LINCOLN PARK

WASHINGTON, D.C.

by

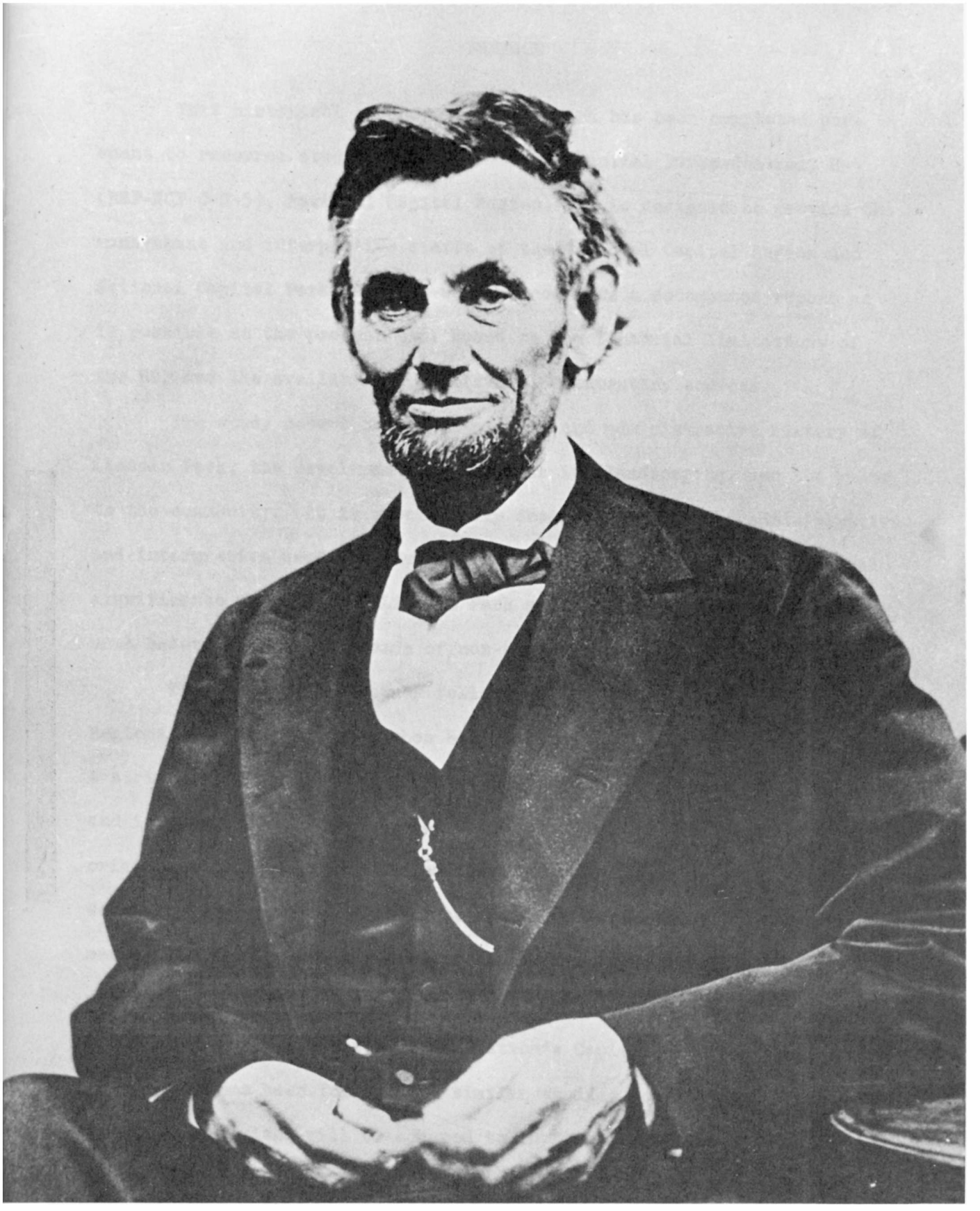
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1. Last photograph of Abraham Lincoln taken by Alexander Gardner on April 10, 1865.

PREFACE

This historical survey of Lincoln Park has been completed pursuant to resource study proposal, National Capital Parks-Central, H-5 (RSP-NCP-C-H-5), National Capital Region. It is designed to provide the management and interpretive staffs of the National Capital Region and National Capital Parks-Central with as complete a documented report as is possible at the present time based on the financial limitations of the RSP and the availability of official documentary sources.

The study covers the legal origins and administrative history of Lincoln Park, the developmental stages in its landscaping, and its value to the community. It is specifically designed to meet the administrative and interpretive needs of the Service, and to illustrate the historical significance and value of Lincoln Park as an aid in preserving its natural beauty from the in-roads of non-park projects.

The format of the study follows that originally suggested by the Regional Director in 1964, when he requested me to devise a format for a series of studies on the parks of the Region. They were to be official and informative, and were to contain a brief history of the site, its origins, landscaping, and the particular value of the site to the local community. They were to be the authoritative reference tool for use by members of the Region, and were to aid in its administration and interpretation. Lafayette Park (Washington, 1964), because of its importance as the number one park site of the Nation's Capital, was the first in the series, and has been followed by similar studies for the past years. The format then devised will be adhered to in fiscal 1969 since it has received the approval of the Chief Historian, and been proven to be most

useful to the management and interpretive functions of the Service.

Continually seeking to improve the usefulness of these historical monographs to using agencies, I have carefully searched the history of the park areas for any particular event which required a definite policy-making decision by the Director and the Regional Director for its solution, and which would act as a standard source for the guidance of the Superintendents of our National Capital Parks. In 1965, the administration of the National Capital Region was broken up into five administrative areas each with its own Superintendent, because of the mounting problems which beset the administration of the expanding Nation's Capital.

Thus, demands to bar hippies and their cohorts, including civil rights groups from demonstrating in Dupont Circle was met by a decision of the Secretary of the Interior in 1967 that no particular group would be barred from the peaceful use of the parks of the Nation's Capital. Clamor to construct a public garage beneath Farragut Square to help remedy the down town parking situation was met by the adoption of a resolution, sponsored by the Regional Director in 1961, removing all of the original 17 park reservations from being considered for such use. Subsequent legislation enacted by the District Commissioners requiring that all new office buildings constructed within certain zones include sufficient parking space in basements of the buildings for their tenants has gone far to alleviate the situation. In essence, these studies provide official guidance in preserving the integrity of the original public reservations.

With respect to Lincoln Park, it is currently due for complete rehabilitation in connection with the erection of the Mary McLeod Bethune

memorial, known as the "Century of Freedom Group", that was authorized by Congress to be erected within a five-year period from June 30, 1960. It appears that a policy decision must be made to reach a solution in the final rehabilitation of the park and installation of the memorial for the work is being held up because of the desire of the National Council of Colored Women, donors of the memorial, to construct a large meeting room beneath its pedestal for rallying purposes and for storage. The implications for the Service are obvious. Rallies in the open air, which are freely permitted and seldom restricted, can be controlled without undue incident as shown by the history of the many public park gatherings in recent years. Uncontrolled rallying, especially in a limited and inccessible area, is another matter. A solution to this particular problem, which has been delaying the rehabilitation work of the Service in Lincoln Park, will undoubtedly be reached this fiscal year, 1969, prior to expiration of the time limit of the legislation which has been extended on several occasions.

The major portion of the narrative from 1867 to 1925 is based on the annual reports of the Engineer Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds to the Chief of Engineers, War Department. Some documents were selected from Record Group 42 at the National Archives. For the period 1925 to 1933 the annual reports of the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks have been most useful. The major portion of the material from 1933 to the present is from the correspondence files of the Mail and Records Branch, National Capital Region. The majority of the photographs and drawings are from the Information Branch, and the Land Records Division of the Region. Joseph Sunde executed the original art work.

Personal ground surveys, interviews and more than thirty years of residence and research in the Nation's Capital provided an insight essential to the study.

G. J. O.

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I

ADMINISTRATION OF LINCOLN PARK

Organization.--The administration of Lincoln Park as part of the system of public buildings and public grounds of the National Capital dates back to 1791. A brief resumé of its legal evolution is essential to an understanding of any discussion of the development of the area.

Congress empowered the President by the Act of July 16, 1790, to appoint three Commissioners to lay out a district or territory for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States.[1] It directed the Commissioners to provide suitable buildings for the President, the Congress, and for public offices of the government. The area laid out under this authority was termed the Territory of Columbia; the Federal City was named the City of Washington.

By Act of May 1, 1802, the office of the Commissioners was abolished and their duties devolved upon a Superintendent of Public Buildings to be appointed by the President of the United States.[2] Section 5 of the Act of April 29, 1816, abolished the Office of Superintendent of Public Buildings and his duties devolved upon a Commissioner of Public Buildings.[3]

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1. 1 Stat., 130.
2. 2 Stat., 175.
3. 3 Stat., 324.

When the Department of the Interior was created by the Act of March 3, 1849, Section 9 provided: "That the supervisory and appellate powers now exercised by the President of the United States over the Commissioner of Public Buildings shall be exercised by the Secretary of the Interior."[4] By the Act of March 2, 1867, the Office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, after functioning for almost 51 years, was abolished. Its duties were assigned to the Office of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, War Department.[5] On March 13, 1867, the Chief of Engineers assigned an Engineer Officer to be "in charge of public buildings and grounds." For 58 years these duties were administered by that office until by the Act of February 26, 1925, Congress created the independent office of Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital.[6] The Director performed the duties previously assigned to the Chief of Engineers and reported directly to the President.

Under the provisions of Section 2 of Executive Order No. 6166 of June 10, 1933, "all functions of administration of public buildings [and] reservations . . . are consolidated in an Office of National Parks,

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4. Annual Report of the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, 1933 (Washington, 1933), p. 1, cited hereafter as "DAR."

5. 14 Stat., 466. Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers, 1867-1897 (Washington, 1867-1897), p. 2. The reports of the Engineer Officer in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds from 1867 to 1925 have been included as an appendix in the overall annual reports of the Chief of Engineers. These appendices have been bound separately for ready reference into separate volumes. Cited hereafter as "ARCE" with appropriate year.

6. DAR, p. 1.

Buildings, and Reservations in the Department of the Interior."[7] By the act of March 2, 1934, the term "National Park Service" was substituted for the "Office of National Parks, Buildings and Reservations."[8] The Executive Order brought the administration of National Capital Parks under the National Park Service. The term "National Capital Parks" was used officially for the first time in the District of Columbia Appropriations Act of June 4, 1934.[9]

For almost thirty years, National Capital Parks exercised administrative responsibility over the Washington area until by Memorandum of January 22, 1962, National Capital Parks was redesignated "Region Six." Six months later, it was redesignated "National Capital Region,"[10] retaining that title until 1965. On May 23 of that year, National Capital Region was reorganized into five park areas, each headed by a Superintendent. These were: Central National Capital Parks, East National Capital Parks, North National Capital Parks; the George Washington Memorial Parkway and Prince William Forest Park became a single administrative unit, as did Catoctin Mountain Park and the Baltimore-Washington Parkway. A final administrative change was made on June 1, 1968, in the designation of the areas when the term "National Capital Parks-Central, -East, and

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7. 47 Stat., 1517.
8. 48 Stat., 389; Thomas A. Sullivan (comp.), Laws Relating to the National Park Service, Supp. I, July 1933 through April 1944 (Washington, 1944), 203.
9. Cornelius W. Heine, A History of National Capital Parks (Washington, 1953), p. 36.
10. Ibid., Parks of the National Capital (Washington, 1963), p. 1.

-North were substituted for the three designations made in 1965. Lincoln Park is now being administered by the Superintendent, National Capital Parks-Central.[11]

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11. Telephone interview, Mrs. Carol Smith, Information Officer, NCR, to author, October 23, 1968

II

HISTORICAL DATA

Introduction.--Lincoln Park, known for many years as Lincoln Square, is one of the outstanding historic sites of the Nation's Capital. It was the first site to be dedicated to the memory of the Martyrd President and the site upon which the "Emancipation" statue was erected. Situated on U. S. Reservation No. 14, it was one of the original parcels of land which formed the parks of Washington. The site was part of the land holdings of George Walker, a George Towne resident and one of the original patentees, who sold about 6 acres to the Federal Government in 1791 at £25 (Md.) per acre.[1] While there was some variation in its size over the years due to grading and street improvements, the site is now approximately 7 acres in extent consisting of approximately 305,094 square feet.[2] Its original cost to the government was $466.62;[3] its valuation as of 1932 was $701,716; and that of July 1, 1953, placed this figure at $723,365.20.[4]

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1. Saul K. Padover, Thomas Jefferson and the National Capital, 1783-1818 (Washington, 1944), pp. 101, 120, 122, 517. See also my study, Lafayette Park (Washington, 1964), esp. p. 2, Fig. 4, for the sketch map by Dr. J. Toner, "Washington in Embryo," showing the original Walker holdings and the site of Lincoln Park in relation thereto.
2. See Plate V, "Inventory of Lincoln Park, 1923, rev. 1929."
3. Kardex file, Division of Land, NCR.
4. Telephone interview, Lee Brock, Ass't, Land Records, Division of Land, To Olszewski, Oct. 22, 1968. Reservation List, NCR, (Washington, 1966), p. 2.

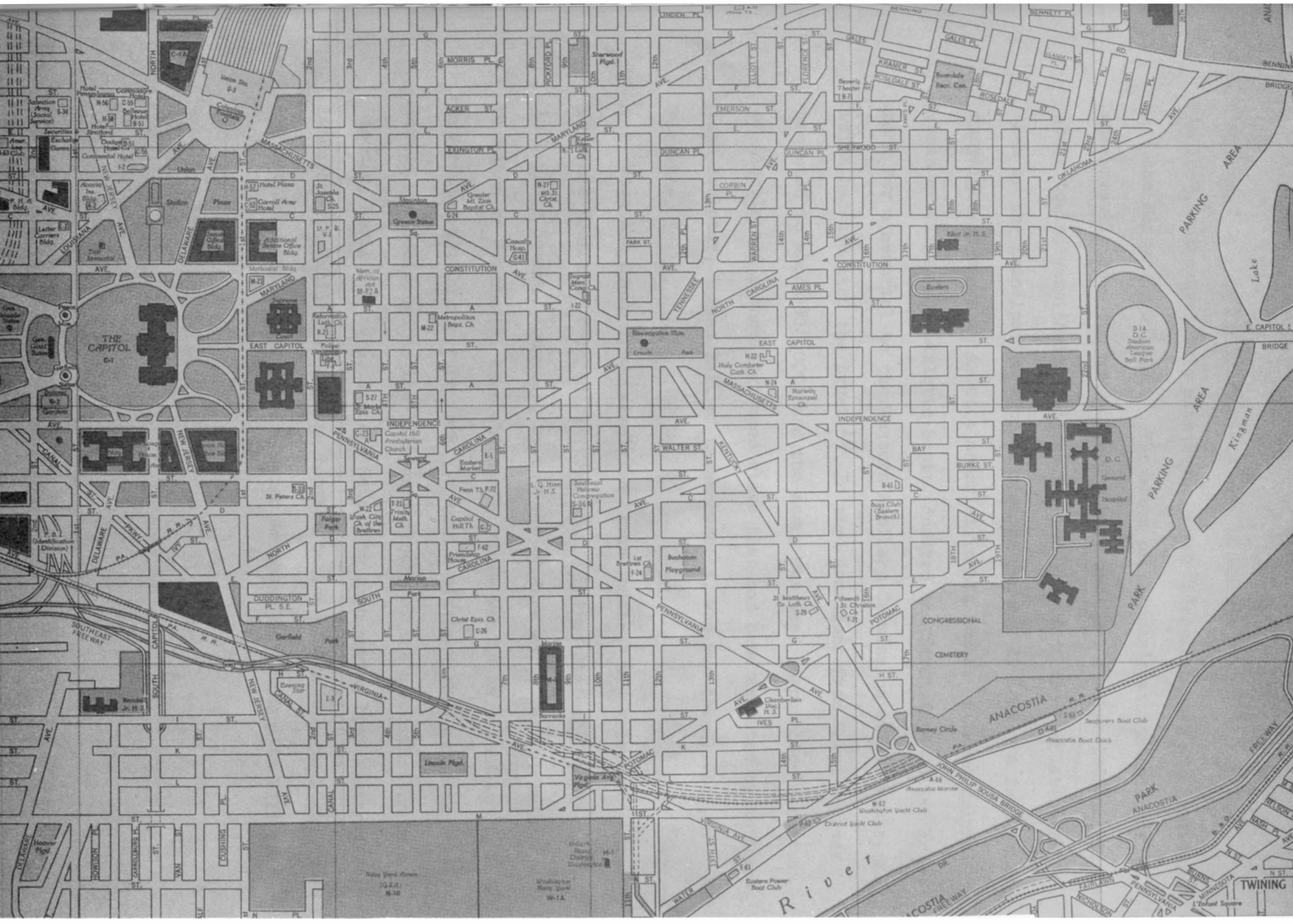
Lincoln Park lies one mile directly east of the center line of the U. S. Capitol. It extends from Eleventh to Thirteenth Street, Northeast, and is intersected by Kentucky, Massachusetts, North Carolina and Tennessee Avenues.[5] Prior to the Civil War, it was not thought of in terms of modern traffic movement, but today it is a crossroads of the northeast and southeast sections of the city.

Few improvements were made to the site, which appears to have remained nameless, until after the Civil War. Undoubtedly, it must have been put to neighborhood use, even though the city expanded in a northwesterly direction. Reports indicate that it was used for years as a "dumping ground."[6] During the Civil War, it was the site of "Lincoln Hospital" and was near the Marine Barracks and the Washington Navy Yard.[7] The site thus received considerable public attention and the residential area surrounding it grew as the city expanded with the influx of Union troops and the consequent economic and military activity associated with the expansion of the military departments.

Following the tragedy of Lincoln's assassination at Ford's Theatre on Tenth Street on the night of April 14, 1865, and his death the following morning at the Petersen House to which he had been carried,[8] Congress

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5. See Plates I and V.
6. Newspaper clipping file, "Lincoln Park," Washingtonian Room, D. C. Public Library, article and newspaper unidentified.
7. Joseph W. Moore, Picturesque Washington (Washington, 1884), p. 60.
8. See my two studies, Restoration of Ford's Theatre (Washington, 1963, and House Where Lincoln Died (Washington, 1967), passim, for recent, definitive details on this tragic event.



2. Location plat of Lincoln Park in relation to the Capitol.

in 1867, authorized this site to be named "Lincoln Square" to memorialize the Martyrd President.[9] The shock of Lincoln's assassination fell most heavily upon the newly freed slaves and some of them took immediate steps to indicate their feelings for the President who had liberated them by the Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863. A fund raising campaign was begun to erect a memorial in his honor. A freed colored woman of Virginia, Charlotte Scott, donated the first five dollar greenback for a memorial to the Western Sanitary Commission of St. Louis, Mo., which had accepted the trust.[10] In time donations from freed Negroes amounted to about $18,000, and the money was used to purchase a statue of Lincoln and a kneeling freed slave that had been executed by an American sculptor, Thomas Ball of Massachusetts, who was then living in Florence, Italy.[11]

When the group known simply as "Emancipation" was accepted by the Congress from the "colored citizens of the United States" for placing in Lincoln Square, Congress, by the Act of June 23, 1874, authorized the erection of a pedestal upon which the statue was to be placed and appropriated $3,000 for such work.[12] Amid a distinguished gathering the statue was dedicated on the 11th anniversary of the assassination of Lincoln, April 14, 1876, Lincoln Square by then having been appropriately landscaped. Until the complete rehabilitation of the park in 1934, there was little change in its basic design as shown on Plates I to VIII in the

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9. ARCE (1868), p. 6
10. Moore, p. 60
11. DAB, I, 553.
12. ARCE (1876), p. 10.

Appendix, dating from 1886 to 1931, and Illustrations 3 to 5, dating from about 1880 to 1931.[13] During this period regular maintenance, improvements, flower beds, regrading, the substitution of electric lighting for gas lighting, and other developments took place.

Until the construction of the monumental Lincoln Memorial on the banks of the Potomac in 1932, Lincoln Park was one of the most important historic sites and the scene of the greatest visitation honoring the memory of Lincoln in the city. It became the Mecca for residents of the city, visitors who came to the expanding Nation's Capital in increasing numbers, Members of the Congress, leading personnel of the various administrations, and distinguished representatives of foreign governments from the various embassies and legations. The surrounding area grew and expanded and residents of the Lincoln Park neighborhood looked upon it with pride. Despite many attempts to change its character, and the many suggestions to change its name, Lincoln Park residents stood firm to maintain its simplicity as a "sitting park" for reflection and rest in keeping with the humble spirit of its namesake.[14] It became the scene of military band concerts and of religious meetings of all sects. The spirit of Lincoln was indeed prominent in Lincoln Park throughout the years.

At one time, it was thought that a tall column, in the manner of the one in the Place Vendome in Paris to the memory of Napoleon's victories, would be erected on a mound in the center of the park. How

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13. See Illustrations following p. 32, and Plates in Appendix.
14. See Section VI for further details.

ludicrous! Lincoln's guiding motives being the preservation of the Union and the sanctity of the rights of man, nothing could have been more incongruous. Perhaps this is one reason why the Lincoln statue by Lot Flannery, a local sculptor, was placed on a simple granite column in front of City Hall in Judiciary Square, in 1868,[15] to avoid conflict with the concept of the Emancipation statue of Lincoln Park. Yet, in later years, even that column was demolished and the Lincoln statue now stands on a simple pedestal in that area.

When the site of Lincoln Park in reservation 14 became confused with the site surrounding the Lincoln Memorial, a strong wave of opposition from the neighborhood residents to any such change was supported by the National Park Service. When President Howard Taft suggested that the new Supreme Court building be constructed in the vicinity of Lincoln Park, the community voiced its objections with the result that the Supreme Court was built on its present site.[16] When the Beaux Arts Institute of Design of New York sponsored a contest to erect 13 buildings, one for each of the original 13 states, around the park whose name was to be changed to Independence Square, the community rose in arms against the idea. Yet, it was backed by the staffs of ten competing universities, and was even looked upon with favor by some members of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission.[17] It was also suggested that the park be renamed Colonial Square, surrounded by a grouping of buildings

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15. H. Paul Caemmerer, Washington, the National Capital (Washington, 1932), p. 620.
16. Washington Post, Nov. 29, 1939.
17. Washington Evening Star, Dec. 22, 1930.

similar to the idea connected with changing its name to Independence Square. It was also suggested that the grounds surrounding the Lincoln Memorial be changed to Lincoln Park.[18] But every suggestion for the changing of the name of Lincoln Park or for making any changes in the surrounding areas for use other than residential homes has been consistently rejected by the local community with the result that none of the foregoing schemes materialized.

In time, however, the growing impact of the changing world on Washington, and the crowded events of World War I, the Depression Years, the Roosevelt Administration, World War II, and now, in particular, the nationwide impact of the current civil rights movement was bound to be reflected in the use of Lincoln Park. This matter will be dealt with more fully in Section VI of this report which details community use of Lincoln Park.

At the present time, the erection of the memorial statue of the outstanding Negro woman educator, Mary McLeod Bethune, occupies the center of the stage. Since the approval of Lincoln Park as the site for its erection, details and agreements concerning its location and the general landscaping of the area has occupied the National Capital Region.[19] It is anticipated that final agreement will be reached between the donors and the Service sometime during this fical (1969)

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18. Ibid.
19. See NCR file, 1430/Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial, for considerable correspondence on the subject, and Section VII of this report.

year. What the results will be remains to be seen but it can be predicted with certainty that Lincoln Park will again become the scene of considerable community use.

III

LANDSCAPING OF LINCOLN PARK, 1867-1933

Introduction.--Little development took place in the landscaping of reservation 14 until after the Civil War, when Congress authorized the site to be named in honor of Lincoln in 1867. Although the Engineer Officer prepared plans for its eventual landscaping, few funds were immediately available to go ahead with its beautification. When Congress accepted the Lincoln Emancipation statue by Thomas Ball from the Western Sanitary Commission of St. Louis, Mo., it also appropriated funds for the erection of a pedestal upon which to place it.

Funds were thereafter appropriated in sufficient amount so that the Engineer Officer could report by 1880 that the area was landscaped and that many fine trees and shrubs were growing in the park. To 1933, few changes were made in the original landscaping plan of Lincoln Square, generally known as Lincoln Park, aside from changes and improvements in landscape planning procedures, the laying of gas mains, their replacement with electric lighting, and improvements in the laying of walks. Details of this work can be found in construction drawings and other plans included in the appendix and the illustrations which show some of the work involved. The basic changes are herewith examined to some extent to indicate their scope and the results for the period to 1933, when the Service assumed responsibility for its further development.

Fencing.--As with all park areas that were being enclosed as they were improved, Lincoln Park was enclosed for the first time with a

wooden paling fence during fiscal 1871.[1] When it was removed and replaced with iron posts and chain fencing during fiscal 1875, the paling fence was salvaged and stored on the grounds of the Washington Monument, then a storage depot for materials of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds.[2] By 1884 the Engineer Officer reported that the entire area was enclosed.[3] When the District government, which had jurisdiction over the sidewalks of the city, laid down a brick sidewalk around Lincoln Park during fiscal 1889, the post and chain fencing was removed and pulled back to enclose only the lawn areas of the park.[4]

Flower Beds.--Flower beds were first laid down in Lincoln Park during fiscal 1884, and were interspersed between various trees and shrubs.[5] As landscaping details improved and funds became available, attempts were made to plan the decorative aspects of the flower beds according to their growing seasons. In the autumn of 1888, for instance, two flower beds were planted with fall blooming chrysanthemums, and four with early spring flowering bulbs such as hyacinths, tulips, and crocuses. The success of the experiment was such that it led the Engineer Officer to bemoan the fact in his annual report for 1889 that:[6]

> . . . little satisfaction is derived in attempting to beautify the parks in this section of the city with early springblooming bulbs, as so many of the flowers are stolen just when they are in their prime.

Nevertheless, the decorative aspects of the flowers brought improved

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1. ARCE (1871), p. 975.
2. Ibid. (1875), p. 7.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid. (1889), p. 3544
5. Ibid. (1884), p. 2351
6. Ibid. (1889).

beauty to the park so that beginning in fiscal 1889 all flower beds were being planted with fall blooming chrysanthemums and early spring flowering bulbs. After they had bloomed, they were removed and replaced with suitable decorative plants.[7] By 1911 the flower beds, a flower garden, and the flowering shrubs of Lincoln Park were among its outstanding features. With preference being given to this historic site, 148 large shrubs, 221 hedge plants, and 4,560 perennials were planted.[8] According to the inventory of 1923 (revised in 1929), 5,501 square feet were planted in flowers, and 3,115 square feet were bedded with various shrubs.[9]

Lighting.--The first lights to be installed in Lincoln Park for illuminating the walks at night was during fiscal 1874, when city gas mains were laid in the vicinity by the Washington Gaslight Company. Fifteen gas-burning lamps were placed in the park, together with twelve posts whose bases were similar to the park posts, on a direct line with the walks. They thus presented a uniform appearance throughout the park.[10] The Engineer Officer, in his annual report for 1875 considered these 27 gas lighted lamps to be sufficient for the thorough lighting of the area. Two of the gas lamps were combined with a drinking fountain for which the necessary gas and water pipes had been introduced in the park.[11] When the Lincoln Emancipation statue was dedicated in 1876, two additional gas lamps were installed to light the additional walk areas that had been

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7. Ibid.
8. Ibid. (1911), pp. 2971-72.
9. See Plate VI.
10. ARCE (1875), p. 8.
11. Ibid. (1876), p. 11.

laid down adjacent to the memorial.[12] The location of the utilities of the park such as gas pipes, drinking fountains and water pipes, gas cocks, and water pipe lines are shown on Plate II as of June 30, 1886.[13]

When electricity was introduced in other parks of the city in 1897, electric lamps were installed in Lincoln Park.[14] Complaints were received, however, of the low power of the lighting system and in 1910, when high power arc lights came into use, 8 were installed in the park.[15] When 14 100-candle power lights were installed on company owned poles in Lincoln Park in September 1929, the use of gas was discontinued on all gas lamps, effective November 2, 1929.[16] In October 1931, the 100-candle power electric lights installed in 1929 were changed to 250-candle power lamps with new rippled globes. When the job was completed by PEPCO, Lincoln Park was illuminated by 18 lamps of this type for which the Service was charged at the approved rate of $33.89 per lamp per annum.[17] Complaints as to the adequacy of the lighting in Lincoln Park apparently now ended.

The Lodge.--A lodge, similar to that erected in other parks and reservations of the National Capital, was erected in Lincoln Park during fiscal 1875. It provided the necessary facilities for visitors from the expanding neighborhood, and was also used by the park watchman for storing

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12. Ibid.
13. See Plate II.
14. ARCE (1897), p. iv.
15. Ibid. (1910), p. 2662
16. See Plate VIII for their location; Letter U. S. Grant, III, to PEPCO, dated Sept. 3, 1929, in NCR file, 1460/Lincoln Park.
17. F. B. Butler to Pepco, letter dated Oct. 3, 1931, in NCR file, Ibid.

tools and other maintenance equipment.[18] The necessary connections were made to the city water and sewer lines on 11th Street by a 6-inch terra cotta drain pipe. Even though electric lighting was installed in the park, gas for lighting and heating the lodge continued to be used until a new one was built about 40 years later. Although repairs were made to this wooden structure over the years, it finally fell into disrepair.

In 1913, Congress provided funds for the construction of new lodges in several parks, including Lincoln Park, appropriating $3,500 for the work. On September 12, 1913, a contract was let for its construction but hardly had work started when protests were received from the neighborhood residents as to its location and work was halted. The Secretary of War had approved its initial location in the southeast corner of the park at 13th Street and Massachusetts Avenue. Those opposing this location desired it placed at the east side of the park on the axis with East Capital Street and about 100 feet west of 13th. When the opposition agreed to pay for any increased cost in the contract, a supplemental contract was entered into on January 8, 1914, and the lodge was completed that same year on May 15.[19] It was about 12 feet in height, contained modern plumbing facilities for both sexes, storage space for maintenance equipment, and lockers for park laborers. A decorative lattice placed

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18. ARCE (1875), p. 388.

19. Ibid. (1914), pp. 3356-7; see Plate VI, showing the location of the lodge which is still standing on this spot. Under current plans for the Bethune memorial group, it will most probably be relocated.

on the outside of the building was covered with vines.[20] Plate VI shows the location of this new lodge which is still standing on this site.

Trees and Shrubs.--Even though the Congress stated it desired Lincoln Square to be improved for the reception of the Lincoln Emancipation statue, it made few funds immediately available for the purpose. Initially, little more than landscape planning could be done but from fiscal 1869 to 1871, many choice trees and shrubs were planted in the memorial square.[21] In his estimate of appropriations for the FY ending June 30, 1873, Major O. E. Babcock, C.E., U.S.A., then engineer officer in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, included a request for $8,500 for "improving Lincoln Park, building pavements, opening walks, a lodge, etc." Babcock reported that he considered the sum to be sufficient to complete the improvements desired by Congress for:[22]

> . . . embellishing [Lincoln Square] in a manner commensurate with its name, and to compare favorably in beauty and attractiveness with any of the public squares in the city. This should be done in honor of the illustrious and lamented Lincoln, after whom the square is named.

During the fall and the winter of 1876, 161 trees of various types were set out in Lincoln Park. By 1884, Maj. Babcock could report that the park was planted with choice evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs, interspersed with flower beds, and that the grounds were in an improved condition.[23] The first definitive documentation of the number

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20. ARCE (1914), p. 3357.
21. Ibid. (1868), p. 6.
22. Ibid. (1871), p. 973; (1872), p. 13.
23. Ibid. (1884), p. 2351.

and types and varieties of trees and shrubs that were growing in Lincoln Park is shown in Table I as of 1886, having been compiled by the public gardener, George E. Brown. According to this compilation, 322 deciduous and evergreen trees of 38 varieties, and 24 deciduous and evergreen shrubs of 11 varieties were growing in Lincoln Park. Of these, 231 were deciduous trees of 28 varieties, the largest number of which were 61 maple (Acer) trees of 7 varieties, 47 elm (Ulmus) trees of 2 varieties, and 38 oak (Quercus) trees of 7 varieties. Of the shrubs, 22 were deciduous of ten varieties, the most numerous being four arrowwoods (Viburnum) of one variety, and the weigela (Weigela) of two varieties. Ninety-one (91) were evergreen trees of which the most numerous were 29 arbor vitae (Thuja) of 3 varieties; 19 juniper (Juniperus) of two varieties, and 18 holly (Ilex) of one variety. There was only one variety of evergreen shrub, the box shrub (Buxus) of which there were two.[24]

During the blizzard of March 11, 1888, 38 trees, mostly evergreens, were so seriously injured that they had to be removed from the park and replaced.[25] On the night of September 29, 1896, Washington was hit by a severe hurricane which damaged many silver poplars, silver maples, and ash trees. The evergreens received less damage.[26] Although many of the trees of Lincoln Park had deteriorated by 1933, when it was transferred to National Capital Parks, tree surgery work was postponed until the

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24. Ibid. (1886), pp. 2108-9.
25. Ibid. (1888), p. 2776.
26. Ibid. (1897), p. iv.

entire park area could be rehabilitated by a WPA grant.[27]

Walks.--With four streets, East Capital, 11th, 12th, and 13th, and four avenues, Massachusetts, Tennessee, Kentucky, and North Carolina radiating from it, Lincoln Park was destined to become a center of heavy use and for years, including today [1967], the walks proved to be a continuing problem despite all efforts to use improved methods of construction as they developed.

Up to 1876, preliminary plans were prepared for laying out the walks in accordance with the undulation of the ground and with reference to the tree and shrub plantings. The walks were staked out, the greater part of them excavated, graded, and filled with gravel. A total of 5,383 square yards were rolled to a smooth walking surface.[28] Good soil taken from the walks was used for the construction of the mound in the center of the park where it was anticipated a colossal column would one day be raised to the memory of Lincoln.[29] Two new walks were opened and graveled from East Capital Street to the main walk leading to the Emancipation statue after its dedication in 1876.[30] Continuing maintenance enabled the Engineer Officer to report by 1884 that gravel walks on needed lines of travel were in good condition.[31]

When a heavy blizzard hit Washington on March 11, 1888, 1,360 square yards of walks had to be resurfaced in Lincoln Park, 100 cubic yards of gravel being used for the purpose.[32] In 1893, the middle north entrance

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27. See Plate VI.
28. Ibid. (1874), p. 6.
29. Ibid.
30. Ibid. (1876), p. 11.
31. Ibid., p. 2351.
32. Ibid. (1889), p. 3544.

of the park was improved by extending the gravel path from the post and chain fencing to the brick sidewalks installed by the District.[33] Asphalt was also recommended for surfacing walks and in 1894, an area of 204 square yards, 5 feet wide, was laid from the Emancipation statue to the East Capital Street entrance.[34] Throughout the ensuing years, walks were maintained in as good condition as possible consistent with other park areas of the city for the next quarter century.

When the administration of Lincoln Park was transferred to the Director, Public Buildings and Public Parks (PB&PP), in 1925, the inventory of 1923 (see Plate VI) indicated that there was a total of 47,412 square feet of concrete walks, and 17,839 square feet of gravel walks in the park.[35] Many of them were badly deteriorated owing to the lack of funds during the ensuing depression years, and complaints of citizen groups, which became a feature of local community interest in their neighborhood by this time, were often voiced in the form of resolutions passed by them and forwarded to the administering agency.

For instance, two groups of the Lincoln Park neighborhood, the Northeast Washington Citizens Association and the Citizens Association of Lincoln Park, passed resolutions on February 20, 1929, and on April 21, 1930 respectively, calling the attention of the Director, Public Buildings and Grounds, to the poor condition of the walks in the park.[36] They were both informed that no funds were available at the time for such work. In

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33. ARCE (1893), p. 4324.
34. Ibid. (1895), p. 4146.
35. See Plate VI.
36. NCR file, 1460/Lincoln Park.

his earliest comments on the condition of the walks, Frank T. Gartside, Chief, Park Maintenance Division, PB&PP, informed the Director that:[37]

> I have been informed of your objections to the construction of any additional concrete walks within the public parks and have not pushed this project any further. I might add, however, that there are no funds available during the present fiscal year for the construction of walks.

But when a Mrs. Margaret A. Loomis, complained on November 5, 1930, that she fell "while walking in Lincoln Park on October 29 . . . and got pretty badly hurt," immediate action was taken.[38] Regretting the condition of the walks, F. P. Butler, Assistant Director, PB&PP, informed Mrs. Loomis that replacing of the sidewalks was scheduled for the following spring [1931], but that it had been decided to advance the work and undertake it in the immediate future.[39] The necessary work drawings were prepared but despite Butler's good intentions, repairs to the sidewalks were not completed until August 1931.[40] Further work in Lincoln Park had to wait until it came under the administration of the Park Service, when, by a WPA grant, the entire park was rehabilitated as will be documented in Section V of the report.

Water Supply, Drainage, and Sewers.--As early as fiscal 1870, the Engineer Officer reported that additional means were required to drain

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37. Ibid.
38. Letter, F.B. Butler to Mrs. M.E. Loomis, NCR file in Ibid.
39. Letter, S.J. Oliver, Chief, Supply Div., PB&PP, to Hudson Supply and Equipment Co., Washington, D.C., dated Aug. 8, 1931.
40. Memorandum, Chief, Engineering Div., to Lt. Butler, dated April 24, 1931, NCR file, in Ibid.

the grounds[41] of Lincoln Park for his first plan of the area called for locating miniature lakes therein.[42]

By 1880, water in Lincoln Park was being received from the Potomac through 4-inch water mains in East Capital Street, it being piped into the park through 4-inch pipe with 2-inch branches. It was estimated at the time that 1,080 gallons were being used daily.[43] By 1884, water was supplied for two drinking fountains and the public conveniences installed in the watchman's lodge,[44] and two ornamental fountains with spray jets, stone copings, and basins of Portland cement. The latter had been erected at the north and south entrances to the park, replacing the earlier idea of miniature lakes.

Drainage was improved in 1888 when 165 feet of 4-inch pipe and 84 feet of 8-inch pipe were laid in 4-1/2 x 6-1/2-foot deep trenches.[45] When the drain from the fountains and the watchman's lodge became choked and unserviceable in 1889, it was taken up and replaced with 280 feet of 10-inch, 47 feet of 6-inch, and 26 feet of 4-inch new terra cotta pipe that was laid and connected with the main city sewer line.[46] When the old water meter failed to allow sufficient water to flow through the park pipes for drinking and lawn sprinkling purposes, complaints were received of a lack of water for sanitary purposes in the lodge.

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41. ARCE (1870), p. 520.
42. Ibid. (1871), p. 975.
43. Ibid. (1880), p. 2355.
44. Ibid. (1884), p. 2351.
45. Ibid. (1888), p. 2776.
46. Ibid. (1889), p. 3544.

Investigation revealed that the 3-inch pipes were controlled by the 2-inch meter. In 1931 it was replaced by a 3-inch water meter.[47]

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47. Letter, F.B. Butler to District Engineer, dated Aug. 28, 1931, in NCR file, 1460/Lincoln Park.

TABLE I. LIST OF TREES AND SHRUBS IN LINCOLN PARK, 1886.[48]

COMMON NAME:	BOTANICAL NAME:	NUMBER	VARIETY:
	DECIDUOUS TREES		
Ash	Fraxinua	2	1
Birch	Betula	2	1
Bird Cherry	Cerasus padus	1	1
Buckeye	Pavia	13	2
Elm	Ulmus	47	2
Empress tree	Paulownia	2	1
Linden	Tilia	53	2
Maple	Acer	61	7
Mountain ash	Pyrus aucuparia	6	1
Magnolia	Magnolia	1	1
Oak	Quercus	38	7
Plane tree	Platanus	1	1
Willow	Salix	4	2
	DECIDUOUS SHRUBS		
Arrowwood	Viburnum	4	1
Deutzia	Deutzia	2	1
Golden bell	Forsythia	2	1
Hercules club	Aralia	2	1
Japan quince	Cydonia	3	1
Mock orange	Philadelphus	2	1
Privet	Lignatrum	1	1
Spirea	Spirea	2	1
Weigela	Weigela	4	2
	EVERGREEN TREES		
Arbor vitae	Thuja	29	3
Holly	Ilex	18	1
Japan cedar	Cryptomeria	1	1
Juniper	Juniperus	19	2
Pine	Pinus	11	1
Spruce fir	Abies	12	1
Silver fir	Picea	1	1
	EVERGREEN SHRUBS		
Box	Buxus	2	1

48. ARCE (1886), pp. 2108-9. Table compiled by the public gardener, George H. Brown.

IV

THE LINCOLN EMANCIPATION GROUP

Introduction.--The Lincoln Emancipation Group stands in the western section of Lincoln Park facing the U. S. Capitol. It was the second statue to be erected in the Capital City in honor of the Martyred President and was paid for by contributions from freed slaves, who donated it to the United States. The idea for the Emancipation statue was that of Thomas Ball, an American sculptor born in Massachusetts, who was living in Italy when he first heard the news of Lincoln's assassination. Congress accepted the statue on behalf of the people of the United States, and authorized the erection of a pedestal for its reception. It was unveiled to the public on the 11th anniversary of Lincoln's assassination, April 14, 1876.

The idea for a memorial to Lincoln appears to have arisen in the mind of a freed slave of Virginia, Charlotte Scott. When she first learned of the death of Lincoln she was determined that some memorial should be erected in his honor. She donated her first earnings as a free woman, a five dollar greenback, for the purpose.[1] The Western Sanitary Commission of St. Louis, Mo., accepted the enterprise and collected contributions throughout the South from "Freedmen," as the freed Negro slaves were called at the time. Eventually the fund amounted to about $18,000, and the organization looked for an appropriate memorial, or someone to design

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1. Joseph W. Moore, Picturesque Washington (Providence, 1874), p. 60.

and execute one.[2]

Meantime, Thomas Ball (1819-1911), an American sculptor of New England ancestry, had designed a statue called "Emancipation" and the model was on display in Florence, Italy, where he kept his working studio. Ball had been living in Boston and had stopped off in Munich, Germany, to see some friends, when he heard the tragic news of Lincoln's assaassination and death. He set to work almost immediately on a small model of Lincoln and a kneeling freed slave which he called "Emancipation." Ball, himself, posed for the figure of the freed man in front of a mirror at the same time that he continued modeling the figure.[3] For several years it sat in his studio in Italy, but news of it had reached Boston, where he was wellknown in American art circles. J. E. Yateman, who was president of the Western Sanitary Commission and custodian of the funds to be spent on a memorial to Lincoln, heard about it and in subsequent negotiations commissioned Ball to complete a statue on the exact lines of his model. Subsequently, the statue was cast in bronze in Munich, by Ball's friend, Ferdinand Miller, in 1875. It was shipped to the United States, and arrived in Washington in April, 1876.[4]

The Emancipation Group.--The 12-foot high Emancipation Group, as the memorial to Lincoln is officially known, is often referred to as a statue. It weighs 3,000 pounds, and stands on a 12-foot granite pedestal.[5] Lincoln's gaunt figure in his traditional long, black frock coat stands

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2. ARCE (1875), p. 388.
3. DAB, I, 533
4. ARCE (1876), p. 10-11.
5. Ibid.

erect in the center of the memorial, extending his left hand in a protective gesture over the kneeling figure of a "freed man" as the emancipated Negro was known. In his right hand, resting on a bronze 5-foot podium, Lincoln clenches an unrolled copy of the Emancipation Proclamation which flows over the edges of two books atop the podium, one small and a larger one, the latter representing the Bible from which Lincoln drew much of his inspiration.

Lincoln appears to be bestowing a serene look upon the freed Negro whose wrists are extended showing their broken shackles. Upon his face there is a look of wonderment as if it is impossible for the Negro to believe his new status in society. To his rear and at the base of a pointed whipping post lie the chains which formerly bound him as a slave, together with the shackles and a frayed whip, symbols of his former status. Entwining the post over which a draped cover is partially thrown, are creeping rose vines symbolizing that its use is a thing of the past.

The podium represents the Union. It has four faces turned sideways to display its frieze as one stands below the memorial. At each flat corner are fasces, representing the strength of the Union so often proclaimed by Lincoln. Around its base are thirteen stars, representing the original thirteen states. Beneath the top of the podium are thirty-six stars representing the thirty-six states comprising the Union at the time of Lincoln's death. The two front faces are decorated; those to the rear are blank. A bas relief of George Washington decorates the outer face; a shield of the Union, represented by thirteen stars and

thirteen stripes, decorates the inner face. At the rear of the podium are inscribed the name of the sculptor, "Thomas Ball, Sc., 1874;" and that of "Ferd. Miller, jun. fudit., Muenchen, 1875," in whose foundry the memorial was cast.[6] The single word "EMANCIPATION" is on its base.

Ball, whose parents were musical, was known for years as an operatic singer, but had turned to sculpturing at which he gained greater success and fame. He used the symbols of the shackles and broken chains on the Emancipation Group to express his concept of Lincoln the Liberator, and the religious righteousness of his own antislavery upbringing in Massachusetts.[7]

The 12-foot granite pedestal was designed under the direction of the Engineer Officer, P. B. & G., and executed by the Bodwell Granite Company. Sunk in concrete, it has a broad base of two steps, the larger being 15 x 18-feet, leading to it. During its construction, the Engineer Officer also designed, procured and installed on the front and rear of the pedestal two bronze plates which tell the history of its donation to Congress. The cost of this work was borne by the Western Sanitary Commission.[8] Upon completion of the pedestal, the Emancipation Group was hoisted and placed in position on April 13, 1876, and its dedication took place the following day, April 14, the 11th anniversary to the day of Lincoln's assassination in Fords Theatre.[9]

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6. Personal survey of Lincoln Park by the author, Oct. 28, 1968. Interview with Denys Peter Myers, architectural historian, Div. of Historic Architecture, OA&HP, HABS, Oct. 25, 1968.
7. Washington Evening Star, Feb. 9, 1964.
8. ARCE (1876), p. 10.
9. Ibid., p. 11.

The bronze plaques read, the upper being on the west face of the memorial, the lower being on the back or east side:[10]

FREEDOM'S MEMORIAL
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In Grateful Memory of
A B R A H A M L I N C O L N
This Monument Was Erected
By The Western Sanitary Commission
Of Saint Louis Mo:
With Funds Contributed Solely By
Emancipated Citizens Of The United States
Declared Free By His Proclamation
January 1st A. D. 1863
The First Contribution Of Five Dollars Was Made
By Charlotte Scott A Freed Woman Of Virginia
Being Her First Earnings In Freedom
And Consecrated
By Her Suggestion And Request
On The Day She Heard of President Lincoln's Death
To Build A Monument To His Memory

AND UPON THIS ACT
Sincerely Believed To Be An Act of Justice
Warranted By The Constitution
Upon Military Necessity
I INVOKE
The Considered Judgement Of Mankind
And
THE GRACIOUS FAVOR OF ALMIGHTY GOD
A. LINCOLN, Emancipation
Proclamation Jany. 1. 1863

WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION
James E. Yeatman President
C. S. Greeley Treas.
Geo. Partridge Dr. J. B. Johnson
Wm C. Eliot

10. See footnote 6.

The Dedication.--The dedication was distinguished by the presence of President U. S. Grant, the victor of the Civil War and friend of Lincoln; members of the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, and leading members of the administration, Senators, and Members of Congress; foreign dignitaries from the city's embassies and legations; and distinguished visitors, including the Honorable Frederick Douglass, the greatest Negro orator of the nineteenth century and friend of Lincoln. The occasion was also distinguished by the presence of numerous members of many colored organizations, among them being colored bands, the 21st Battalion of Colored Troops; Masonic units, the Sons of Purity wearing white aprons and carrying the colors; the Sons of Levi, the Good Samaritans with their gold embroidered costumes; and numerous other clubs, associations and religious groups. The Emancipation Proclamation was read; Professor John M. Langston, Dean of Howard University,[11] spoke of the significance of the gesture made by the freed Negroes in donating the memorial to the federal Government; an original poem on Lincoln by Miss H. Cordelia Ray of New York was read; and Douglass delivered an "eloquent oration" in which he said that Lincoln was the only white man with whom he could speak for more than several minutes and who did not make him feel, or draw attention to the fact, that he was colored.[12]

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11. DAB, X, 598.
12. Washington Evening Star, April 14, 1876; Records of the Columbia Historical Society, XXVII (Washington, 1925), pp. 170-171.

Although the memory was tragic, the occasion was outstanding. It marked the greatest gathering of free Negroes in a solemn official ceremony for the second time in the history of the United States. That it took place in the Nation's Capital, where the Emancipation Proclamation had been conceived and which the occasion honored, was indeed the sign of a new America and marked new hopes for the freed Negro and his future. That it took more than a century for the use of militancy to gain some of the equality preached by Lincoln may have been due to the intransigency of some sections of the one Nation that can be considered the "melting pot of the world."[13]

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13. Usually in these historical surveys of the parks of Washington, I have included a short biographical sketch of the person being honored by the memorial. In the case of Lincoln Park, such a sketch would be beyond the scope of this work and could only prove to be superficial in the light of Lincoln's place in history. For interpretive purposes, the following outstanding and generally accepted references will prove the most valuable and easily available: The article by Richard Nelson Current, Professor of History, University of Wisconsin, "Abraham Lincoln," EB, 14 (1967), 45-53; Roy P. Basler (ed.), gathered all the known writings of Lincoln in The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln, 9 vols. (1953-55); classic writings are John G. Nicolay and John Hay, Abraham Lincoln: A History, 10 vols. (1890); Albert J. Beveridge, Abraham Lincoln, 1809-1850, 2 vols. (1928); Carl Sandburg, Abraham Lincoln: The Prairie Years, 2 vols. (1926), and The War Years, 4 vols. (1939); Benjamin P. Thomas' Abraham Lincoln (1952) is considered to be the best of the one-volume works. The Lincoln Museum collection contains many of these works thus making them available to the NPS interpreter.

My own studies during the past decade for NPS contain much definitive material and new documents associated with the scenes of Lincoln's assassination and death and settled many heretofore controversial points; leading to the restoration of Ford's Theatre: Historic Structures Report, Restoration of Ford's Theatre (1963), Ford's Theatre, Furnishing Study (1966), and House Where Lincoln Died, Furnishing Study (1967). HISTORICAL NOTE: In 1962 I suggested to the Chief Historian, NCR, that, in view of the probable restoration of Ford's Theatre, the name of the restored structure be officially redesignated as "Ford's Theatre-Lincoln Museum Historic Site," to include the entire complex. According to information furnished me, this name has been officially adopted by the National Park Service. G.J.O.

About a year later, in 1877, a replica of the Emancipation Group was donated to the city of Boston by Moses Kimball, and stands in Park Square. It is considered to be one of the outstanding monuments of the Civil War erected in greater Boston.[14] Its base differs slightly from that in Lincoln Park for it contains four vases, one at each corner of the memorial, where flowers are placed from time to time.[15]

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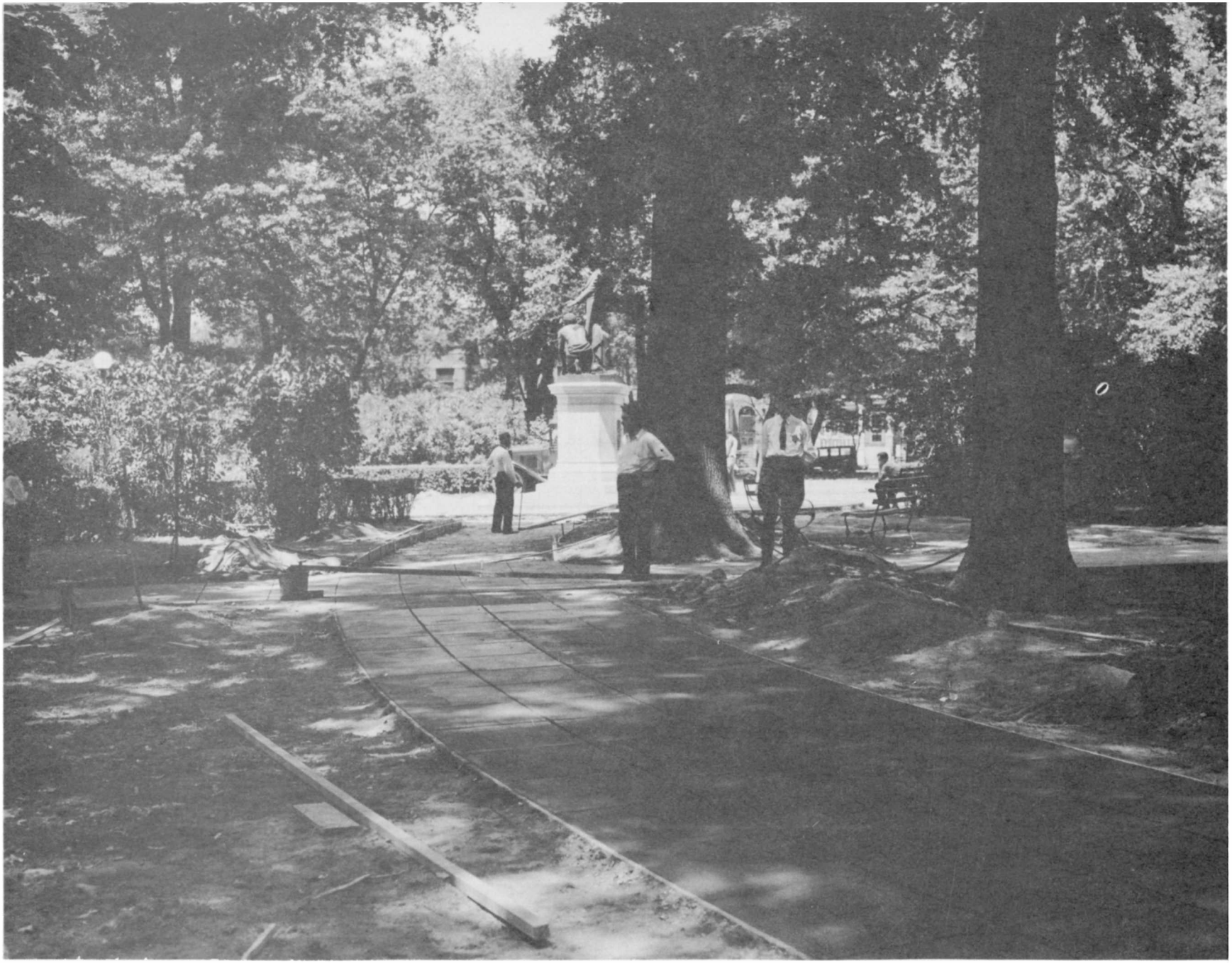
14. Marjorie Drake Ross, The Book of Boston (New York, 1964.) p. 84.
15. See Illustration 3 .



3. The Emancipation statue in Park Square, Boston, showing the old Providence Station (since demolished) and horse traffic, c. 1900. Note decorative variation in this replica from that of the original in Lincoln Park, Washington, D. C.



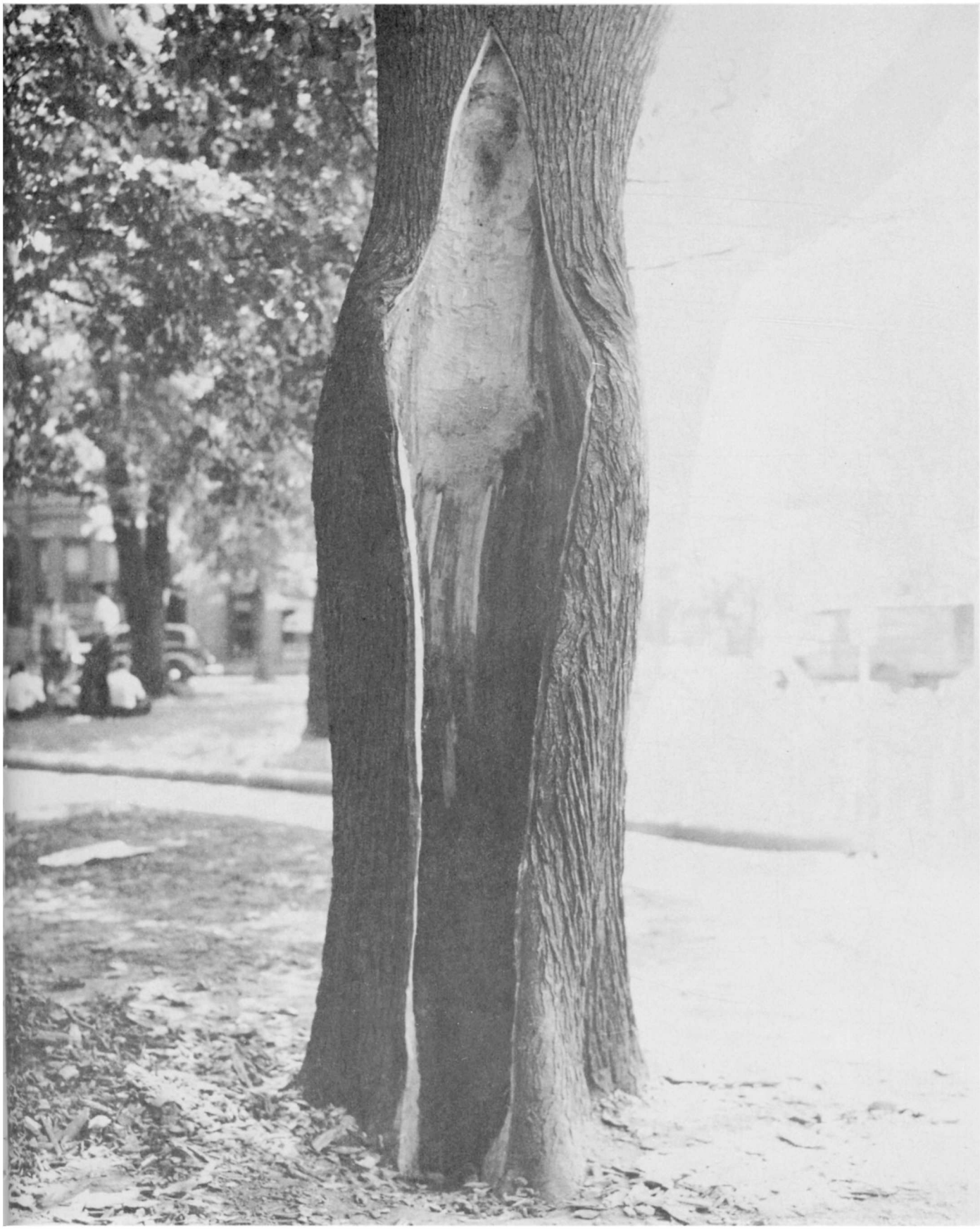
4. Tranquil atmosphere of Lincoln Park showing its use as a "sitting" park, May 26, 1931, looking west.



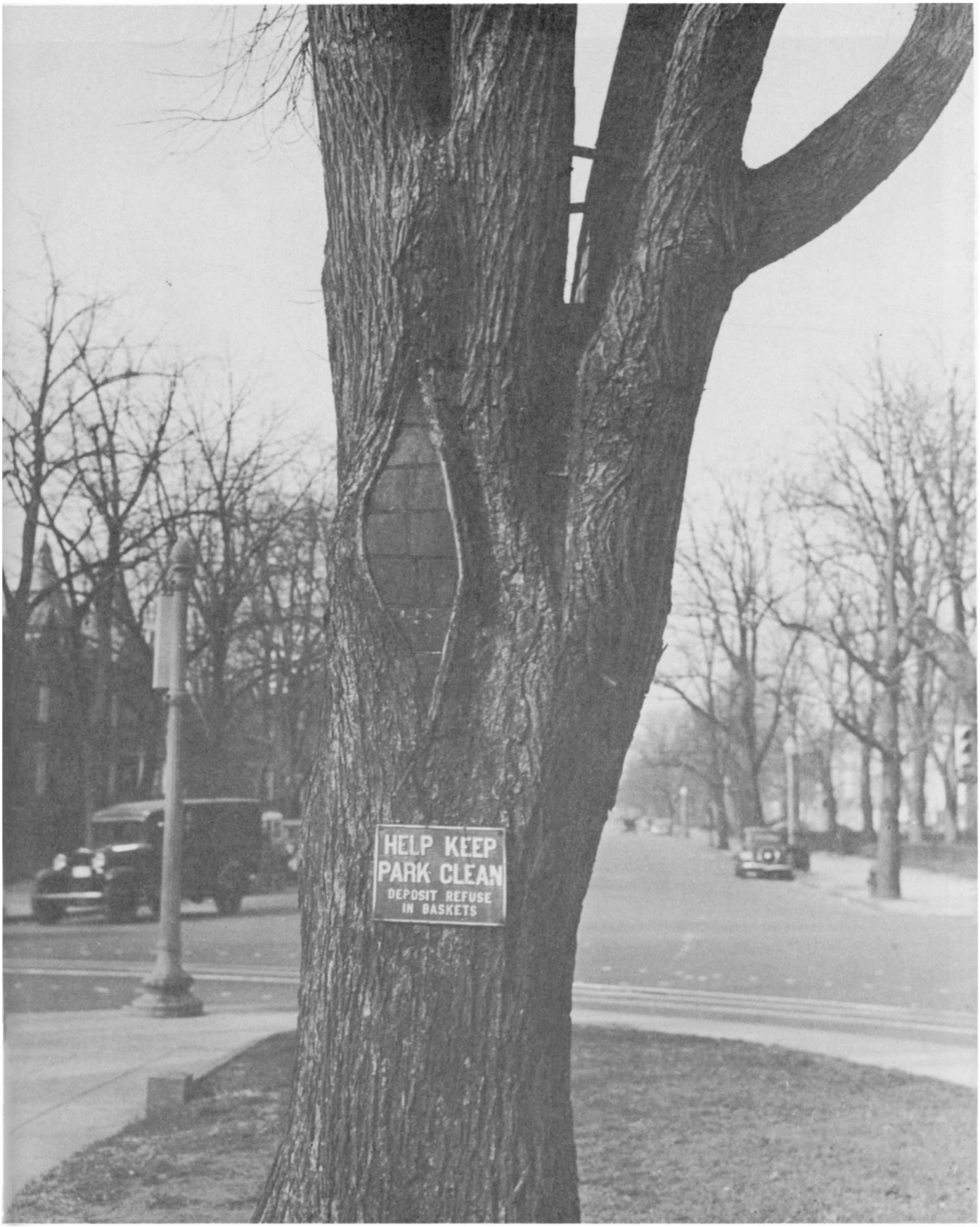
5. Reconstruction of sidewalks, west end, at Emancipation Memorial, 1931.



6. Completed construction of walks, Lincoln Park, looking northwest, October 13, 1931.



7. Typical tree surgery work being completed under PWA, Federal Project No. 363.



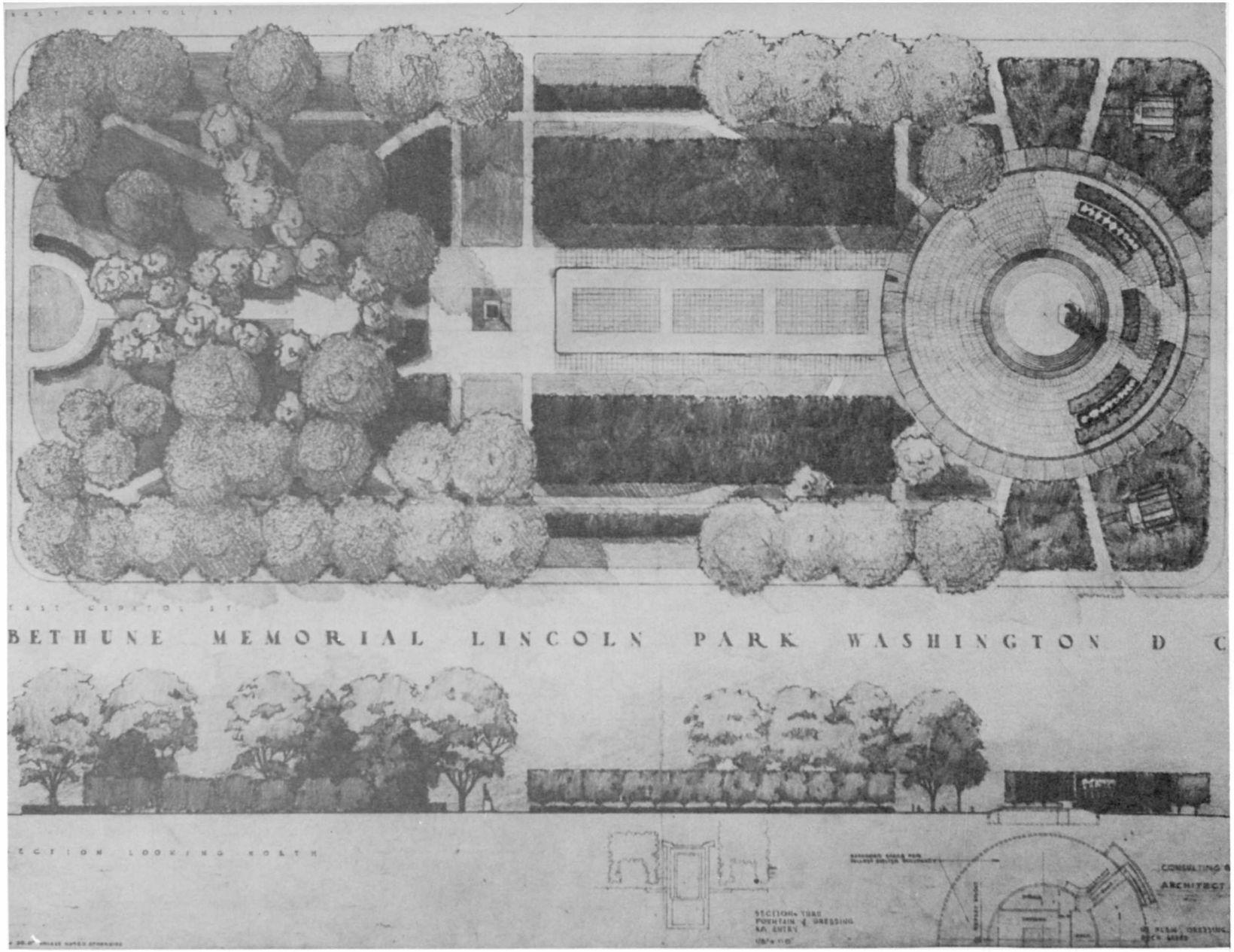
8. Example of completed tree surgery work, September, 1934.



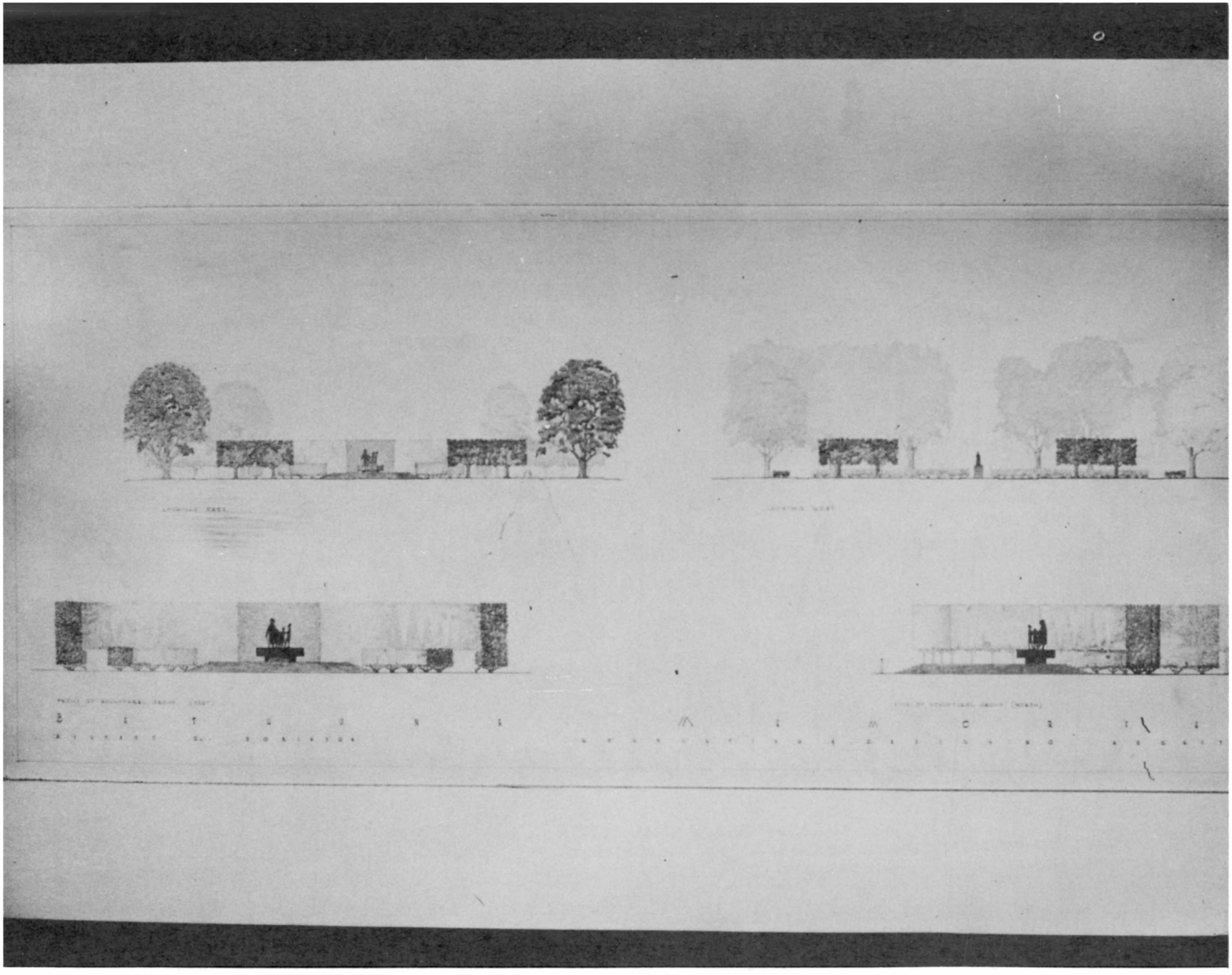
9. Vandalism to benches is a continuing problem. Scene shown dates to July 24, 1940.



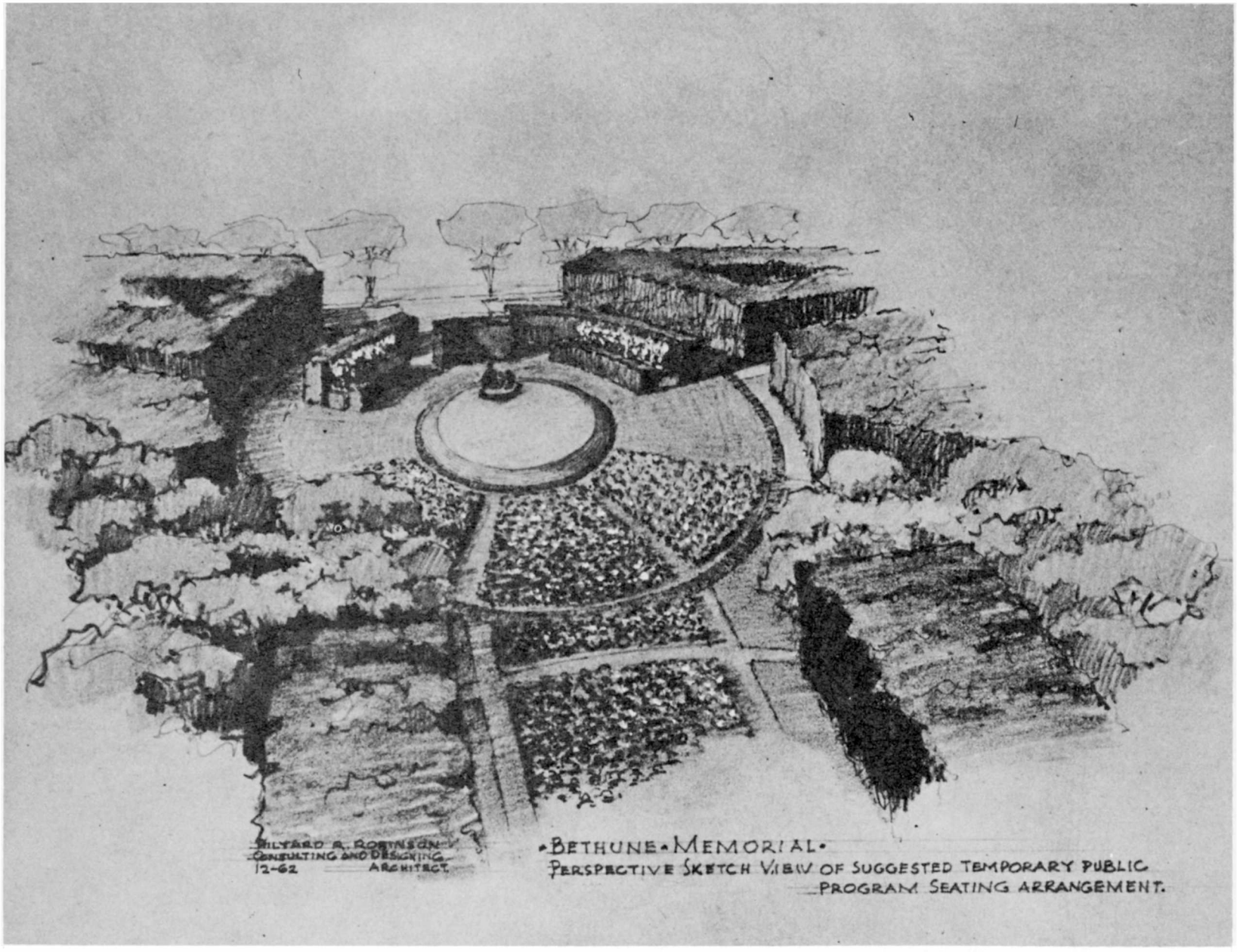
10. The lodge at the east end of Lincoln Park. Constructed in 1914, it may be moved under plans for the Bethune Memorial.



11. Preliminary site plan of Bethune Memorial, Lincoln Park, as proposed by Hilyard R. Robinson, Consulting Architect, December, 1962.



12. Sections through proposed Bethune Memorial.



13. Perspective sketch view of suggested temporary public program seating arrangement at Bethune Memorial.



14. Storm damage to trees near Emancipation statue, July 4, 1965.



15. Emancipation Group and condition of landscaping, Lincoln Park, as it appeared October 27, 1965, looking east.

V

LANDSCAPING BY NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS, 1933-1968

Major Changes of 1934.--The second major change to take place in the landscaping of Lincoln Park was undertaken by National Capital Parks after it came under the administration of the National Park Service during the Roosevelt administration in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of Executive Order No. 6166 of June 10, 1933, as noted in Section I Huge sums of money for relief work were voted by the new Congress to relieve nationwide unemployment by undertaking vast public works improvement programs. These were carried out under the Works Progress Administration (WPA) by Federal Works Projects (FWP), the latter agency approving contracts for such work often by private contractors. The reconstruction and rehabilitation of Lincoln Park, its walks, surgery on its trees, tree replacements, and other such maintenance work which had been curtailed during the Depression Years, was done under WPA grants.

As already noted in Section III of this report, reconstruction of the walks had been completed to some extent in 1931,[1] but only sufficient to avoid a repetition of complaints and possible suit for injuries incurred by persons while passing through Lincoln Park. Meantime, as the Roosevelt administration assumed power, plans for the complete reconstruction and rehabilitation of Lincoln Park were prepared by the Division

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1. See Illustrations 5 and 6.

of Design and Construction, NCP, so that they would be available, approved, and ready to be put into effect as soon as sufficient funds become available.[2]

One of the earliest projects to be undertaken was that of saving the magnificent specimens of various trees which had suffered greatly from the inconsistency of their care and lack of funds for such work in the past. As documented by Illustrations 7 and 8, and based on the tree surgery plan shown in Plate VI, tree surgeons started treating, cabling, and pruning 140 trees during July, 1934.[3] This work was performed by Jones-Walton Tree Surgeons, Inc., under provisions of FWP contract No. I-1P-1846, and completed the same year.[4] Walks were also regraded, benches repaired, and general maintenance carried out to such an extent that by 1935, the Service was receiving "well done" letters from two of the most important citizen associations of that area, the Lincoln Park Citizens' Association, and the Capitol Hill Southeast Citizens' Association, and residents of the vicinity.

Throughout the ensuing years, regular maintenance work continued to be carried out in Lincoln Park and heavy community use was made of it, particularly after World War II, as will be brought out more clearly in Section VII, dealing with community use of the area. One particular problem that faced the Service in this area, however, was that of

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2. See NCR files, 1460/Lincoln Park (Reservation No. 14), for further detailed information.

3. Letter, Supt. C. Marshall Finnan, to Mrs. Anna F. Barnhart, dated June 30, 1934, in NCR file; Washington Herald, April 24, 1934.

4. NCR file.

establishing a precedent to be followed by the Service in later years, when requests were received from the D.C. Government, Department of Engineering, to excavate under the park areas for the purpose of installing main line water mains. Because of the precedent established, this problem is examined in some detail to provide an understanding of its ramifications, particularly in view of the Service's unfortunate experience in other reservations under its administration in the Nation's Capitol.

The 30-inch Water Main Project.--In May, 1944, the D.C. Department of Engineering requested permission to lay a 30-inch water main under Lincoln Park, assuring the Service that it would restore the area to its original appearance.[5] In its reply the Service indicated why it felt it could not grant such permission:[6]

> Due to the damage that would be done to Lincoln Park, the loss of use of the park during construction, and the resultant disfigurement to the area after installation, this Office does not feel that it would be to the best interests of this Service to permit the laying of the 30-inch trunk water main in Lincoln Park.

Apparently, the project was temporarily dropped for it was not until July, 1947, that the D.C. Engineering Department again requested permission to install the 30-inch water main through Lincoln Park. It forwarded revised drawings for the approval of the Service, assuring the Service that the revised drawings " reduced interference with sidewalks and shrubbery with the same margin of clearance for trees."[7]

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5. Letter No. E. D. 254907, P. M. Lumpkins, to Supt. Root, dated May 1944, NCR file.
6. Letter, Root to Lumpkins, May 17, 1944, NCR file.
7. Letter, Lumpkins to Director, NPS, July 9, 1947, NCR file.

Again the Service refused to permit such construction to occur in Lincoln Park and, after considerable investigation, set forth its reasons with considerable emphasis:[8]

> The location of the watermain through Lincoln Park was the subject of considerable investigation, both by representatives of the Water Divison and this Office. It was our conclusion that it would be impossible to lay such a watermain through Lincoln Park without causing immediate or future harm to the trees. There are 15 American elms on the north side of this park having a crown spread of well over 100 feet. The proposed watermain at its greatest distance from these trees is only 50 feet. Therefore, severing of some roots would be inevitable. Harm is also done by compaction from trucking and stockpiling of soil from the trench. A total of 21 trees, 19 of which are mature speciments which are irreplaceable would be affected by this construction. The damaging effect may not be immediately apparent, but undoubtedly would show up in, say ten years time. In spite of our own convictions in the matter, however, we agreed to have the matter brought up for discussion before the Coordinating Committee of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission.
>
> The project was presented on August 26, 1947, to the Coordinating Committee by Mr Kemp. The Committee went on record as disapproving the proposal to locate the watermain in Lincoln Park, stating that the value of the trees in the area was far in excess of the saving in construction costs by locating it in the Park.

In its refusal to permit this construction, the Service was guided by its past experience in Lafayette Park, Franklin Park, and Sherman Circle where it had permitted such construction to take place.

In a Memorandum of July 15, 1947, George M. Harding, then Chief, Horticulture and Maintenance Division, NCP, informed Asst. Supt. Thompson of the following facts, undoubtedly justifying Supt. Root's decision:[9]

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8. Letter, Root to Lumpkins, Aug. 28, 1947, NCR file.
9. Copy in NCR file. Note: Italics are by the author, G.J.O.

> In view of our past experience, I am convinced that the policy of allowing construction of this type through the parks is largely an expediency which results within a ten-year period in considerable destruction to park trees, lawns and other features and the installation at a later date of unsightly manholes which further mar the beauty of the parks.
>
> The unsightly condition which existed in the inner circle at Sherman Circle until the spring of 1947 was a direct result of installation of a similar water line more than ten years ago. This pipe, to my personal knowledge, has broken several times and necessitated the removal of plant material which we were unable to replace.
>
> The sidewalks in both Sherman and Grant Circles, as well as sunken grade conditions are evidence of the lasting effects of such construction. The loss of irreplaceable trees in Franklin and Lafayette Parks where work was undertaken with our own forces has resulted in severe criticism of the Service. These should be an object lesson to us. Adequate supervision and protection would be far more difficult to effect in the proposed construction. May I again urge that this and similar requests for use of park land for such purposes be refused.

Apparently, the Service from this time on has maintained its decision not to permit the construction of any large water mains beneath park reservations.

During the ensuing years routine maintenance was carried out in Lincoln Park as funds permitted. The hurricanes which appeared to hit Washington with more frequency in the 1950s and 1960s were always the cause of added expenditures, particularly for replacing many fine trees which had reached their maturity.

During Hurricane Hazel, for instance, which hit Washington in the summer of 1956, many fine trees had to be removed because of the extent of their damage. When the Lincoln Park Citizens' Association complained

of the failure of the Service to replace them, the Service informed it that the work had to be deferred to the fall of 1957 due to a lack of funds.[10] In reply to a similar letter from the Capitol Hill Southeast Citizens' Association in 1957, it was informed that approximately 20 trees had been replaced in the park and that it was anticipated that 30 red flowering crabapples were to be planted along the Mall area near the Lincoln statue.[11]

By the end of 1958, the Region was occupied with other problems in Lincoln Park the settlement of which has not been completed to the present writing. This involved the installation of a statue known as "The Century of Freedom Group," to be erected on park land in the District to the memory of Mary McCloud Bethune, the outstanding Negro educator in the country. The National Council of Negro Women (NCNW), with headquarters in the Nation's Capital, had hired Thompson-Simmons Associates to handle the publicity program in connection therewith.[12] The NCNW, sponsors of the memorial, were lobbying to obtain its acceptance by Congress and hoped to receive authorization to install it in Lincoln Park. Details of some of the problems involved for the Service will be found in Section VIII of the report. The question required a complete change in the landscaping of the park, and for the past decade took up the time on one occasion or another of the late President, John F. Kennedy,

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10. Letter, Assoc. Supt. H. T. Thompson, to J. Watson Flannagan, Pres., Sept. 25, 1956, NCR file.

11. Letter, Wm. M. Haussman, Actg Chief, Div. of Design and Construction, NPS, to Mrs. Eliz. Draper, Corresp. Secy., Nov. 4, 1957, NCR file.

12. Letter, D. G. Thompson, Pres., Thompson-Simmons Associates, to Assoc. Supt. Thompson, Nov. 18, 1958, NCR file.

the Secretary, the Director, the Regional Director, members of the Senate and the Congress, in addition to the many Service employees working on the project. It is still unresolved.

VI

COMMUNITY USE OF LINCOLN PARK

Lincoln Park has always been the scene of considerable community use since the Emancipation Group was dedicated in 1876. Visitation rose as the Lincoln legend grew and the world-wide impact of his presidency became better understood with the passing years. As visitors stand in the tiny, quiet mall leading to the Emancipation Group, they often receive a haunting impression of the Martyred President and the significance of his work for the freedom of humanity.

As noted in Section II, Lincoln Park has always been the center of a strong community feeling and all attempts to change its name or the character of the neighborhood have been strenuously resisted by its residents and the Lincoln Park and Southeast Washington Citizens' Associations. The National Park Service has also gone on record as favoring these attitudes. Attention has already been called to attempts to erect the Supreme Court building, to making it the site of an "Independence Square," and of taking the name "Lincoln Park" from this site and designating the area surrounding the Lincoln Memorial at Memorial Bridge as "Lincoln Park."[1]

Of particular interest from the community viewpoint are the numerous uses to which the park has been put over the years. It has been used as

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1. See p. 9, above.

a "sitting park," all attempts to make it into an "active use" park such as permitting ball playing, bicycle riding and similar activities being resisted. From time to time, it has been the scene of yearly services to memorialize the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation; religious services and Bible school meetings; outdoor band concerts, and as a summer playground for kindergarten classes of the D. C. Department of Recreation. More recently Lincoln Park has been the scene of freedom rallies. This activity has usually been carried on with the authorization of the National Capital Region, permits in recent years being issued by National Capital Park-Central, administrative authority for the area.

All permits are issued upon request with the understanding that the following Park Service regulations will be adhered to: (1) the area will be left in a clean and orderly condition; (2) there will be no damage to park property; (3) the United States will be saved harmless from any claim for liability resulting from the permitted use; (4) any instructions from members of the U. S. Park Police or other official representative of the Regional Office will be adhered to.[2] In recent years, owing to increased use marking current sociological trends in the Nation, additional regulations were stressed: (1) good order will be maintained; (2) no contributions will be solicited or accepted or sales made on park property; (3) there will be no interference with

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2. Letter, C. W. Heine, Actg. Asst. Reg. Director, C. I. & U., NCR, to Lorenzo Dupree, Aug. 17, 1962, NCR file.

traffic.[3]

Religious Meetings.--The first use of the park for religious meetings dates back to the post-Civil War period and has continued on a more or less increasing scale in times of stress. In 1942 during World War II, 23 churches of various religious denominations sponsored religious services in Lincoln Park.[4] During the summer from 1948-1953, the Epsworth Methodist Church held children's Bible classes. The Park Service required that they be kept under constant adult supervision and that the area be kept clean and free of all paper, debris and other materials which the children might carry to the park.[5] In the summer of 1948, the Grace Baptist Church held meetings between 7:00 and 8:00 P.M. on Saturday evenings under the proviso that their public address system did not disturb other park users or the neighborhood. Their permit was subject to being revoked if they failed to do so.[6] This was similar to the situation which came about in Franklin Park when the Service felt impelled to designate special areas in other parts of the city for the use of all religious groups because of the neighborhood disturbance caused by excessively loud public address systems.[7] On August 19,

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3. Letter, T. Sutton Jett, Regional Director, NCR (then Supt., NCP), to Byron N. Scott, Pres., Capitol Hill Restoration Society, Dec. 12, 1961, NCR file.

4. Washington Evening Star, July 3, 1942.

5. Letter, Supt. Root to Supt. Vacation Bible School, May 5, 1950, NCR file.

6. Memorandum, Supt. Root to C. B. Bayne, Aug. 18, 1948, NCR file.

7. See my study, Franklin Park (Washington, 1968, for further information on religious activity in the parks of Washington).

1962, the Refreshing Spring Church of God and the Christ Church Vacation Bible School were granted a permit to hold their commencement exercises in the park.[8]

Band Concerts.--When electric arc lamps were first installed in Lincoln Park in 1909, it became the scene of outdoor band concerts. Portable band stands were set up, and stools provided for the use of visitors together with ice water. Additional lighting was provided on the nights the band played. The earliest outdoor concerts were given by the military services bands: the U. S. Marine Band from the nearby Marine Barracks; the Engineer Band from the Washington Barracks, and the Cavalry Band from Fort Myer, Va. They attracted many visitors from local areas as well as from distant parts of the city.[9]

The concerts were continued with some degree of regularity throughout the years and were enhanced during World War II by the Senior Boys Club Band of Washington.[10] The Optomist Club of Washington provided instruments for the boys and they were trained by M/Sgt Andrew Bodnar, the club's musical director, who was a former member of the Marine Band.[11]

At times members of the military service bands were asked to conduct when they happened to be present at these band concerts. For instance, during the summer of 1946 Musician Louis Saverino, one of the most prolific composers in the history of the U. S. Marine Band, conducted the Boys Club Band in the playing of one of his own compositions, "March of the Women Marines." Saverino had composed more than 200 marches

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8. See footnote 6.
9. ARCE (1909), p. 2558, and ARCE (1918), p. 3790.
10. Letter, Actg Supt. F. F. Gillen, NCP, to A. E. Mascaro, Boys Club of Washington, NCR file.
11. Phone interview, Andrew Bodnar to Olszewski, Dec. 4, 1968.

and other compositions for the Marine Band. For his work on behalf of the distaff side of the armed forces for whom he had composed and arranged: "March of the Spars," "March of the WAACS," and "March of the Waves," Saverino received the personal thanks of the First Lady, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. These marches were broadcast in a special ceremony from the U. S. Marine Barracks, the music being scored for concert band by the composer.[12]

Serious music was also presented in Lincoln Park on occasion. During the summer of 1965, the Capitol Hill Symphony Society presented a series of concerts on Sundays from 4:00 to 6:30 P.M. The Park Service cooperated by providing musicians stands, chairs, and roping off the area. The concerts added much to the cultural background of Lincoln Park.[13]

Complaints.--As is usually the case in operating and administering facilities open to the public, complaints over the years with respect to Lincoln Park have followed the usual trends. These complaints included such subjects as: the "odorous" manure spread over the grounds; the dirty condition of the lodge, or public rest rooms, from time to time; promiscuous sexual behavior, especially on warm summer nights; overgrowth of

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12. Interview, Louis Saverino to Olszewski, Carriage House, Georgetown, Oct. 22, 1968. These popular abbreviations were used for the following organizations: SPARS is the motto of the U. S. Coast Guard," Semper Paratus, Always Ready;" WAACS, U. S. Army, Women's Army Auxiliary Corps Service; and WAVES,U. S. Navy, Women's Auxiliary Volunteer Emergency Service.

13. Letter, T. T. Smith, to Rev. John F. Bianchi, Oct. 13, 1964, NCR file.

weeds and other shrubbery; condition of the trees and landscaping; rats running wild; the presence of vandals and other undesirable characters; opposition to the opening of another liquor store in the vicinity to keep down the number of "winos or half-pint" buyers from passing out in the lodge; and opposition to allowing the park to become an area of "active use."[14] A critical examination of files of National Capital Parks and the National Capital Region from 1933 to the present reveals that practically all complaints were answered with a courteous reply.

In a few cases, however, the Park Service exerted its authority over complaints and allowed an activity to take place or to continue. For instance, during August, 1935, National Capital Parks authorized the D. C. Supervisor of Playgrounds to station a play director in Lincoln Park from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. daily, Monday through Saturday, and to store such kindergarten furniture as children's tables and chairs in the lodge house.[15] It allowed the use of the east end of Lincoln Park for ball playing during the summer of 1936.[16] During this same summer when complaints were voiced against permitting both white and colored children from playing together in the sand boxes, Acting Superintendent Frank T. Gartside informed the writer that "This office is without legal authority to carry out this request."[17]

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14. Letter, Chas. W. Eliot, 2d, to NCP, March 25, 1931; Minutes of the 75th and 76th Meetings of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, March 16-17, and April 21, 1933, NCR file.
15. Letter, D.T. Mayfield, Permit Clerk, NCP, Aug. 13, 1935, NCR file.
16. NCR files summary.
17. Ibid.

On October 2, 1947, the D. C. National Guard, 113th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron, was allowed to post recruiting posters and to carry on a recruiting drive in Lincoln Park.[18] On August 1, 1950, "Sam, the Penny Man," a local Washingtonian who carried out small charitable works in the District, was allowed to distribute pennies, candy, chewing gum, and other souvenirs free to children playing there.[19]

Civil Rights Groups.--More recently the impetus given to the civil rights movements during the 1960s was bound to have a reaction in Lincoln Park. While the more vociferous demonstrations occurred at Lafayette Park, Dupont Circle and other areas close to the White House, some have occurred in Lincoln Park because of its association with Lincoln and emancipation. The latter received less publicity than the former for the simple reason that they occurred closer to the White House, the scene of governmental administration.

As in other cases of such activity permits were issued for the purpose of peaceful demonstrations, but the Park Police and the Metropolitan Police were alerted to the fact so that they could maintain order, prevent damage to park property, and keep the demonstrations from turning into riots.

Freedom rallies were held on July 18, August 1 and 22, and on September 26, 1964, by the newest civil rights group in Washington, the Associated Community Teams, known as "ACT." At the August 1st meeting,

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18. Permit, Supt. Root to Maj. A.E. Kimberly, A.D., D.C.N.G., Cmdg., Sept. 30, 1947.

19. Letter, Supt. Ed. Kelly to Sam [the Penny Man] Horowitz, July 31, 1950, NCR file.

the Washington Post reported that more police were on hand than spectators. There were 54 Park Police and 56 members of the Washington Metropolitan Police when the meeting opened. The ratio shifted later and about 250 persons milled throughout the park as loudspeakers blared.[20] In May, 1965, a rally was held at which vociferous speakers outlined welfare demands to the accompaniment of traditional freedom songs by a crowd of approximately 600 persons.[21] Despite the character of the requests, the National Capital Region usually issues permits for the use of the park in line with its broad policy of granting authorized use of its facilities when done according to National Park Service regulations.

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20. Washington Post, Aug. 2, 1964.
21. Washington Evening Star, May 10, 1965.

VII

LINCOLN PARK AND THE FUTURE

The future of Lincoln Park is now being decided on the drawing boards of three separate organizations: (1) the National Park Service, National Capital Region, is finalizing plans for the complete rehabilitation of Lincoln Park when the Century of Freedom memorial to Mary McLeod Bethune is installed in the park; (2) plans are being completed for the East Leg of the Inner Loop Freeway which will pass Lincoln Park near Tenth Street, Southeast; and (3) the Washington Metropolitan Rapid Transit Agency is completing plans for the construction of a Metro or subway station two blocks to the south of Lincoln Park at North Carolina and Kentucky Avenues. The subway route which runs from Union Station, the approved site for the future Washington National Visitor Center, and the Freeway will be extended past the D. C. Stadium[1] whose name has been recently changed to the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium. Of immediate concern to the Service, however, is the Bethune Memorial and the rehabilitation of Lincoln Park.

Biographical sketch.--Mary McLeod Bethune was born on July 10, 1875, at Mayesville, S. C., the 17th child of a family of former slaves. She graduated from Scotia Seminary (later Barber-Scotia Seminary) at Concord, N.C., in 1893, and from the Moody Bible

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1. Washington Evening Star, Nov. 5, 1968.

Institute in Chicago in 1895.

She taught in southern schools for several years and in 1904 opened an institute for girls at Daytona Beach, Florida. In 1923, the school was merged with the Cookman Institute for Men at Jacksonville, Florida, to form the Bethune-Cookman College at Daytona Beach. Until her retirement in 1942, and again from 1946 to 1947, she served as its president.

Mrs. Bethune was active in Negro affairs. During the Roosevelt administration (1933-1945), she directed the Division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration from 1936 to 1944. During World War II she was a special assistant to the Secretary of War and selected officer candidates for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. She was also a special advisor to President Roosevelt on the problems of minority groups in the U. S. In 1945, she was special observer at the United Nations Conference on International Organizations for the Department of State, at San Francisco, Calif. She also served as vice-president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mrs. Bethune received many awards for her public service on behalf of the colored people of the United States, including the Spingarn Medal. On May 18, 1955, she died at Daytona Beach.[2]

The Bethune Memorial.--On August 17, 1959, the Honorable Frances P. Bolton, Congresswoman from Ohio, introduced a House Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant

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2. EB, III, 555.

authority to the National Council of Negro Women to erect on public land in the District of Columbia a memorial honoring their founder, Mary McLeod Bethune, the design and location of the memorial to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the Commission of Fine Arts, and the National Capital Planning Commission. The Council hoped that the statue of Mrs. Bethune would be erected in Lincoln Park by 1963 to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation, the statue to be known as the "Century of Freedom" group.[3] The resolution provided that the United States would be put to no expense in or by the erection of the memorial.[4] The Secretary of the Interior was empowered by the legislation to certify that sufficient funds were available to insure completion of the memorial. A time limit of five years was set to begin its erection otherwise the authority for so doing was to be revoked. The resolution was unanimously adopted by the Senate and the House and signed by the President June 1, 1960, becoming Public Law 86-484.[5] The original legislation has been extended from time to time, its latest extension being to the end of fiscal year 1969. Delays in the installation of the Bethune Memorial in Lincoln Park appear to be due to the inability of the National Council of Negro Women to modify their desire for a closed rallying center beneath

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3. Congressional Record, 86th Cong., 1st Sess., see copy in Appendix.

4. Memorandum of the Acting Director, Hillory A. Tolson, to the Legislative Counsel, NPS, Sept. 29, 1959, copy in Appendix.

5. 74 Stat. 154.

the pedestal.

The New York sculptor, Robert Berks, was selected by the National Council of Negro Women to complete the memorial, and the Washington architect, Hilyard R. Robinson, was retained by them to develop plans for the memorial setting in cooperation with the National Park Service. Copies of Robinson's preliminary design drawings are included in this report as Plates XII-O to XII-10 in appendix B. Both men are Negroes. For a time, Robinson acted as liaison between the Council and the Park Service.

On June 6, 1963, Lincoln Park was approved as the site for the Bethune Memorial by the National Capital Planning Commission. On June 18, the Commission of Fine Arts followed suit with the National Park Service extending its approval of the Lincoln Park site on June 26.[6] The basic design of the Bethune Memorial was approved by all three parties, but the decision on approval of the final site plans is still in suspense as is the huge amount of storage space which the Women's Council desires to have under the base of the Bethune Memorial.[7]

Due to the length of time that it has been impossible for the Service to go ahead and complete the rehabilitation of Lincoln Park and erection of the memorial, National Capital Region has earmarked

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6. Letter, Assoc. Reg. Director Robert C. Horne to Chief, N.C.D.C., in NCR file.

7. Telephone interview, Charles H. Atherton, Secretary, Commission of Fine Arts, to Olszewski, Jan. 30, 1969.

funds of $274,500 for fiscal 1969 and decided that it will go ahead with its rehabilitation even if the memorial is not erected at this time. Undoubtedly, some decision will have to be made, if the National Council of Negro Women is temporarily unsuccessful in its campaign to raise sufficient funds so that the Bethune Memorial can be donated to the government free of debt as provided by the legislation.[8] In passing, it is suggested that appropriate consideration be given to leaving the Lincoln Emancipation Group on its present site which is exactly one mile east of the U. S. Capitol building, before moving it on a line with Twelfth Street.

The Memorial and the Community.--In discussing plans for the rehabilitation of Lincoln Park and erection of the Bethune Memorial, the Service held a meeting in February 1968, when general agreement was reached between residents of the area and planning personnel of the National Park Service, represented by Wm. T. Rosenberg, Assistant Director, Design and Construction. In general it was mutually agreed that neighborhood needs should be met without detracting from the monumental character of the project.

Reviewing the basic plan which had been discussed earlier in October, 1967, between the two groups, differences on the following were compromised: (1) the present Emancipation Group will be the focal point of the park; (2) it is to be moved slightly to the east of its present location and place at the intersection of East Capitol and Twelfth Street; (3) the Bethune Memorial will be erected

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8. Telephone interview, Floyd P. Hough, Finance Officer, NCR, to Olszewski, Oct. 11, 1968.

at some future undetermined date at the eastern end of the park now occupied by the lodge; (4) the lodge will be removed from the park for a short period to see how the park functions without such facilities; (5) two partially screened areas will be provided for small children at the east end of the park; and (6) a recessed mall will occupy the central area between both statues so that the Bethune Memorial does not overshadow the Emancipation Group.

Residents of the area made a number of additional suggestions to earlier plans. Since the northwestern section will be an area for group seating, pedestal tables should be installed for playing games such as chess and checkers. A screened area should be located in the southwestern section of the park where trees will form a backdrop to a court that will contain basketball backstops. Play equipment is now being temporarily stored in this area. A sprinkler system should be installed in the mall area for watering the sod and general cleaning purposes.

Furthermore, old trees will be preserved; new trees will be planted. Lighting fixtures of a type compatible with those used at the turn of the century will be installed. According to Rosenberg, it would take several months to prepare construction drawings, and about a month for the receipt of bids. Although June 1968 was tentatively scheduled as the date for beginning the rehabilitation of Lincoln Park, no work is currently being performed.[9]

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9. Capital Hill News, Feb. 11, 1968, Personal interview, Robert Romanowski, Park Planner, NCR, to Olszewski, Oct. 11, 1968.

Conclusion.--Prior to completion of this study, the writer visited Lincoln Park on Tuesday, October 29, a typical fall day, on a personal inspection tour. A more desolate sight could not be imagined. This 7-acre site dedicated to the Great Emancipator was absolutely bare and in shocking contrast to such show places as Lafayette Park and Farragut Square. Although the Emancipation Group stood as proudly in its symbolism as when conceived by the sculptor, atop the base of the bronze figures were all types of trash, including empty coke-bottles, and crushed packages from cigarettes, candy and other types of snacks.

The setting of the statue on the line of East Capitol Street still retained some of its past artistry and dignity reflected in the tree lined mall, the ivy hedging and the thickness of the sod. Elsewhere, however, great bare stretches of hardened earth appeared with few patches of lawn. Interspersed were potentially dangerous 3- to 12-inch stumps of great trees. Not a flower bed was in evidence; nor was a single flower growing on the entire seven acre site. The lodge at the east end of the park was in complete disrepair: windows were broken, walls were peeling in the lavatories, water was continually running in the bowls, and the enamelware was rank with rust and discoloration.

Settees sunk in concrete were spaced along the lines of the concrete walks, occasionally occupied by an elderly Negro, some with a playing child nearby. A few pieces of colorful, modernistic, plastic play objects showing much hard use stood south of the Lincoln group. The desolateness of the area was enhanced by the

chilly fall weather, and tall, gaunt trees, many of which merely had tufts of leaves on their otherwise bare branches, incongruously framed against the backdrop of a cold grey sky and black scudding clouds.

However, the site of the Emancipation Group has been well-chosen. It faces the Capitol building atop of which is the "Statue of Freedom" by Thomas Crawford (1814-1857), appearing as a beacon through the swirl of tree tops overhanging East Capitol Street as it reveals the glistening, white dome of the Capitol in the dimly obscured distance. The haze of an early morn, a foggy or wintry day, or dusk lends an air of remoteness to the distance between the two figures. Symbolically, they face each other as if the idea of Lincoln, the Man and President, were brought to fruition by the concept of Liberty watching over the free discussion occurring in the Nation's legislative chambers below in the halls of Congress.

APPENDIX A

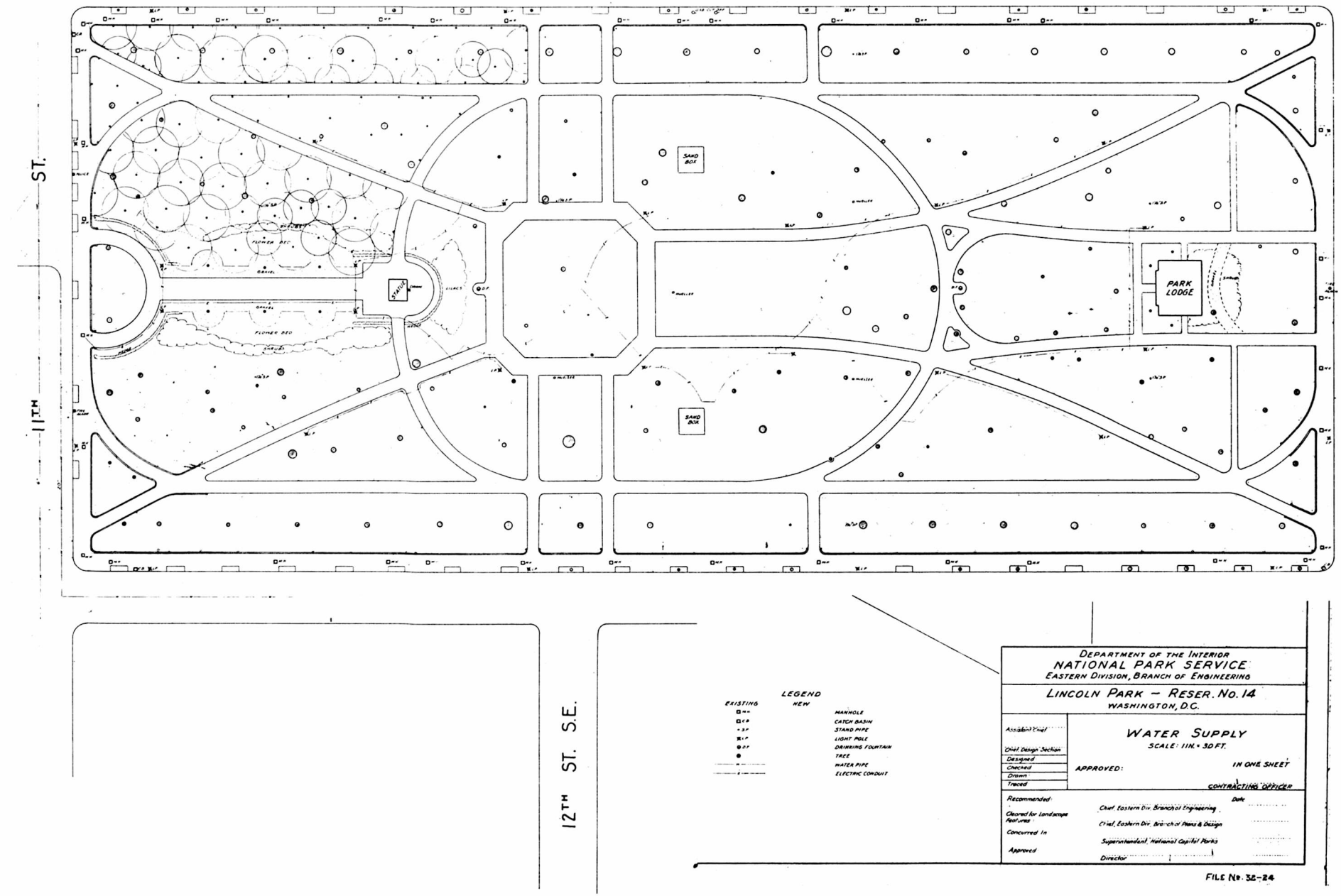
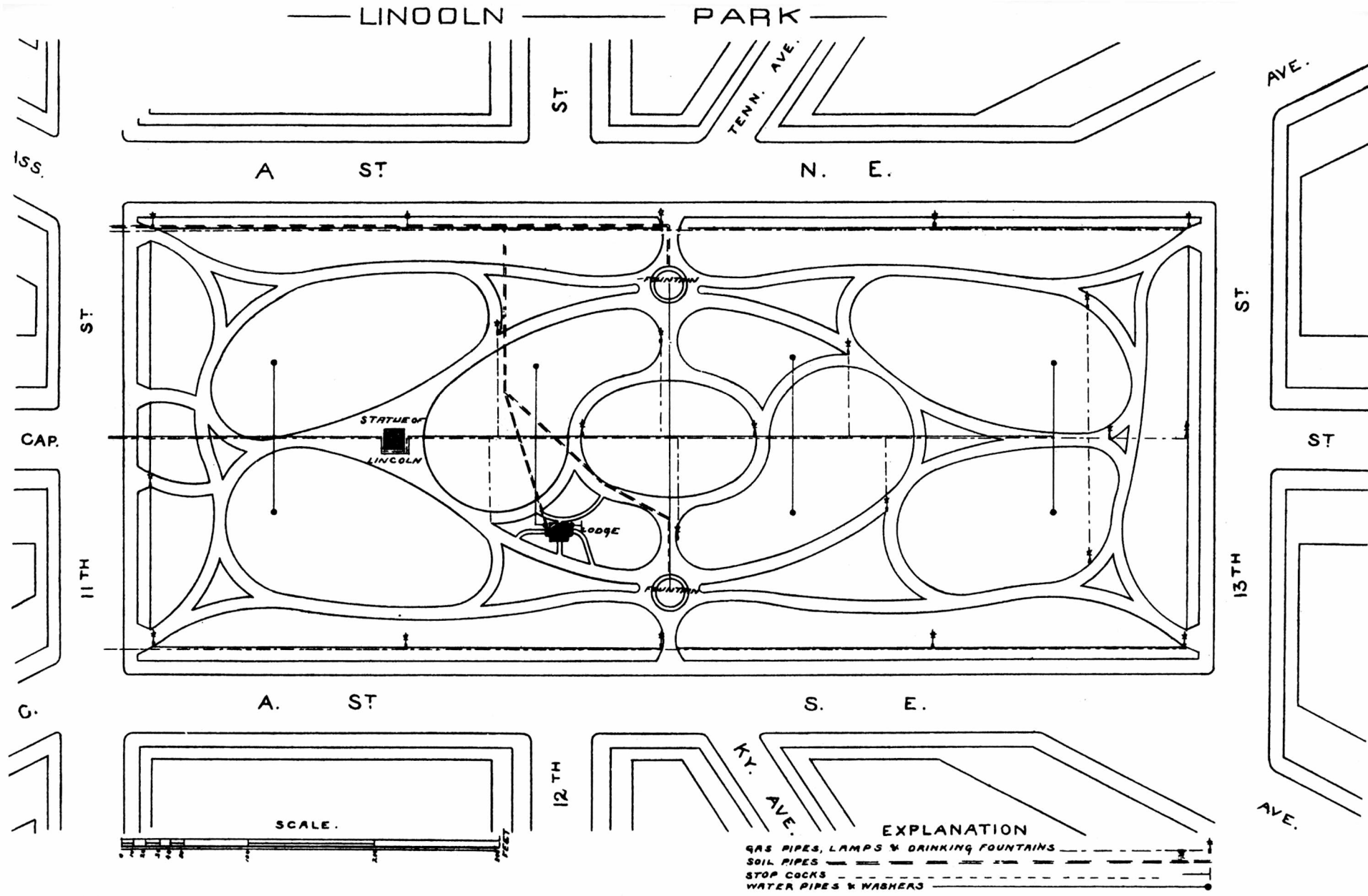

11TH ST.
12TH ST. S.E.
SAND BOX
SAND BOX
PARK LODGE
STATUE
FLOWER BED
FLOWER BED
GRAVEL
GRAVEL
LEGEND
EXISTING
NEW
MANHOLE
CATCH BASIN
STAND PIPE
LIGHT POLE
DRINKING FOUNTAIN
TREE
WATER PIPE
ELECTRIC CONDUIT
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
EASTERN DIVISION, BRANCH OF ENGINEERING
LINCOLN PARK – RESER. No. 14
WASHINGTON, D.C.
WATER SUPPLY
SCALE: 1IN. = 30 FT.
IN ONE SHEET
APPROVED:
CONTRACTING OFFICER
Assistant Chief
Chief, Design Section
Designed
Checked
Drawn
Traced
Recommended
Cleared for Landscape Features
Concurred In
Approved
Chief, Eastern Div. Branch of Engineering
Chief, Eastern Div. Branch of Plans & Design
Superintendent, National Capital Parks
Director
Date
FILE No. 32-24

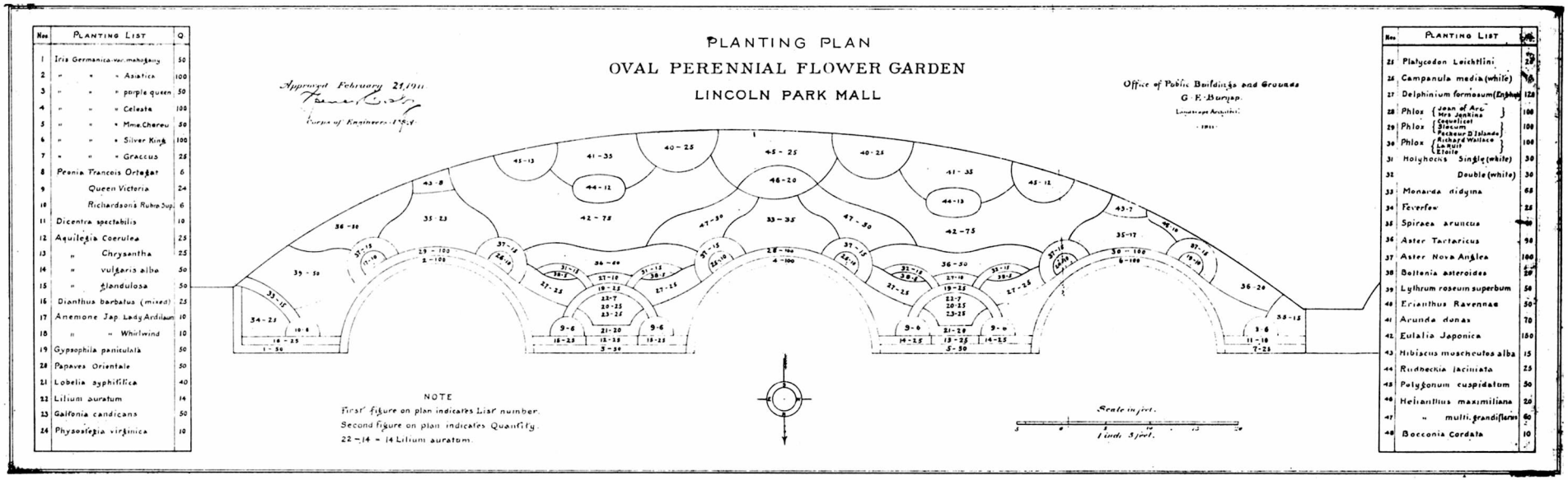
Plate I



To Accompany Annual Report of Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1886.

H Ex1 pt2 v2 49 2

Plate II



Nos	Planting List	Q
1	Iris Germanica var. mahogany	50
2	" " " Asiatica	100
3	" " " purple queen	50
4	" " " Celeste	100
5	" " " Mme. Chereu	50
6	" " " Silver King	100
7	" " " Graccus	25
8	Peonia Francois Ortegat	6
9	Queen Victoria	24
10	Richardsons Rubra Sup.	6
11	Dicentra spectabilis	10
12	Aquilegia Coerulea	25
13	" Chrysantha	25
14	" vulgaris alba	50
15	" flandulosa	50
16	Dianthus barbatus (mixed)	25
17	Anemone Jap. Lady Ardilaun	10
18	" " Whirlwind	10
19	Gypsophila paniculata	50
20	Papaves Orientale	50
21	Lobelia syphilitica	40
22	Lilium auratum	14
23	Gaifonia candicans	50
24	Physostegia virginica	10

Nos	Planting List	Q
25	Platycodon Leichtlini	25
26	Campanula media (white)	6
27	Delphinium formosum (English)	125
28	Phlox { Joan of Arc / Mrs Jenkins }	100
29	Phlox { Coquelicot / Blocum / Pecheur D'Islande }	100
30	Phlox { Richard Wallace / La Nuit / Etoile }	100
31	Hollyhocks Single (white)	30
32	Double (white)	30
33	Monarda didyma	68
34	Feverfew	25
35	Spiraea aruncus	50
36	Aster Tartaricus	98
37	Aster Nova Anglea	100
38	Boltonia asteroides	50
39	Lythrum roseum superbum	56
40	Erianthus Ravennae	50
41	Arunda donax	78
42	Eulalia Japonica	150
43	Hibiscus moscheutos alba	15
44	Rudbeckia laciniata	25
45	Polygonum cuspidatum	50
46	Helianthus maximiliana	26
47	" multi. grandiflorus	60
48	Bocconia Cordata	10

Plate III

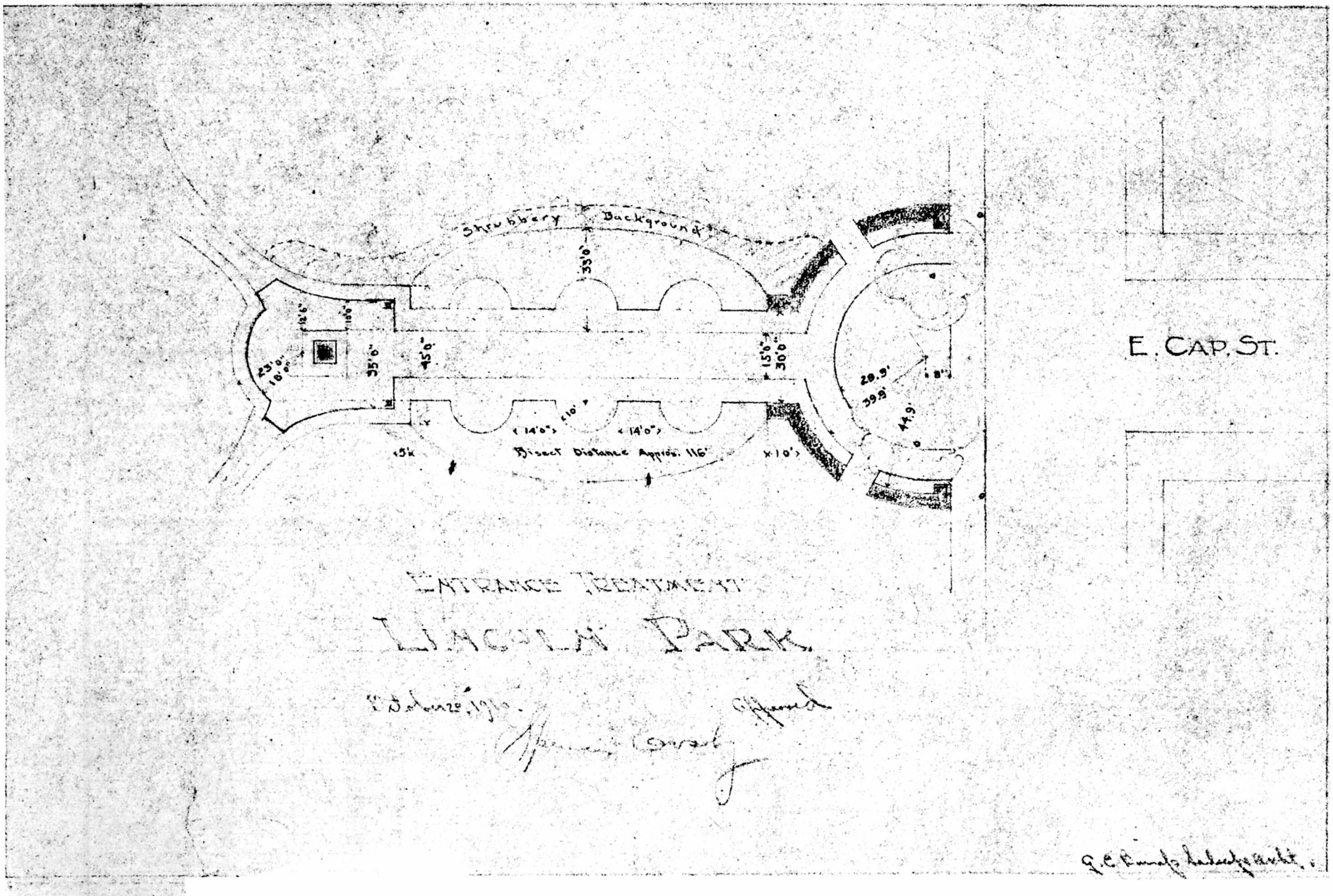

Shrubbery
Background
33'0"
12'6"
16'
23'0"
18'0"
35'6"
45'0"
15'0"
30'0"
20.9'
39.9'
44.9'
8'
<14'0"
<10'
<14'0"
<5'
Bisect Distance Approx. 116'
x10'>
E. CAP. ST.
ENTRANCE TREATMENT
LINCOLN PARK

Plate IV

TOTAL AREA OF VARIOUS FEATURES	72,068.45	SQ. FT.

BRIDGES	KIND	NO.	SQ. FT.
HIGHWAY			
FOOT			
CULVERTS			

WALKS AROUND RESERVATION			
KIND	LIN. FT.	WIDTH	SQ. FT.
Concrete	2,454.50	10.90	26,766.0

WATER WAYS	LIN. FT.	WIDTH	SQ. FT.

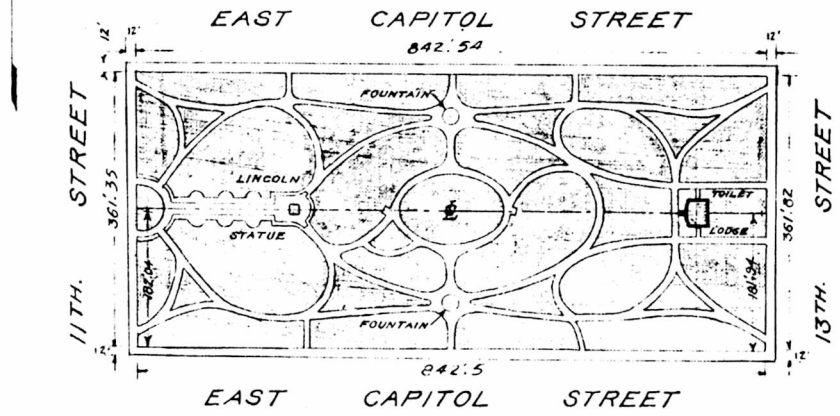
RETAINING WALL	LIN. FT.	WIDTH	SQ. FT.

COPING	LIN. FT	WIDTH	SQ. FT.
Stone			
Concrete	2685.0		

CURB	LIN. FT.	WIDTH	SQ. FT.
Stone			
Concrete			

GUTTERS	LIN. FT.	WIDTH	SQ. FT.
Stone			
Brick			
Concrete			

Field Work By: C. J. H. 1923
" " - L.W.R. - 1929



NOTE:
WALKS REVISED SEE ACCOMPANYING SHEET

AREA 2 DISPLAY FOUNTAINS = 543.8 ft²

SCALE: 1"=200'

ACQUIRED Original Grant
TRANSF. FROM P.B.&P.P.
TRANSF. TO P.B.&P.P.

SPORTS	NO	SQ. FT.
Tennis Courts		
Rogue Courts		
Baseball Fields		
Hockey Fields		
Soccer Fields		
Cricket Fields		
Riding Grounds		
Band Stands		
Bathing Beaches		
Childrens Playgr'ds		
Athletic Fields		
Volley ball Courts		
Croquet Courts		
Football Fields		
Polo Fields		
Lacrosse Fields		
Picnic Grounds		
Golf Courses		
Bowling Greens		
Quoits Courts		
Sand Boxes	1	261.87

	NO.
Benches	165
Display Fountains	2
Drinking Fountains	
Fountain & Lamp	2
Gas Lamp Posts	29
Elec. Lamp Posts	
Fire Plugs	
Water-Stand Pipes	
Drainage Traps	3
Trash Baskets	7
Dutch Ovens	

FENCES	LIN. FT.
Post & Chain	
Pipe Rail	
Strand Wire	257.0
Back Stop	
Ornamental Iron	
Mesh Wire	
Trespass Irons	853.9

	SQ. FT.	SQ. YDS.
Shrub Beds	3,115.50	346.17
Flower Beds	5,501.00	611.22
Lawn	233,025.55	25,891.72
Forest Area		
Unimproved A.		

HEDGE : (Kind)			
LENGTH(ft.)	WIDTH	HEIGHT	SQ. FT.
260.0	3.0	2.5	780.0

STATUES: Names
LINCOLN, ABRAHAM
Base: 13.16 X 14.95 - Area = 196.74 ft²

TREES : (Kind)	No.
Various	145
See Map File No. 32-13	

BUILDINGS	NO	SQ. FT. COVERED
Toilet	1	1,344.45

	KIND	LENGTH	AREA (SQ. FT.)
PATHS	FOOT		
	BRIDLE		
ROADS	Macadam		
	Concrete		
	Asphalt		
	Brick		
	Gravel		
	Cinder		
WALKS	Macadam		
	Asphalt	'	
	Concrete		47,412.0
	Brick		
	Gravel	5,814.4	17,839.88

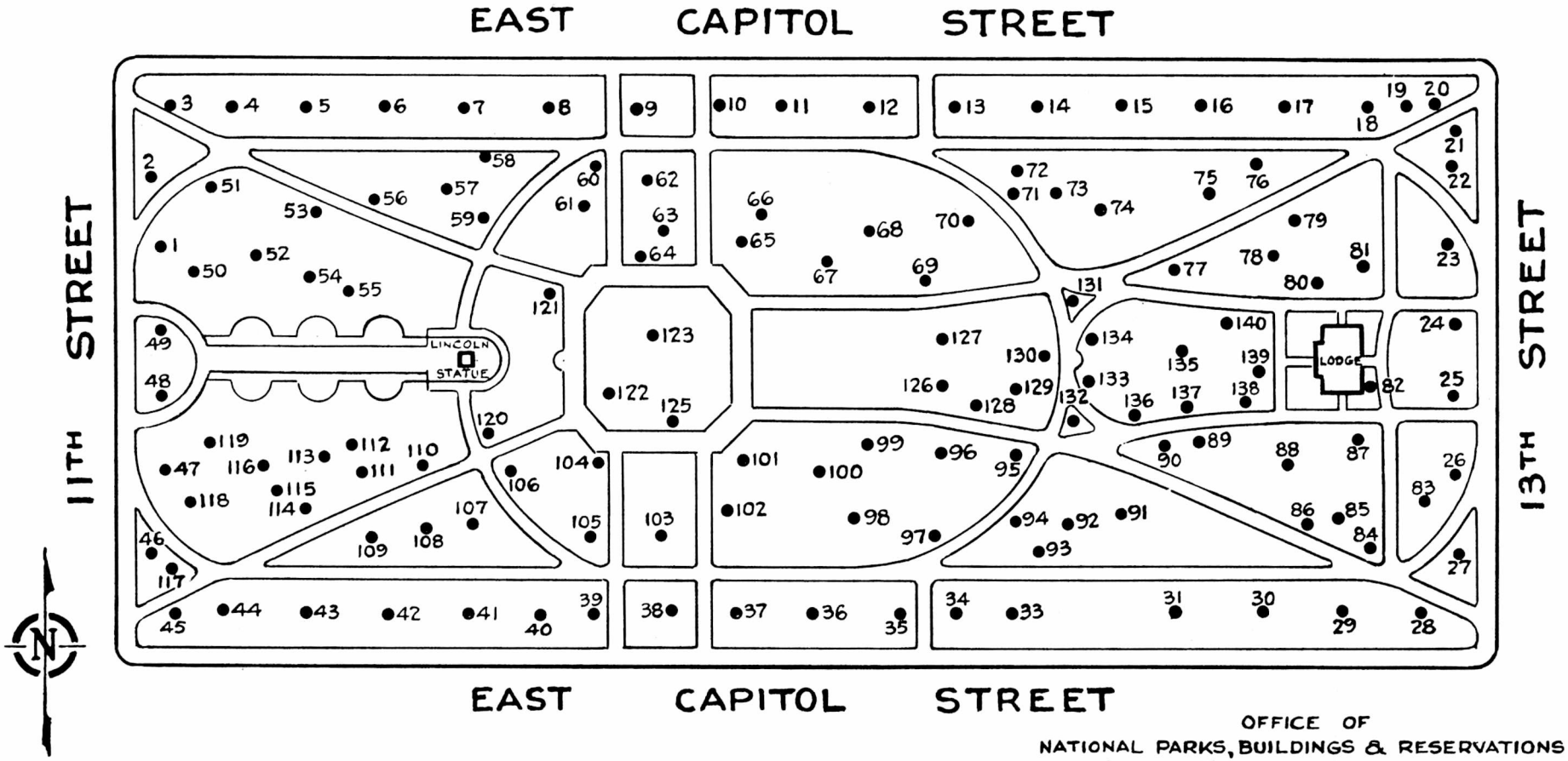
RES. AREA (SQ. FT.)	(ACRES)
305,094.0	7.004

RES.

LOCATION: On E. Capitol St., Bet. 11TH. & 13TH. S.E.

No. 14
32-17A & 32-17B (30.0-14)
LINCOLN PARK

Plate V



OFFICE OF
NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS & RESERVATIONS
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

LINCOLN PARK

SPOT PLAN
FOR TREE SURGERY WORK

SCALE: 1" = 100'

APPROVED: _____
SUPERINTENDENT

FILE NO. 32-23

Plate VI

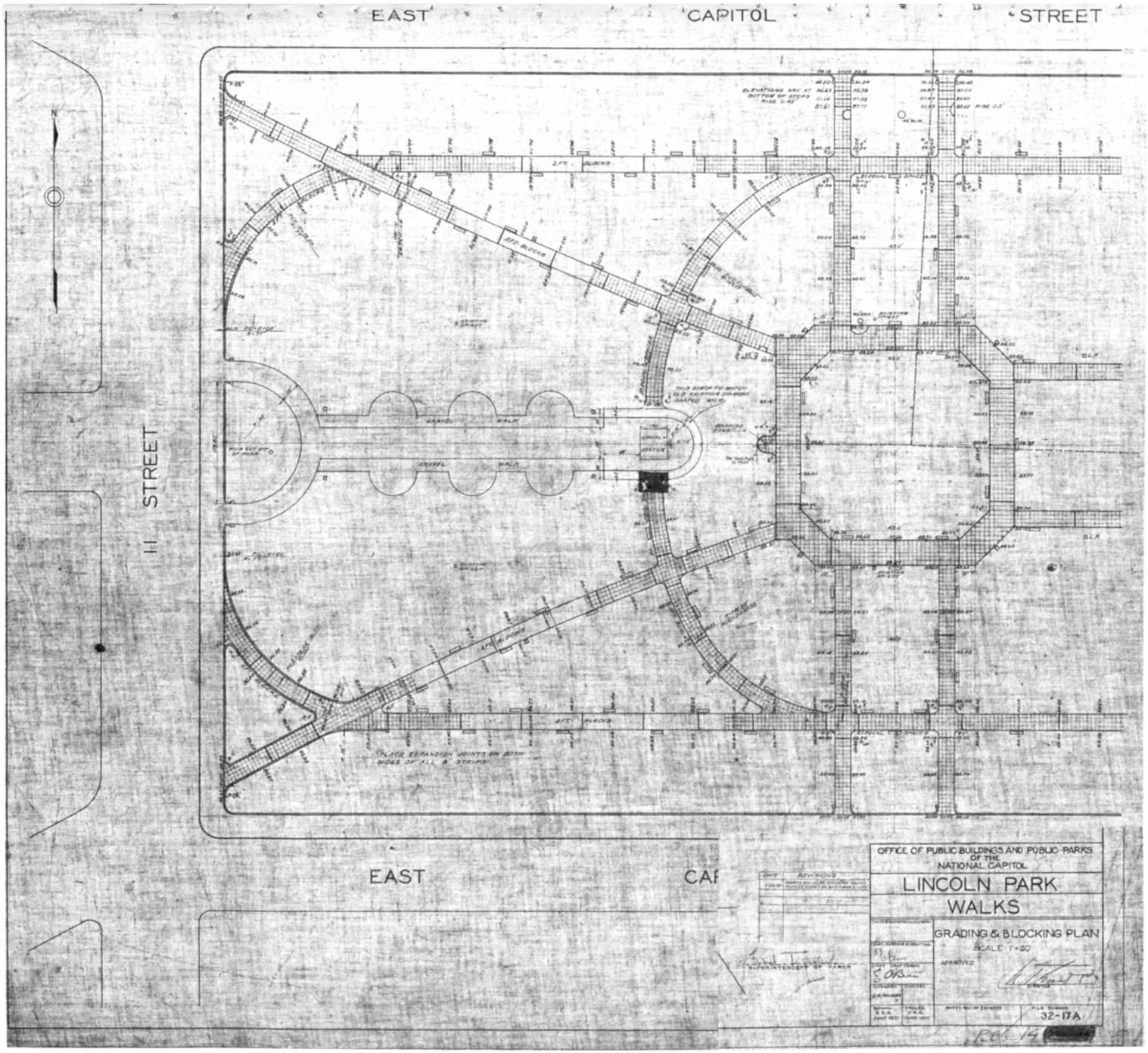

EAST CAPITOL STREET
11 STREET
GRAVEL WALK
GRAVEL WALK
LINCOLN STATUE
EAST
OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC PARKS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL
LINCOLN PARK
WALKS
GRADING & BLOCKING PLAN
SCALE 1"=20'
APPROVED
32-17A

Plate VII

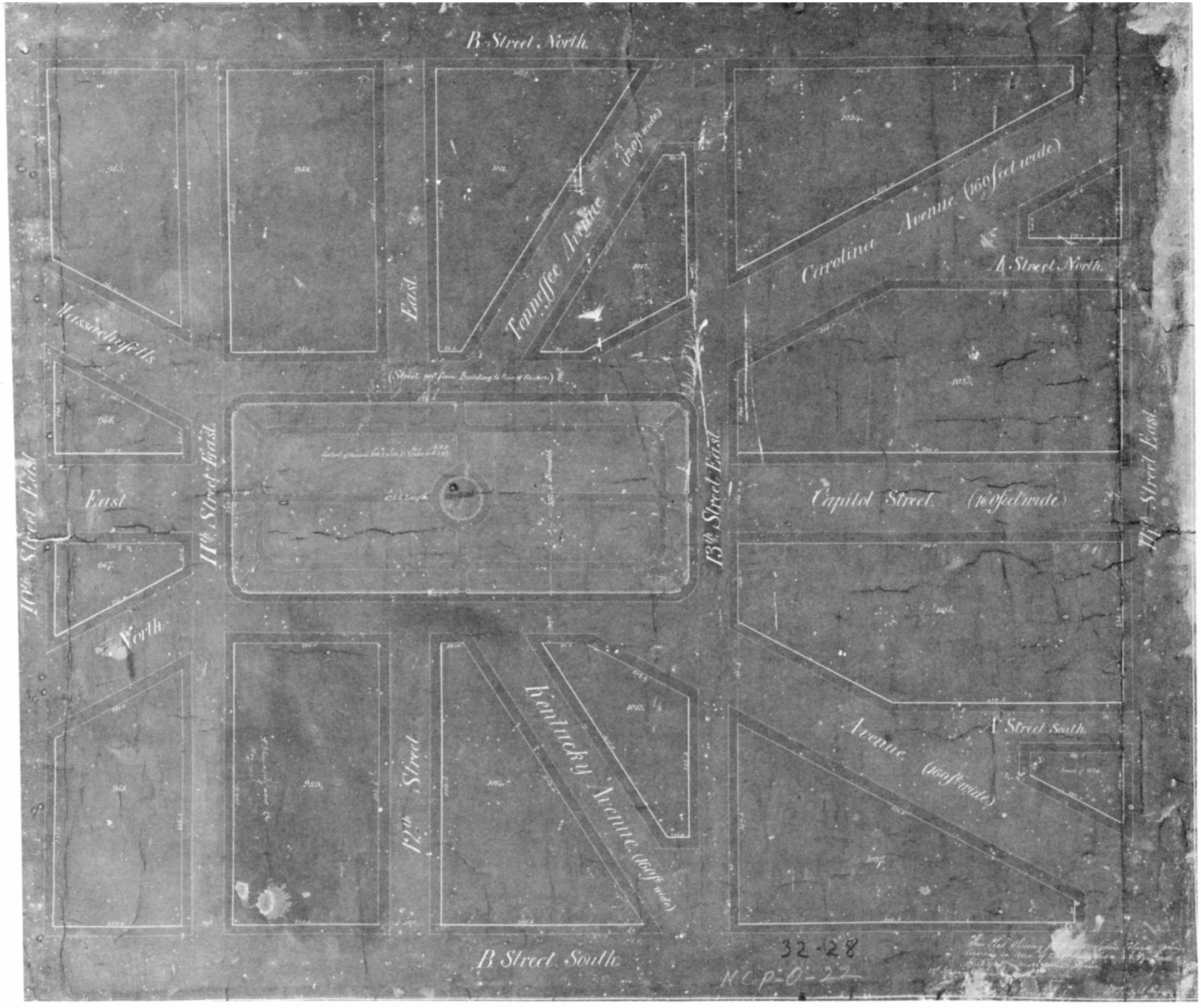
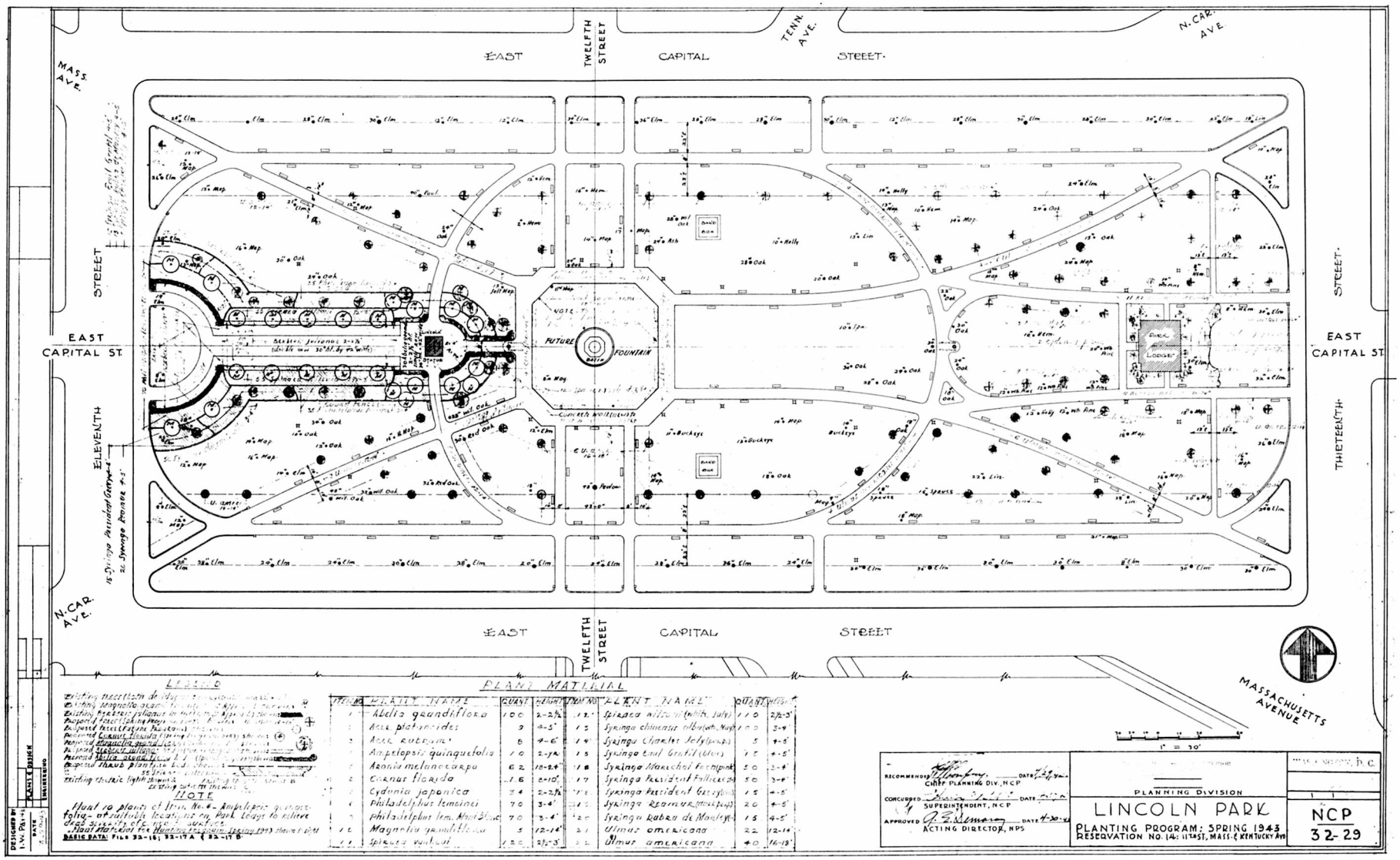

B Street North
Tennessee Avenue (120 feet wide)
East
Carolina Avenue (160 feet wide)
A Street North
Massachusetts
(Street 90 feet from Building to line of Reservation)
10th Street East
11th Street East
13th Street East
14th Street East
Capitol Street (160 feet wide)
North
12th Street
Kentucky Avenue (160 feet wide)
C Street South
Avenue (160 feet wide)
B Street South
32-128
NCP-0-22

Plate VIII



LEGEND

NOTE

Plant no plants at Nos. 4 - Amelopsis quinquefolia - on trellis locations on Park ledges to retire dead specimens etc. upon approval of Chief Horticulturist for Hunting Expedition (Spring 1943 shown on plan)

BASIC DATA: FILE 32-16; 32-17A & 32-17B

PLANT MATERIAL

ITEM NO.	BOTANIC NAME	QUANT	HEIGHT	ITEM NO.	PLANT NAME	QUANT	HEIGHT
1	Abelia grandiflora	100	2-2½'	12	Spiraea nipponica (white, late)	110	2½-3'
2	Acer platanoides	9	4-5'	13	Syringa chinensis alba (white, May)	10	3-4
3	Acer rubrum	8	4-6'	14	Syringa Charles Jeffris (pink)	5	4-5'
4	Ampelopsis quinquefolia	10	2-4'	15	Syringa Emil Gentil (blue)	15	4-5'
5	Aronia melanocarpa	62	18-24"	16	Syringa Marechal Foch (pink)	50	3-4'
6	Cornus florida	16	8-10'	17	Syringa President Fallieres (pink)	50	3-4'
7	Cydonia japonica	34	2-2½'	18	Syringa President Grevy (blue)	15	4-5'
8	Philadelphus lemoinei	70	3-4'	19	Syringa Reaumurensis (pink)	20	4-5'
9	philadelphus lem. Mont Blanc	70	3-4'	20	Syringa vulgaris de Marly (white)	15	4-5'
10	Magnolia grandiflora	3	12-14'	21	Ulmus americana	22	12-14
11	Spiraea vanhouttei	120	2½-3'	22	Ulmus americana	40	16-18'

DESIGNED BY J.W. PELTZ
DATE
CHECKED BY
DATE
TRACED BY
DATE
BLUEPRINTED

RECOMMENDED: Chief Planning Div., NCP — DATE 7-29-43
CONCURRED: Superintendent, NCP — DATE 7-30-43
APPROVED: C. P. Nelson, Acting Director, NPS — DATE 4-30-44

PLANNING DIVISION

LINCOLN PARK

PLANTING PROGRAM: SPRING 1943
RESERVATION NO. 16: 11TH ST. MASS. & KENTUCKY AVE.

NCP 32-29

Plate IX

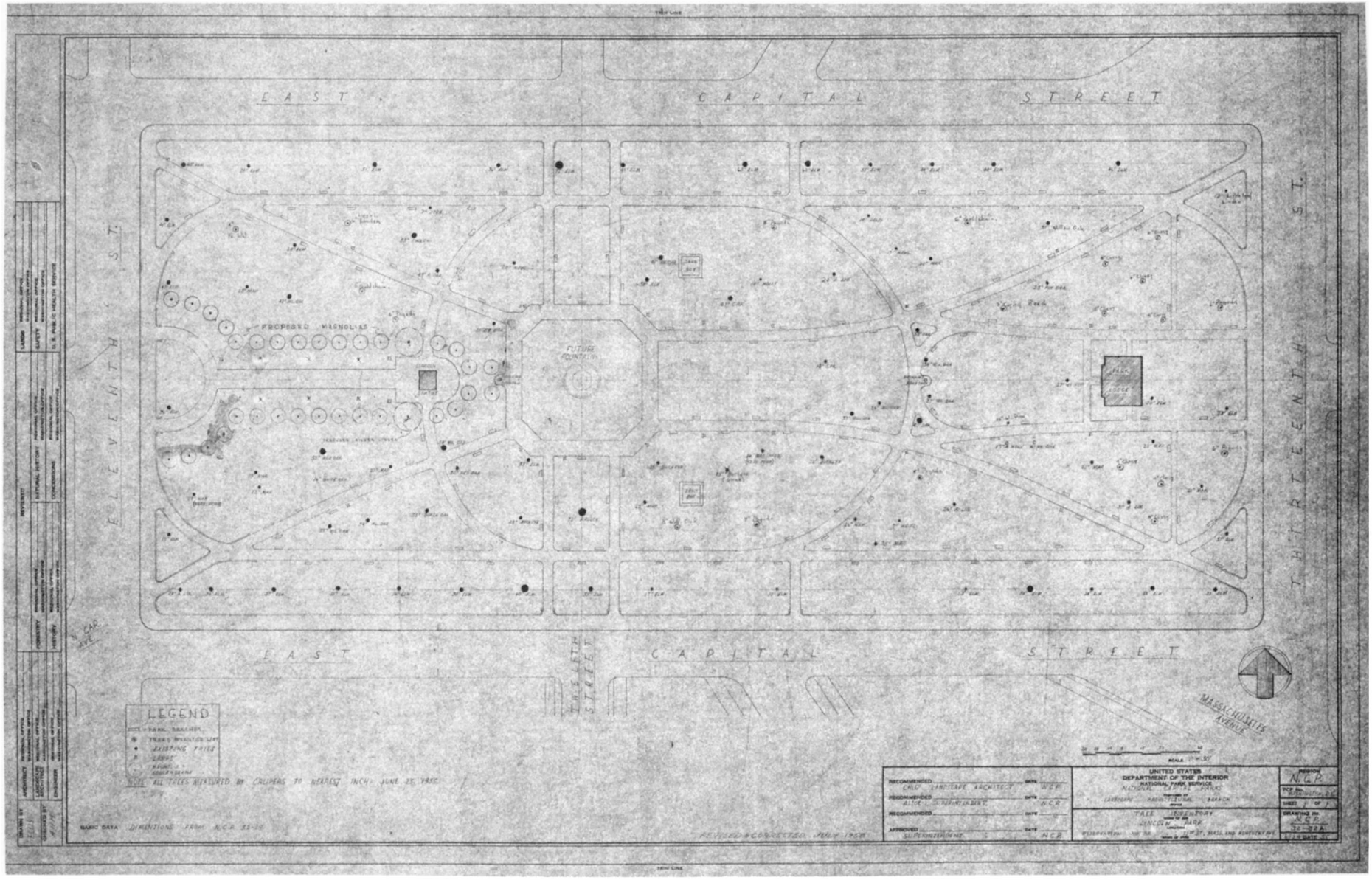

EAST CAPITAL STREET
EAST CAPITAL STREET
ELEVENTH ST.
THIRTEENTH ST.
PROPOSED MAGNOLIAS
FUTURE FOUNTAIN
LEGEND
NOTE ALL TREES MEASURED BY CALIPERS TO NEAREST INCH JUNE 25, 1958
BASIC DATA DIMENSIONS FROM N.C.P. 32-26
REVISED & CORRECTED JUNE 1958
MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
TREE INVENTORY
DRAWING NO. N.C.P. 32-32A

Plate X

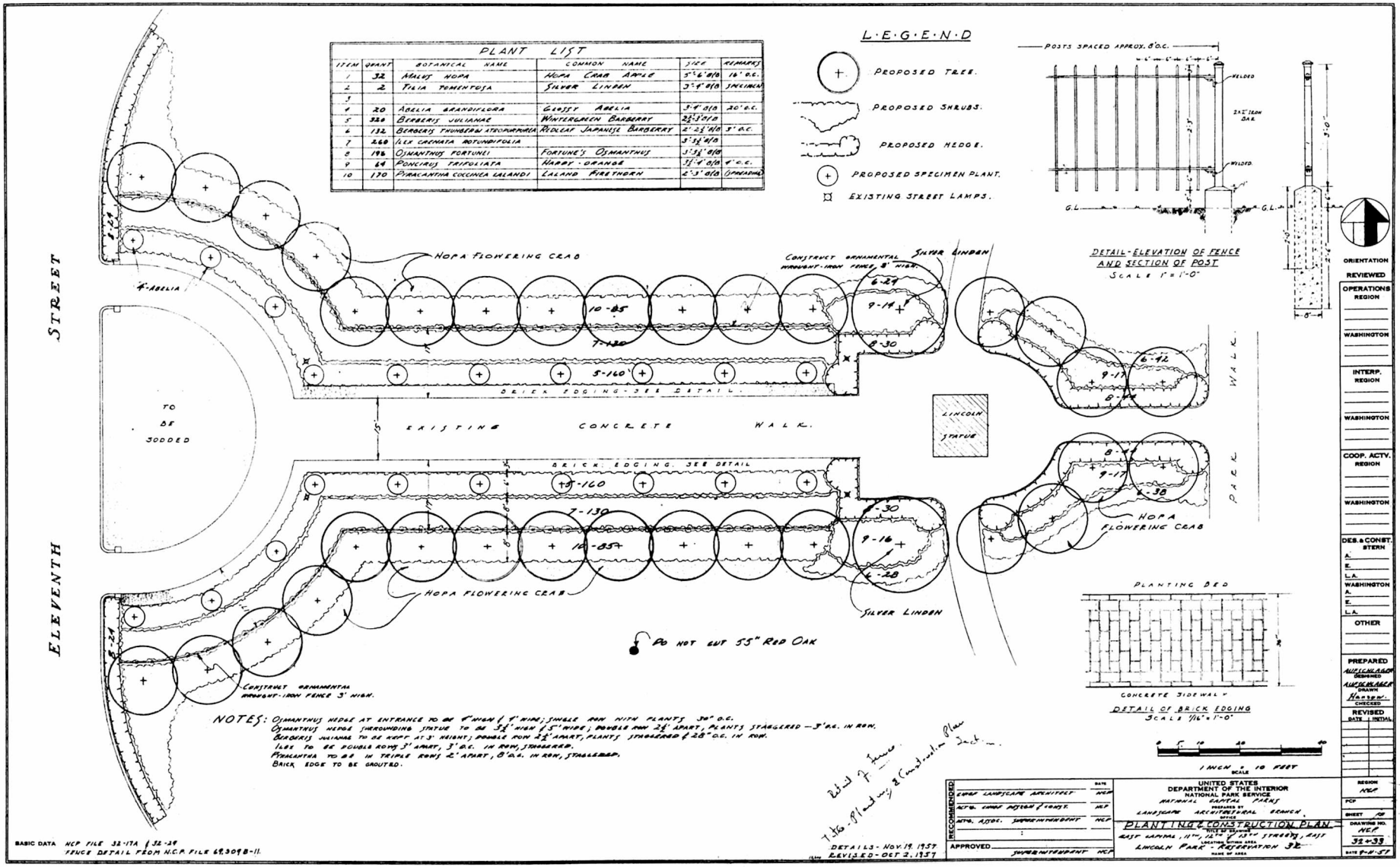

PLANT LIST
ITEM | QUANT | BOTANICAL NAME | COMMON NAME | SIZE | REMARKS
1 | 32 | MALUS HOPA | HOPA CRAB APPLE | 5'-6' B/B | 16' O.C.
2 | 2 | TILIA TOMENTOSA | SILVER LINDEN | 3"-4" B/B | SPECIMEN
3 |
4 | 20 | ABELIA GRANDIFLORA | GLOSSY ABELIA | 3'-4' B/B | 20" O.C.
5 | 320 | BERBERIS JULIANAE | WINTERGREEN BARBERRY | 2½'-3' B/B
6 | 132 | BERBERIS THUNBERGII ATROPURPUREA | REDLEAF JAPANESE BARBERRY | 2'-2½' B/B | 3' O.C.
7 | 260 | ILEX CRENATA ROTUNDIFOLIA | | 3'-3½' B/B
8 | 196 | OSMANTHUS FORTUNEI | FORTUNE'S OSMANTHUS | 3'-3½' B/B
9 | 64 | PONCIRUS TRIFOLIATA | HARDY ORANGE | 3½'-4' B/B | 4' O.C.
10 | 170 | PYRACANTHA COCCINEA LALANDI | LALAND FIRETHORN | 2'-3' B/B | (SPREADING)
LEGEND
PROPOSED TREE.
PROPOSED SHRUBS.
PROPOSED HEDGE.
PROPOSED SPECIMEN PLANT.
EXISTING STREET LAMPS.
POSTS SPACED APPROX. 8' O.C.
WELDED
2½" IRON PIPE
3'-0"
2'-3"
G.L.
DETAIL-ELEVATION OF FENCE AND SECTION OF POST
SCALE 1" = 1'-0"
ELEVENTH STREET
HOPA FLOWERING CRAB
4-ABELIA
CONSTRUCT ORNAMENTAL WROUGHT-IRON FENCE 3' HIGH.
SILVER LINDEN
6-24
9-19
8-30
10-85
7-130
5-160
BRICK EDGING-SEE DETAIL.
EXISTING CONCRETE WALK.
TO BE SODDED
LINCOLN STATUE
6-42
9-17
8-34
WALK.
PARK
BRICK EDGING SEE DETAIL
10-160
7-130
10-85
8-30
9-16
6-28
HOPA FLOWERING CRAB
SILVER LINDEN
DO NOT CUT 55" RED OAK
CONSTRUCT ORNAMENTAL WROUGHT-IRON FENCE 3' HIGH.
PLANTING BED
CONCRETE SIDEWALK
DETAIL OF BRICK EDGING
SCALE 1½" = 1'-0"
NOTES: OSMANTHUS HEDGE AT ENTRANCE TO BE 4' HIGH & 4' WIDE; SINGLE ROW WITH PLANTS 30" O.C.
OSMANTHUS HEDGE SURROUNDING STATUE TO BE 5½' HIGH & 5' WIDE; DOUBLE ROW 2½' APART, PLANTS STAGGERED — 3' O.C. IN ROW.
BERBERIS JULIANAE TO BE KEPT AT 3' HEIGHT; DOUBLE ROW 2½' APART; PLANTS STAGGERED @ 2½' O.C. IN ROW.
ILEX TO BE DOUBLE ROWS 3' APART, 3' O.C. IN ROW, STAGGERED.
PYRACANTHA TO BE IN TRIPLE ROWS 2' APART, 8' O.C. IN ROW, STAGGERED.
BRICK EDGE TO BE GROUTED.
0 5 10 20 40
1 INCH = 10 FEET
SCALE
Edit of Trees
T-36 Planting & Construction Plan
Jack
RECOMMENDED
CHIEF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT NCP
ACTG. CHIEF ARCH'L & ENGR. NCP
ACTG. ASSOC. SUPERINTENDENT NCP
APPROVED
SUPERINTENDENT NCP
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
PLANTING & CONSTRUCTION PLAN
EAST CAPITOL, 11TH, 12TH & 13TH STREETS, EAST
LINCOLN PARK - RECREATION 32
ORIENTATION REVIEWED
OPERATIONS REGION
WASHINGTON
INTERP. REGION
WASHINGTON
COOP. ACTV. REGION
WASHINGTON
DES. & CONST. STERN
A.
E.
L.A.
WASHINGTON
A.
E.
L.A.
OTHER
PREPARED
DESIGNED
DRAWN Hansen
CHECKED
REVISED
DATE | INITIAL
REGION NCP
PCP
SHEET 20
DRAWING NO. NCP 32-33
DATE 9-11-57
BASIC DATA NCP FILE 32-17A & 32-28
FENCE DETAIL FROM N.C.P. FILE 68,309B-11.
DETAILS-NOV 19 1957
REVISED-OCT 2, 1957

Plate XI

APPENDIX B

RECONSTRUCTION OF LINCOLN PARK . . . .

EXTENDED PRELIMINARY

BASIC DATA

IN COORDINATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONALLY AUTHORIZED MARY McLEOD BETHUNE MEMORIAL

RECOMMENDED

SCALE

DATE

APPROVED

DESCRIPTION OF REVISION

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON PLANNING AND SERVICE CENTER
HILYARD R. ROBINSON ARCHT. WASHINGTON D.C.

RECONSTRUCTION OF LINCOLN PARK
East Capitol Street between 11th & 13th Streets
Trist National Capital Parks REG. 14

PREPARED
DESIGNED
DRAWN
CHECKED

DATE INITIAL
REVISED

REGION
NCR

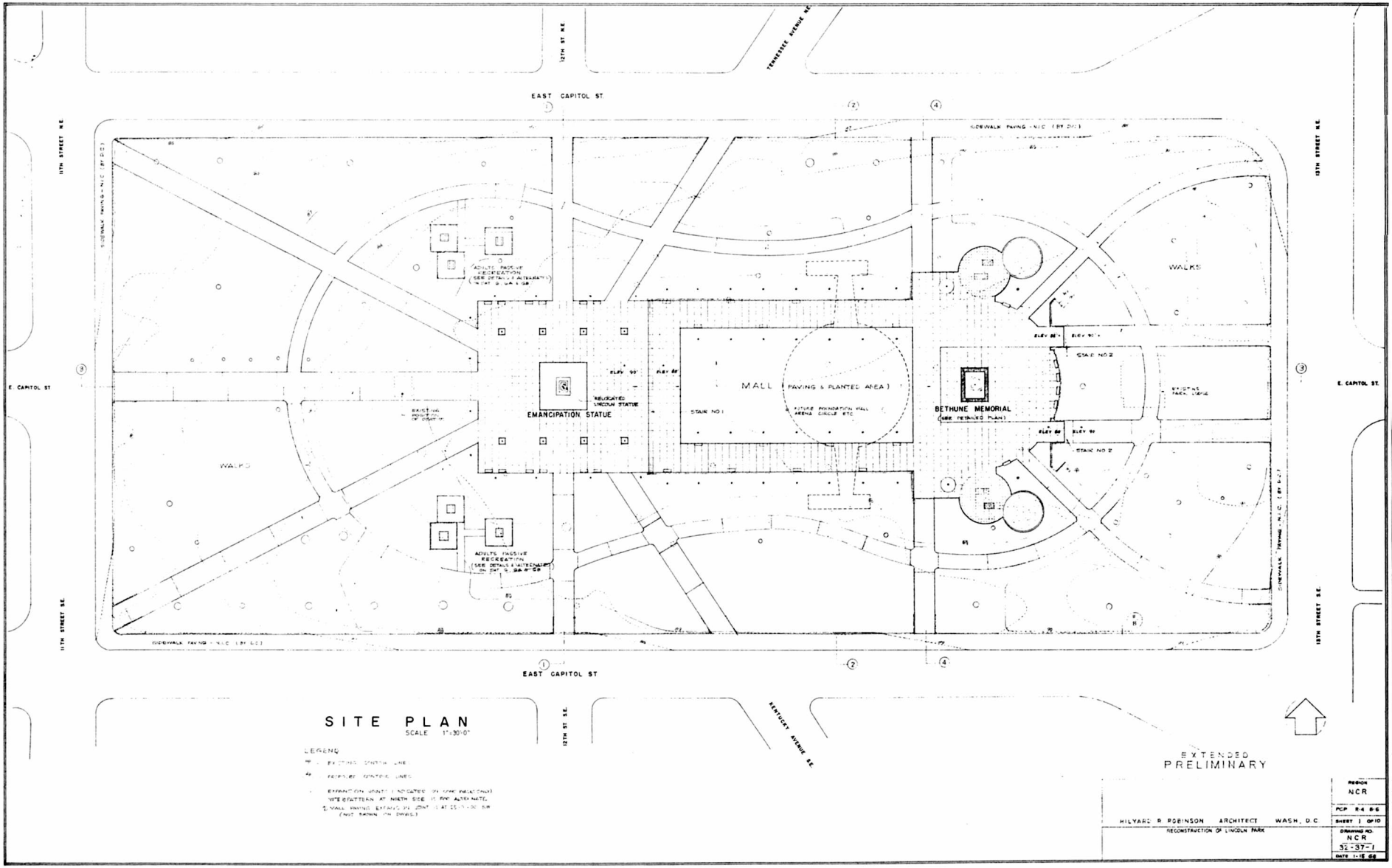
PCP 8-4 8-6

COVER SHEET

DRAWING NO.
NCR
32-37-0

DATE 7-15-68

Plate XII-0



SITE PLAN

SCALE 1"=30'-0"

LEGEND

- EXISTING CENTER LINE
- PROPOSED CENTER LINES
- EXPANSION JOINT (INDICATES ON SOME WALKS ONLY) NOT SHOWN AT NORTH SIDE IF ONE ALTERNATE
- MALL PAVING EXPANSION JOINT AT 25'-0" OR 30'-0" (NOT SHOWN ON DRAWING)

EXTENDED PRELIMINARY

HILYARD R. ROBINSON ARCHITECT WASH. D.C.	REGION NCR
RECONSTRUCTION OF LINCOLN PARK	PCP R4 B6
	SHEET 1 OF 10
	DRAWING NO. NCR 32-37-1
	DATE 1-15-66

Plate XII-1

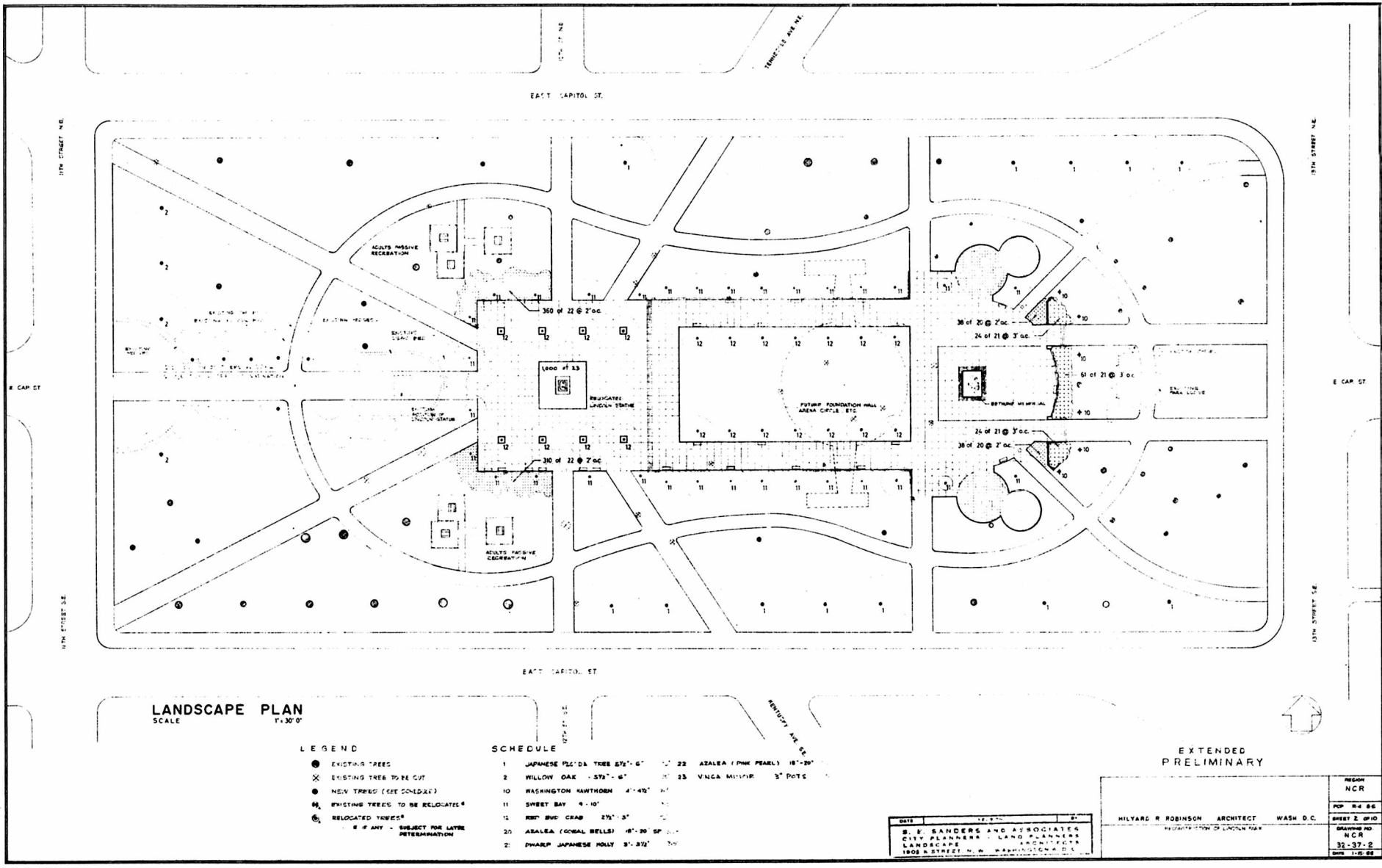
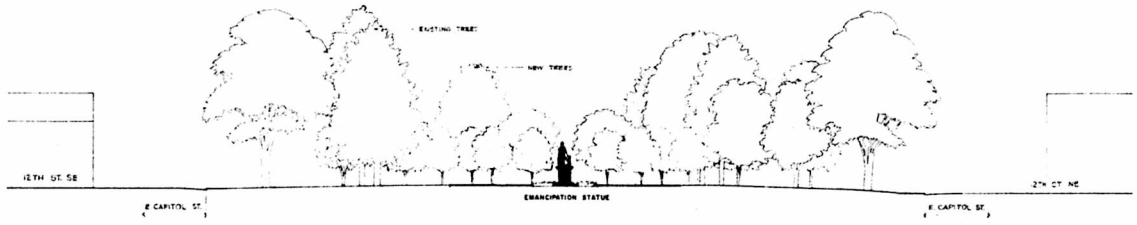
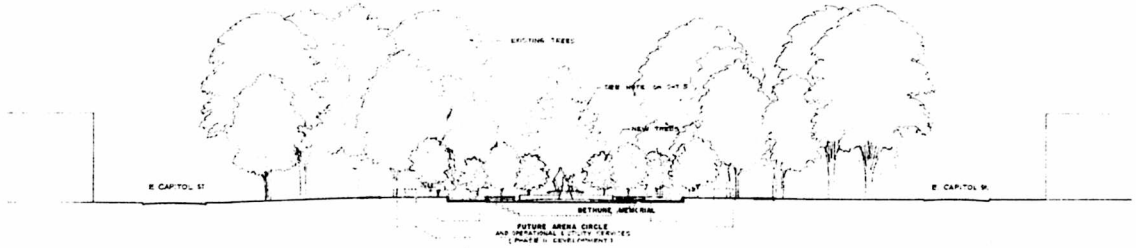

EAST CAPITOL ST.
11TH STREET N.E.
13TH STREET N.E.
E CAP ST
11TH STREET S.E.
13TH STREET S.E.
ADULTS PASSIVE RECREATION
360 of 22 @ 2' o.c.
1000 of 23
RELOCATED LINCOLN STATUE
FUTURE FOUNDATION WALL ARENA CIRCLE ETC.
310 of 22 @ 2' o.c.
38 of 20 @ 2' o.c.
24 of 21 @ 3' o.c.
61 of 21 @ 3' o.c.
BETHUNE MEMORIAL
24 of 21 @ 3' o.c.
38 of 20 @ 2' o.c.
ADULTS PASSIVE RECREATION
EAST CAPITOL ST.
KENTUCKY AVE. S.E.
LANDSCAPE PLAN
SCALE 1"=30'-0"
LEGEND
EXISTING TREES
EXISTING TREE TO BE CUT
NEW TREES (SEE SCHEDULE)
EXISTING TREES TO BE RELOCATED
RELOCATED TREES
IF ANY - SUBJECT FOR LATER DETERMINATION
SCHEDULE
1 JAPANESE FLORIDA TREE 6½"- 8"
2 WILLOW OAK - 3½"- 6"
10 WASHINGTON HAWTHORN
11 SWEET BAY 8 - 10'
12 RED BUD CRAB 2½" - 3"
20 AZALEA (CORAL BELLS) 18"- 20" SP
21 DWARF JAPANESE HOLLY 3'- 3½"
22 AZALEA (PINK PEARL) 18"-20"
23 VINCA MINOR 3" POTS
EXTENDED PRELIMINARY
S. E. SANDERS AND ASSOCIATES
CITY PLANNERS - LAND PLANNERS
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
1908 K STREET N.W. WASHINGTON D.C.
HILYARD R ROBINSON ARCHITECT WASH D.C.
REGION NCR
POP R4 86
SHEET 2 OF 10
DRAWING NO NCR 32-37-2
DATE 1-15-88

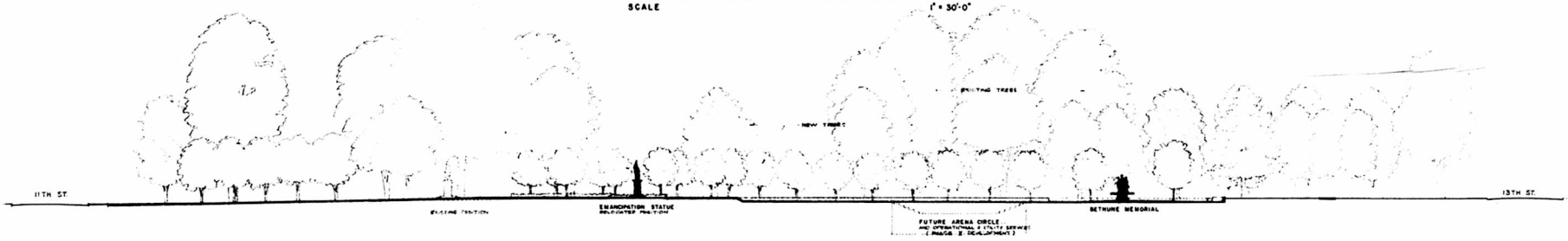
Plate XII-2



TRANSVERSE SECTION 1-1
SCALE 1" = 30'-0"



TRANSVERSE SECTION 2-2
SCALE 1" = 30'-0"

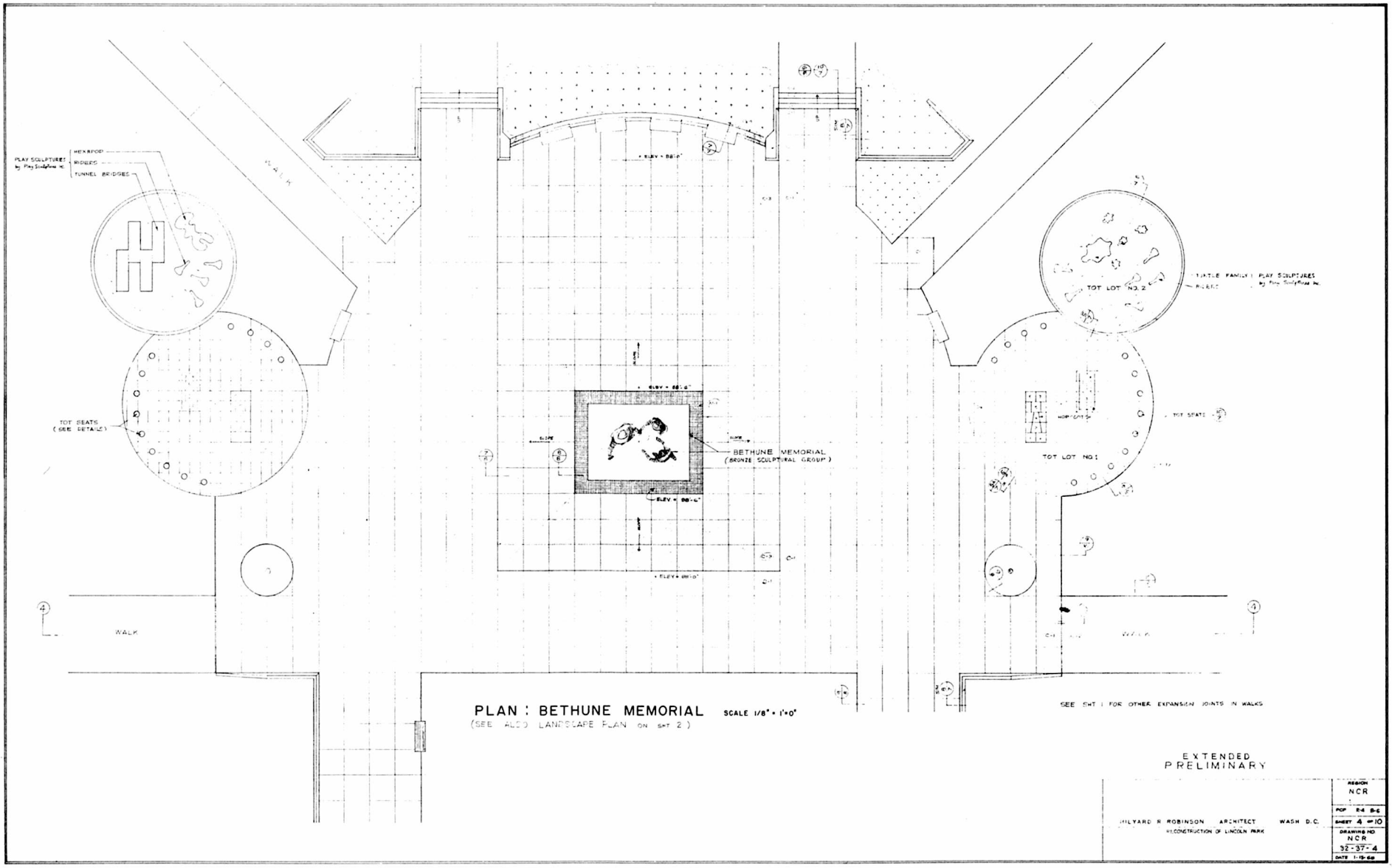


LONGITUDINAL SECTION 3-3
SCALE 1" = 30'-0"

EXTENDED
PRELIMINARY

	REGION NCR
	PCP R4 B-8
HILYARD R. ROBINSON ARCHITECT WASH D.C.	SHEET 3 OF 10
RECONSTRUCTION OF LINCOLN PARK	DRAWING NO NCR 32-37-3
	DATE 1-15-68

Plate XII-3



PLAN : BETHUNE MEMORIAL SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

(SEE ALSO LANDSCAPE PLAN ON SHT 2)

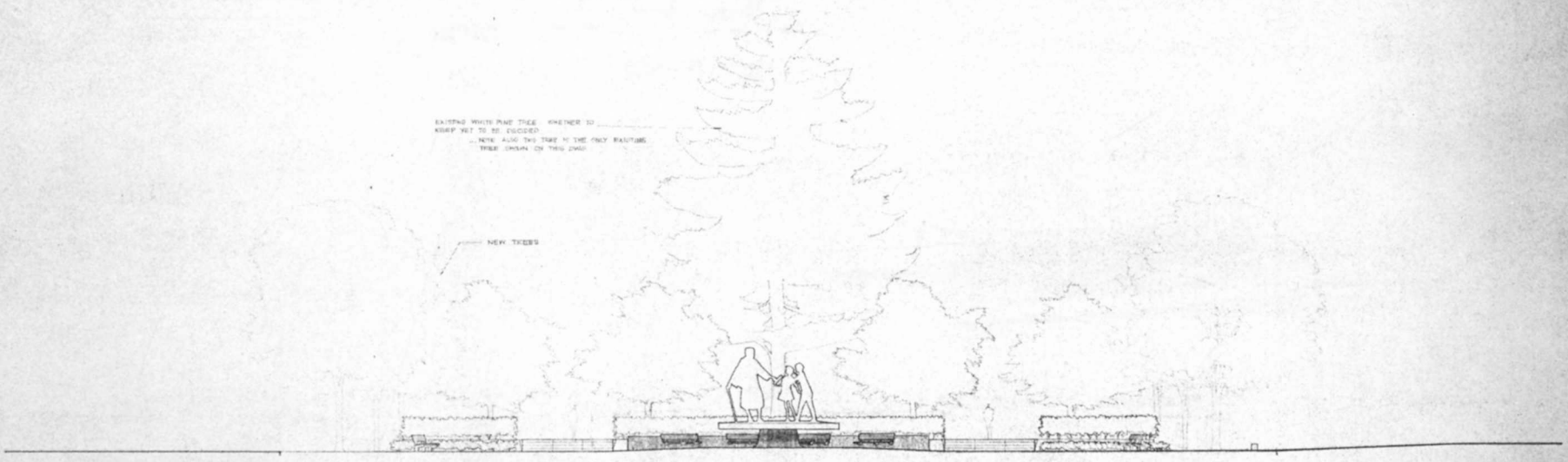
SEE SHT 1 FOR OTHER EXPANSION JOINTS IN WALKS

EXTENDED PRELIMINARY

HILYARD R ROBINSON ARCHITECT WASH D.C.
RECONSTRUCTION OF LINCOLN PARK

REGION NCR
POP R-4 R-6
SHEET 4 OF 10
DRAWING NO NCR 32-37-4
DATE 1-15-68

Plate XII-4



SECTION-ELEVATION 4-4 SCALE 1/8"= 1'-0"

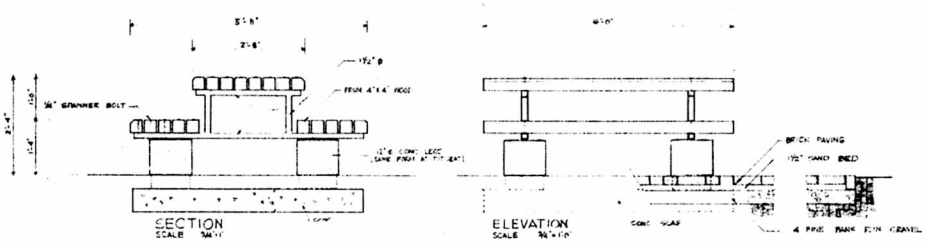
EXTENDED
PRELIMINARY

WILYARD R. ROBINSON ARCHITECT WASH. D.C.
RECONSTRUCTION OF LINCOLN PARK

NCR

DRAWING NO.
NCR
92-37-5

Plate XII-5



TYPICAL DET OF PAVING



PERSPECTIVE **SCHEME R-I**

SEE PLAN ON SHT. G-A

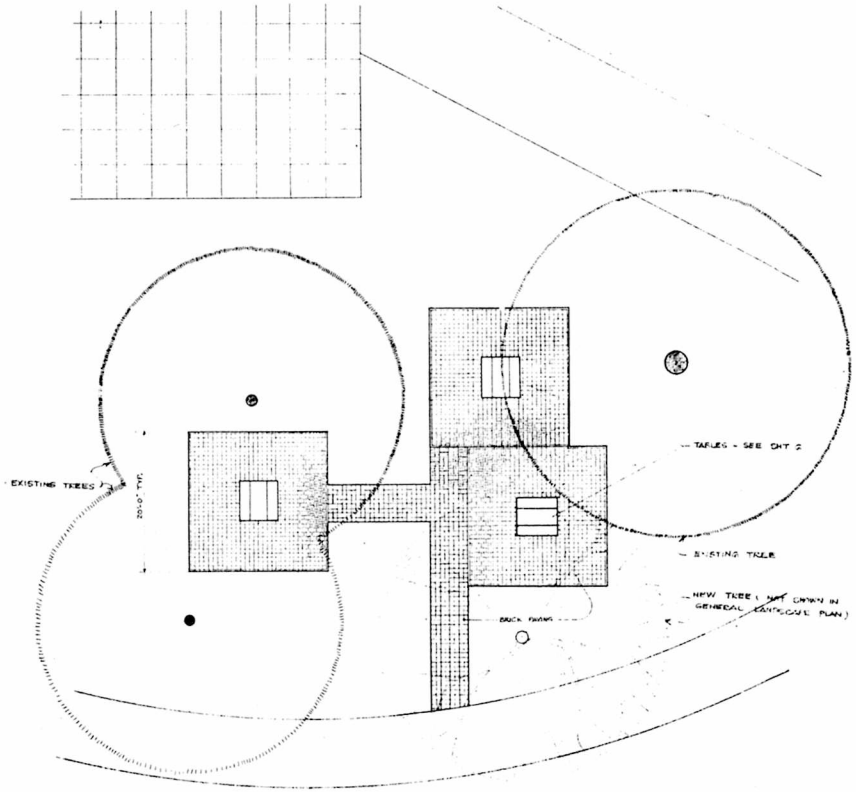
EXTENDED
PRELIMINARY

HILYARD R ROBINSON ARCHITECT WASH. D.C.
RECONSTRUCTION OF LINCOLN PARK

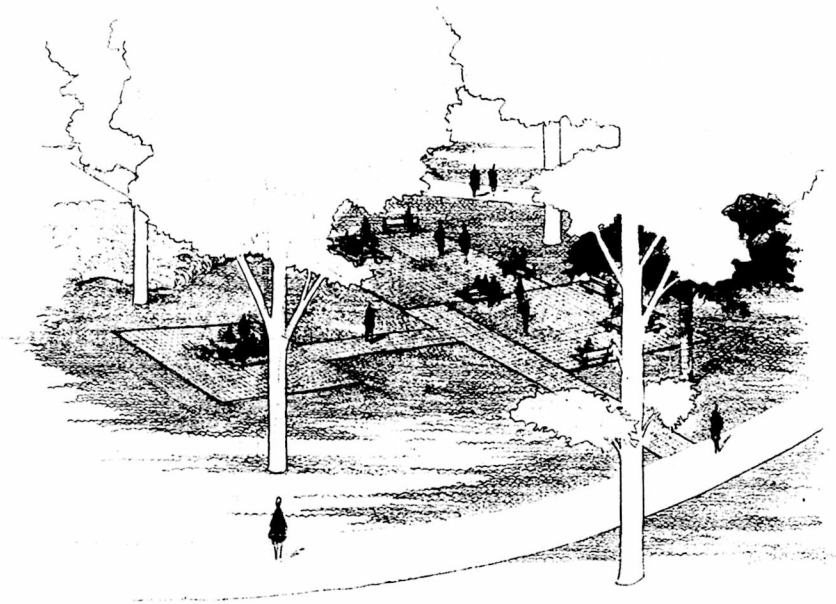
NCR

NCR

32-37-



SCHEME R-1 (SEE SHEET NO. 6)
PLAN : ADULTS' PASSIVE RECREATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0 0"

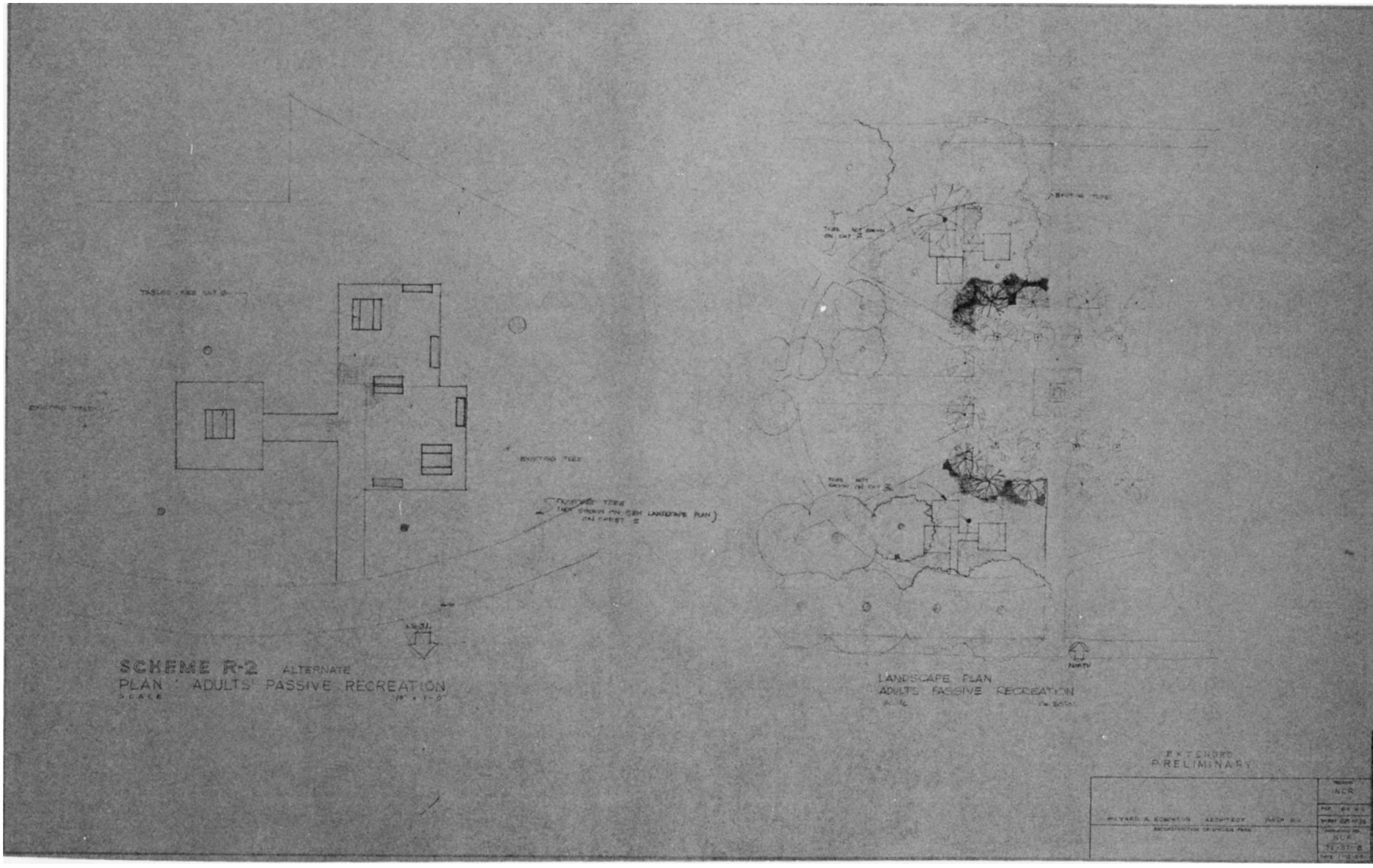


PERSPECTIVE - SCHEME R-2 - ALTERNATE
NO SCALE (SEE PLAN ON SHEET 6 F)

EXTENDED
PRELIMINARY

	REGION NCR
	SHEET 6A OF 10
HILYARD R. ROBINSON ARCHITECT WASH D.C.	
RECONSTRUCTION OF LINCOLN PARK	DRAWING NO. NCR 32-37-7
	DATE 1-6-58

Plate XII-7



SCHEME R-2 ALTERNATE
PLAN - ADULTS' PASSIVE RECREATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

LANDSCAPE PLAN
ADULTS' PASSIVE RECREATION

EXTENDED
PRELIMINARY

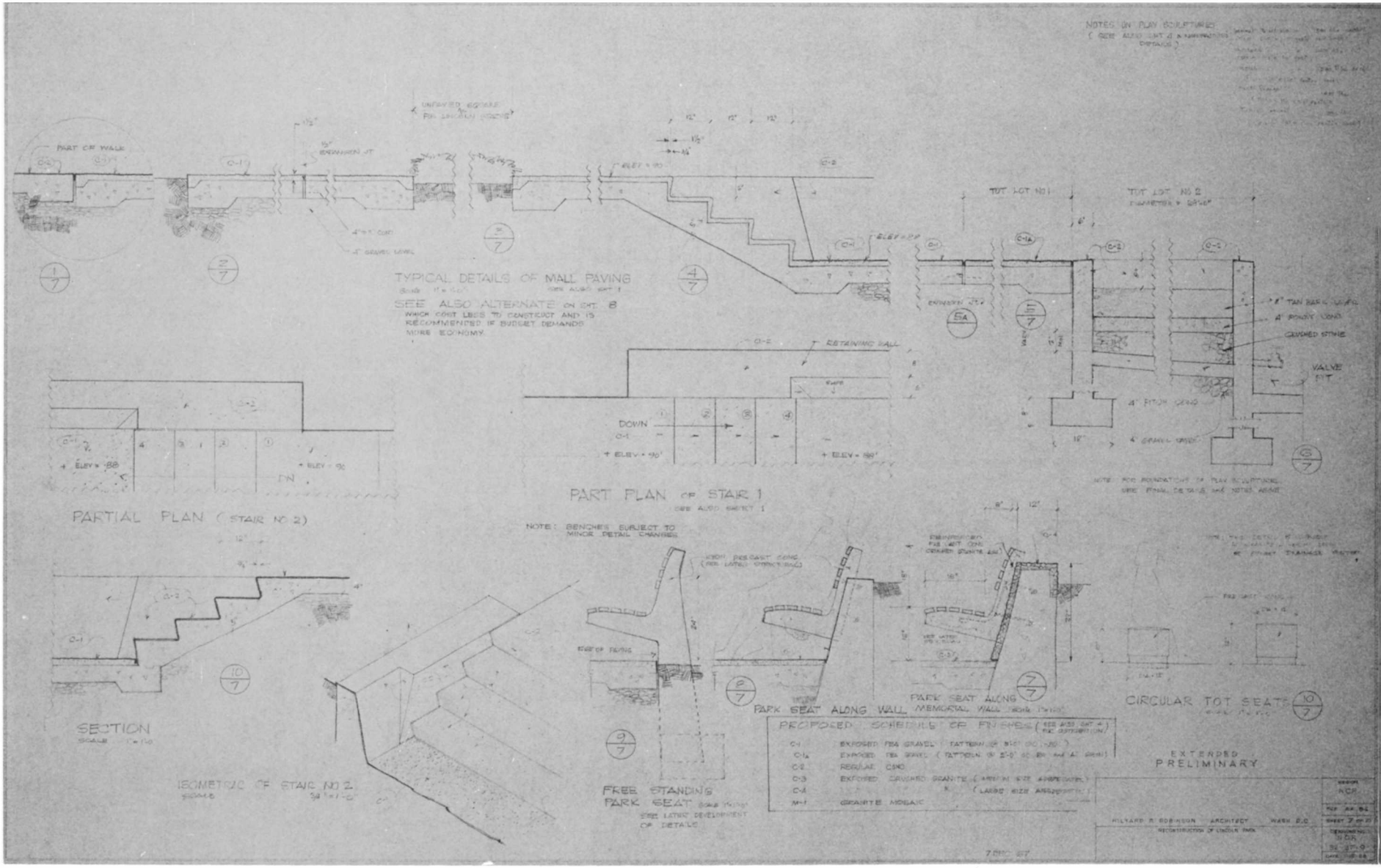

TYPICAL DETAILS OF WALL PAVING
SEE ALSO ALTERNATE ON SHT. 8
WHICH COST LESS TO CONSTRUCT AND IS RECOMMENDED IF BUDGET DEMANDS MORE ECONOMY.
PARTIAL PLAN (STAIR NO 2)
PART PLAN OF STAIR 1
NOTE: BENCHES SUBJECT TO MINOR DETAIL CHANGES
SECTION
ISOMETRIC OF STAIR NO 2.
FREE STANDING PARK SEAT
PARK SEAT ALONG WALL
PARK SEAT ALONG
CIRCULAR TOT SEATS
PROPOSED SCHEDULE OF FINISHES
EXTENDED PRELIMINARY
HILYARD R. ROBINSON ARCHITECT WASH. D.C.
RECONSTRUCTION OF LINCOLN PARK

Plate XII-9

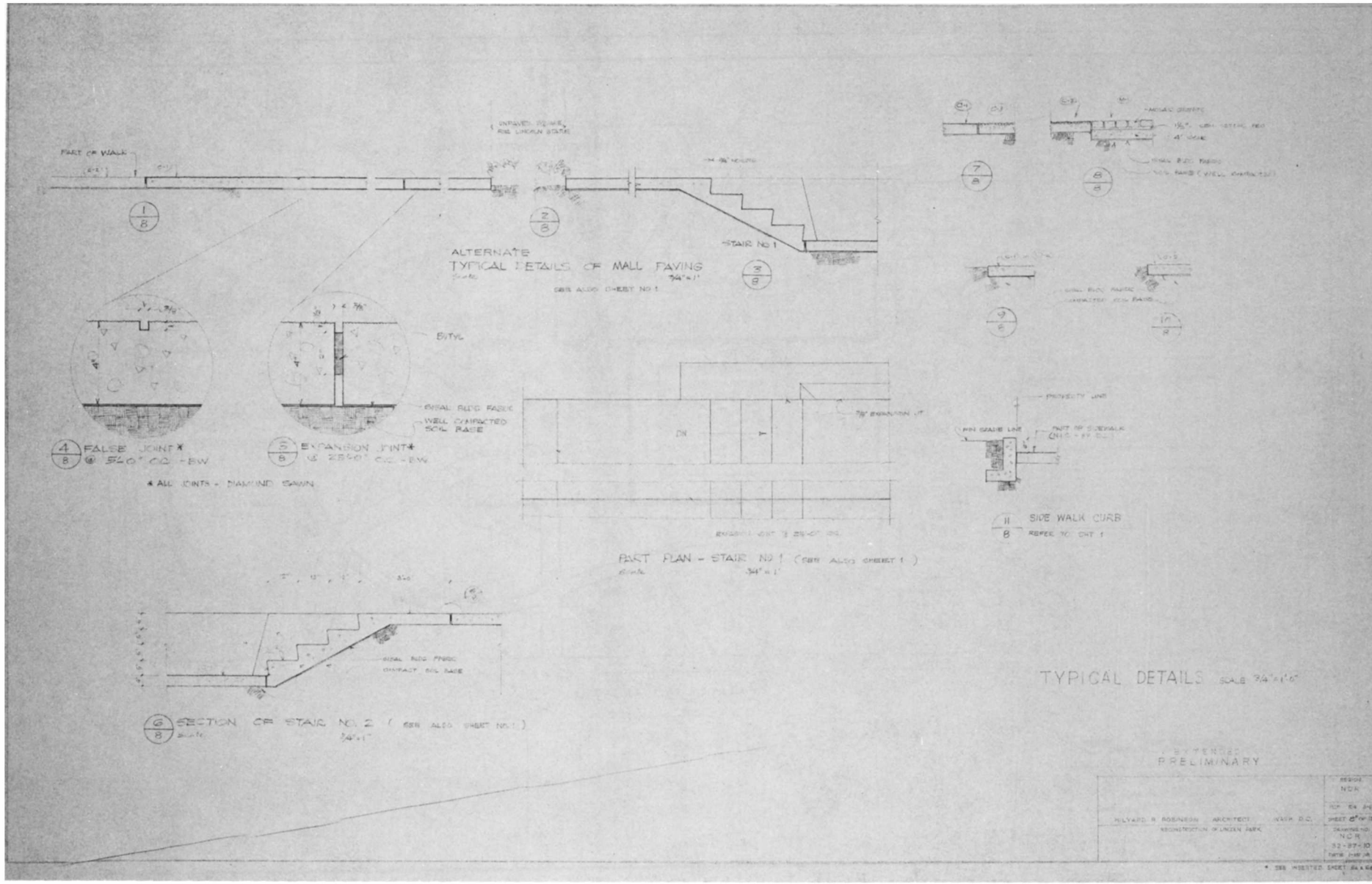
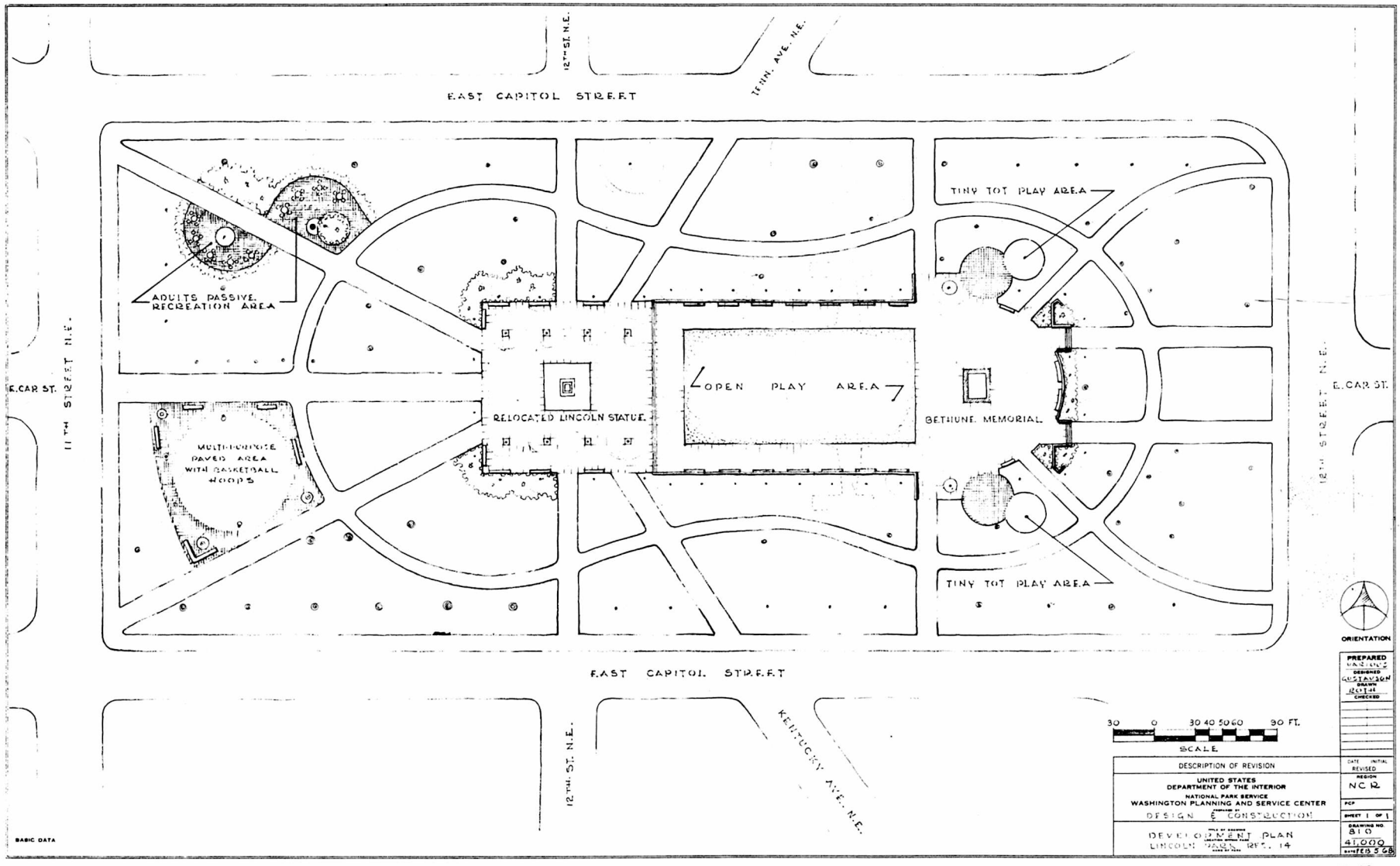

ALTERNATE
TYPICAL DETAILS OF MALL PAVING
SEE ALSO SHEET NO 1
STAIR NO 1
BITYL
FALSE JOINT*
@ 5'-0" O.C. - BW
EXPANSION JOINT*
@ 25'-0" O.C. - BW
* ALL JOINTS - DIAMOND SAWN
PART PLAN - STAIR NO 1 (SEE ALSO SHEET 1)
SIDE WALK CURB
SECTION OF STAIR NO 2 (SEE ALSO SHEET NO 1)
TYPICAL DETAILS SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"
PRELIMINARY
HILYARD R. ROBINSON ARCHITECT WASH. D.C.
RECONSTRUCTION OF LINCOLN PARK
NCR
52-87-10

Plate XII-10



N.C.R. 32-39

Plate XIII

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