massachusetts Avenues, contains a fountain by Daniel Chester French, dedicated to the memory of Admiral Samuel Francis Dupont. Some of the finest homes of the city face it on the east and north sides. Dupont Circle is a summertime rendezvous for small children who come with their mothers or nursemaids to play in the cool shade of its splendid trees.

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

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

Washington Circle, on Pennsylvania Avenue at 23rd Street, towards Georgetown, contains an excellent equestrian statue of George Washington.

Lafayette Park

Lafayette Park, north of the White House, contains the Clark Mills' statue of Andrew Jackson (1853, probably the oldest equestrian statue cast in America), the statues of Lafayette by Alexander Falquier and Antonin Mercie; Rochambeau by F. Hamar; Von Steuben by Albert Jaegers; and Kosciuszko by Antoni Popiel. In this park are many interesting and unusual trees gathered from the far corners of the earth. The group includes a Japanese Pagoda tree and an English Purple Beech resplendent in its copper-hued foliage. Domestic trees also are well represented. The magnificent American elm, forming a border about the park, and the lovely southern magnolias attract much admiration.

Franklin Park

Franklin Park occupies a square block between I and K Streets and 13th and 14th Streets, northwest. A monument to Commodore Barry of the revolutionary Navy, by John F. Doyle, is at the west end. Opposite, at the east end on 13th Street, is the old Franklin School Building, which was awarded a prize at the Paris Exposition of 1878, and is now used as the administration building of the Board of Education. Surrounded by modern hotels, office buildings, and shops, this interesting park with its winding gravel walks, is reminiscent of the landscape architecture of the past generation. It contains more than 400 trees and shrubs, representing 76 distinct species, and contributes an interesting touch of nature to downtown Washington.

Judiciary Park

Judiciary Park provides a dignified setting for the District of Columbia Court House and the Old Pension Office. The central section of the Court House, originally built as a

city hall, was designed by George Hadfield, and architectural-ly is still one of the most beautiful public buildings in the city. The park contains a statue of President Lincoln by the sculptor, Lot Flannery. It was unveiled on April 15, 1868, the first national memorial to be erected to the martyred President. There is also in this park a memorial fountain dedicated to the memory of Joseph J. Darlington, jurist and civic leader, and an equestrian statue of General San Martin, the Liberator. Judiciary Park is between E and F and Fourth and Fifth Streets.

PARKS IN NORTHEAST AND SOUTHEAST SECTIONS

Lincoln Park

Lincoln Park at 11th and East Capitol Streets, northeast, is noted for many of the oldest trees in Washington, and for Thomas Ball's statue of President Lincoln freeing the slaves, presented by Emancipated Citizens of the United States in 1876. In keeping with the spirit of this park dedicated to the memory of Lincoln, native species of trees and shrubs predominate over exotic varieties, two-thirds of the plants being of American origin. Among the native trees in this park is a group of large willow oaks, probably the finest to be found in any park in the world. The artistic approach to the Lincoln Statue is an excellent example of architectural design.

Anacostia Park

Anacostia Park, bordering the Anacostia River in south-east Washington and containing 277 acres, was developed through reclamation of the Anacostia flats. The area is devoted to recreational uses and there are an 18-hole golf course, 10 tennis courts, 4 baseball diamonds, 4 football fields, and also croquet and quoit courts. A feature of the park is the planting of flowering crab apple trees which border the driveway along the seawall between the Eleventh Street and Pennsylvania Avenue bridges. The young trees attract many visitors when they bloom in May and June. The trees remain in

bloom from three to six weeks and give promise of becoming one of the major features of the National Capital Park system when they reach maturity. Another interesting feature is the National Memorial Grove, a group of trees from traditionally historical places. The main approach to this park is by way of the Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge across the Anacostia River.

OTHER PARKS

While the aforementioned areas are the principal units of the National Capital Parks system, there are many others of outstanding interest. No tour of the National Capital Parks would be complete without a visit to Garfield Park at Virginia Avenue and Third Street, southeast, the Union Station Plaza with the Christopher Columbus Memorial, to Montrose Park in old Georgetown, one of the real beauty spots of the Capital City, or McMillan Park in northeast Washington, named for the Senator from Michigan whose work in restoring the principles of the L'Enfant Plan has been largely responsible for the present greatness of the National Capital. McMillan Park is close to the National Soldiers' Home.

The remaining parks consist chiefly of small squares, circles and triangles at multiple street intersections, but many of them contain monuments and memorials of national character and interest. Among these reservations are McPherson Park, Farragut Square, Logan Circle, Sheridan Circle, Sherman Circle, Grant Circle, Rawlins Park, Chevy Chase Circle, Fort Stevens Park, Battleground Cemetery, Truxton Circle, Folger Park and Marion Park.

MOUNT VERNON MEMORIAL HIGHWAY

At the western extremity of Arlington Memorial Bridge, on Columbia Island, the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway begins and extends approximately 15 miles along the Virginia shore of the Potomac to the Mount Vernon Estate.

Winding through the beautiful Virginia countryside and affording lovely vistas of the Potomac, this highway passes many places of historic interest. The ruins of Abingdon

House, originally the home of the Alexander family, for whom the city of Alexandria was named, and the birthplace of Nellie Custis, overlook the highway and the Potomac at the highest point between Washington and Alexandria. In Alexandria the highway passes Christ Church, where Washington and Lee worshipped. A few blocks away is Gadsby's Tavern, where Washington recruited his first troops, the historic Carlyle house, the Ramsaye house, the old Presbyterian Meeting House and churchyard where the unknown Soldier of the American Revolution is buried, and many other places of historic and patriotic interest. Below Alexandria the highway passes Wellington, the former home of Tobias Lear, Secretary and advisor to the first president, and Fort Hunt, one of the Civil War defenses of the National Capital now vacated and soon to be developed as a park. Across the Potomac is Fort Washington, designed by L'Enfant and still an active military reservation.

The Mount Vernon Memorial Highway is the first unit to be completed in the proposed George Washington Memorial Parkway along the Virginia shore of the Potomac River from Mount Vernon to Great Falls, crossing the river there, and making the return trip along the Maryland shore through Rock Creek Park and the City of Washington to Fort Washington. When this great national parkway from the home of the Father of our country along the historic Potomac, affording views of the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial, the Capitol, the White House, and other shrines and important public buildings, is completed it will constitute, for citizens of the United States, the most interesting drive in all the world.

In addition to its historic and civic importance, this parkway will be one of outstanding scenic beauty. It will include panoramas of the rolling hills of the Maryland and Virginia countryside, the beautiful gorge and falls of the Potomac River, and sweeping vistas of the river as it widens out on its way past Georgetown, Washington, and Alexandria to Mount Vernon and the Chesapeake Bay.

HISTORIC STRUCTURES

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

In addition to these two historic buildings, the Lee Mansion in Arlington National Cemetery also became a charge of the National Park Service by authority of the Executive Order of June 10, 1933. This fine old home overlooking Washington from a bluff on the Virginia side of the Potomac River, was built by George Washington Parke Custis, foster son of George Washington and grandson of Martha Washington, on land that was a part of the original Washington estate. Robert E. Lee, Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the Confederacy, became master of Arlington when he married the daughter of George Washington Parke Custis. The Mansion, which was seized by Federal troops in the early part of the Civil War, has been restored in so far as possible to its original furnishings. On a slope a short distance from the portico of the Mansion, overlooking the city he planned, is the grave of L'Enfant.

ADMINISTRATION

The National Capital Parks are operated as a branch of the National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior. The chief administrative officer is C. Marshall Finnan, Superintendent, Room 1052, Navy Building. Operation and maintenance work is divided among five divisions; Administration, construction, horticulture, protection, and recreation.

HOTELS AND TOURIST CAMP

There are approximately 150 hotels and many first class rooming houses offering accommodations for visitors. A modern public tourist camp is operated under the supervision of National Capital Parks in East Potomac Park.



Narcissus time in East Potomac Park

Information relative to hotel rates and reservations can be obtained by writing the Washington Hotel Association, Investment Building, Washington, D.C. For information regarding the Tourist Camp, write to the Welfare and Recreational Association of Public Buildings and Grounds, Inc., Room 1711, Navy Building, Washington, D.C.

STATUES AND MEMORIALS

Following is a list of national statues and memorials located in the National Capital Parks:

STATUE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
Asbury, Francis	Equestrian	16th and Mount Pleasant Streets.
Barry, John	Standing	Center of West side of Franklin Park, on 14th Street between I and K Streets, N.W.
Buchanan, James	Sitting	Meridian Hill Park.
Burke, Edmund	Standing	Massachusetts Ave. 11th and L Streets, N.W.
Butt-Millet Memorial	Monumental Fountain	West Executive Avenue and Ellipse Road.
Columbus, Christopher	Standing	Union Station Plaza.
Cuban Friendship	Monumental Urn	West Potomac Park.
Daguerre, L.J.H.	Standing	Smithsonian Grounds.
Dante	Standing	Lower garden, Meridian Hill Park, 15th Street side.

STATUE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
Darlington, Joseph J.	Fountain	Judiciary Park.
D'Arc, Jeanne	Equestrian	Center of Grand Terrace, Meridian Hill Park.
District of Columbia War Memorial	Memorial Band Stand	West Potomac Park.
Dupont Memorial Fountain	Monumental	Dupont Circle, Massachusetts Ave. and Connecticut Ave., N. W.
Ericsson, John	Sitting	Riverside Drive, West Potomac Park.
Farragut, David G.	Standing	Farragut Square, 17th and K Streets N.W.
First Divisional Memorial	Column	Grounds south of State, War and Navy Building.
Garfield, James	Standing	First Street and Maryland Ave., N.W.
Gibbons, James Cardinal	Sitting	Park Road, Pine and 16th Sts., N.W.
Gompers, Samuel	Statue	10th St. and Mass. Ave., N.W.
Grant, Ulysses S., General	Equestrian	Mall and First St.

STATUE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
Greene, Nathaniel, General	Equestrian	Stanton Park, Mass. and Maryland Aves., 5th & C Sts. N.E.
Gross, Samuel D., Doctor	Standing	Smithsonian Grounds.
Hahnemann, Samuel, Doctor	Sitting	East of Scott Circle, Mass. and R.I. Aves., and N Street. N.W.
Hancock, Winfield Scott, General	Equestrian	Hancock Place, 7th St. & Pa. Ave., N.W.
Henry, Joseph, Professor	Standing	Smithsonian Grounds.
Jackson, Andrew	Equestrian	Center of Lafayette Park.
Jones, John Paul	Standing	Foot of 17th St. Driveway on shore of Tidal Basin in Potomac Park.
Kosciuszko, Thaddeus	Standing	N.E. corner, Lafayette Park.
La Serenity	Sitting	Meridian Hill Park
Lafayette and compatriots	Standing	S.E. corner, Lafayette Park.
Lincoln, Abraham	Standing	Lincoln Park, East Capitol, 11th and 13th Sts.

STATUE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
Lincoln, Abraham	Standing	South front of United States Courthouse, Judiciary Park.
Lincoln Memorial	Building	West Potomac Park.
Logan, John A., General	Equestrian	Logan Circle, Vermont & R.I. Aves., 13th & P Sts., N.W.
Longfellow, Henry W.	Sitting	Conn. Ave., 18th and M Sts., N.W.
Meade, George Gordon, General	Standing	Union Square
McClellan, George B., General	Equestrian	Conn. Ave., Calif. St. and Col. Road.
McPherson, James B., Major General	Equestrian	McPherson Square, Vt. Ave., 15th and K Sts., N.W.
Memorial to Nuns of the Battlefield	Monumental	In Triangle at intersection of R.I. Ave. & M St.
Peace or "Naval" Monument	Standing	Pa. Ave. and First St., N.W.
Pike, Albert	Standing	Indiana Ave., 3rd and D Sts., N.W.
Pulaski, Count	Equestrian	In Triangle at Pa. Ave., 13th & E Sts. N.W.

STATUE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
Rawlins, John A., General	Standing	Rawlins Park, N.Y. Ave., East of 18th and 19th Sts., N.W.
Rochambeau	Standing	S.W. corner, Lafayette Park.
San Martin	Equestrian	Judiciary Park.
Scott, Winfield	Equestrian	Scott Circle, Mass. and R.I. Aves., 16th & N Sts., N.W.
Sheridan, Philip H., General	Equestrian	Sheridan Circle, Mass. Ave. & 23rd St. between Q and R Sts., N.W.
Sherman, Wm. T., General	Equestrian	Sherman Plaza, South of U. S. Treasury Bldg.
Stephenson Grand Army Memorial	Monumental	In circle at La. Ave., 7th & C Sts. N.W.
Thomas, George H., Major General	Equestrian	Thomas Circle, Mass. & Vt. Aves., 14th & M Sts., N.W.
The Zero Milestone	Granite shaft, 4 ft. high	North side of Ellipse, South of White House Grounds.
Von Steuben, Baron	Standing	N.W. corner, Lafayette Park.

STATUE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
Washington, George	Equestrian	Washington Circle, Pa. Ave., 23rd & K Sts., N.W.
Washington National Monument	Obelisk	Monument Grounds.
Webster, Daniel	Standing	West of Scott Circle, Mass. and R.I. Aves. & N St. N.W.
Witherspoon, John	Standing	Conn. Ave., 18th & N Sts., N.W.
Women of the World War	Monumental Building	17th & E Sts., N.W. rear American Red Cross Building.
Women's Titanic Memorial	Standing	N.H. Ave. and E St. west of 27th St. N.W.

RECREATION

The following recreational facilities are provided in
the National Capital Parks:

RECREATION	NUMBER
Archery Greens	6
Athletic Fields	2
Baseball Diamonds	32
Basketball Courts	2
Bathing Pools	2
Boating	6
Bridle Paths	43 miles
Cricket Fields	1
Croquet Courts	10
Equitation Fields	2
Field Hockey	3
Fishing	2
Fly Casting	1
Football Fields	15
Golf Courses	10
Horse Hurdles	17
Horseshoe Courts	18
Lacrosse Practice Fields	3
Picnic Groves	25
Playgrounds	23
Polo Fields	2
Roque Court	1
Sandboxes	30
Skating, Ice	2
Skating, Roller	3
Sleighing	2
Soccer Fields	2
Tea Houses	3
Tennis Courts	89
Track	3
Volley Ball Courts	2
Wading Pools	3

