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33, small triangular parklets created by the diagonal course of Pennsylvania Avenue through the street grid.³⁴⁹ Ulric Stonewall Jackson Dunbar's statue of Alexander Robey Shepherd stood in Reservation 32, the smaller, westernmost parklet. Reservation 33, with its eastern border at 13th Street, was also known as Pulaski Park, since it contained the 1910 statue of Pulaski surrounded by plantings of azaleas, holly, yew, magnolia, locust, and maple trees designed in 1959.³⁵⁰

The PADC and the CFA developed guidelines for creating a public space combining Reservations 32 and 33 with traffic islands and the roadway of Pennsylvania Avenue, which were issued in 1977. The PADC hired architect Robert Venturi, of Venturi Rauch and Scott Brown, and the landscape architects George Patton, Inc., as designers. Venturi presented his plan for Western Plaza, now called **Freedom Plaza (Noncontributing Site)** in March and May 1978.³⁵¹ The design called for a long, paved plaza, on which was inscribed a portion of L'Enfant's plan for the city. Models of the White House and the Capitol, placed at the appropriate locations on the inscribed plan, and marble pylons flanking the course of the avenue would have added vertical elements to the otherwise unbroken horizontality of the plaza. Venturi compared the pylons to the pair of columns in the Piazzetta in Venice, which mark the original ceremonial entrance to San Marco from the Grand Canal. From the east, the pylons would frame views of the Treasury Department's portico. The Commission of Fine Arts, however, did not like the models, and members of the PADC board did not like the pylons. A design virtually without vertical elements was presented in June 1979, and the CFA approved individual elements of this plan in September, although it never approved the entire design.³⁵²

As built, Freedom Plaza consolidated the five traffic islands and parks in the area and resulted in the removal of the Shepard statue, which remains in storage. The equestrian statue of Pulaski remained in place, but the plantings surrounding it were removed. The surface of the raised

³⁴⁹ Kohler, 106-107.

³⁵⁰ HABS No. DC-474, 5-6.

³⁵¹ Reservations 32 and 33, out of which Freedom Plaza was created, are noted as contributing reservations in Robinson & Associates, Inc., National Historic Landmark-Nomination Form, "Plan of the City of Washington, D.C." (draft), District of Columbia Office of Historic Preservation, 6. Contributing status was determined based on the reservations' relevance to the historic plans of Washington, D.C., and not on the design of Freedom Plaza. In this nomination for the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site, therefore, Reservations 32 and 33 retain the historic significance called out in the "Plan of the City of Washington, D.C.," nomination, but the 1980 design for Freedom Plaza does not constitute a contributing site.

³⁵² Kohler, 109-112.

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plaza, consisting of dark and light marble, delineates L'Enfant's plan. Brass outlines mark the sites of the White House and the Capitol, and quotes about the city from its visitors and residents are carved into the marble surface. Venturi's scheme allows visitors to interpret the information provided in the plaza, rather than having it interpreted for them. As built, of course, there is less information available to visitors than Venturi had intended. Granite retaining walls, marked at intervals by planted urns, edge the plaza, and a granite-walled fountain flows in the western portion of the plaza. Flagpoles flying flags of the District and the United States rise from the plaza opposite the entrance of the District Building. The space was dedicated as Western Plaza on November 1, 1980. It was renamed Freedom Plaza, after the civil rights achievements of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., on April 22, 1988, and a time capsule containing artifacts and papers related to King was placed beneath the plaza.³⁵³

The actions of the Commission of Fine Arts and the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation also affected plans for the western portion of the National Square site, Square 226, which had been designated as the site of a memorial to General of the Armies John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces in World War I. Legislation authorizing the monument was approved by Congress on April 2, 1956. The statute gave the American Battle Monuments Commission the power to supervise the planning of the monument. Square 226, bounded by 14th and 15th streets and the north and south branches of Pennsylvania Avenue, was approved by the National Capital Planning Commission as the memorial's location on March 8, 1957. The Commission of Fine Arts approved the conceptual plan for the memorial by architect Wallace K. Harrison of the New York firm Harrison and Abramovitz on November 18, 1959. Funds for the memorial's construction, however, were not appropriated, and in 1961, the project was placed on hold until it could be considered by the appropriate review boards in relation to other monuments in the city. Congress reauthorized the monument in 1966, but amended the original statute so that the memorial could be coordinated with changes on Pennsylvania Avenue developed by the President's Temporary Commission on Pennsylvania Avenue. The 1966 statute also noted that the memorial commemorates Pershing and "the officers and men under his command." Since the 1956 legislation did not mention Pershing's soldiers, the 1966 amendment expanded the scope of the memorial, effectively making it the country's national commemoration of its participation in World War I.³⁵⁴

³⁵³ Hoover, 77-78.

³⁵⁴ U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, *Authorizing the Erection of a Memorial in the District of Columbia to Gen. John J. Pershing*, 89th Cong., 2d sess., 1966, H. Rept. 1864; "Synopsis of History of General Pershing Memorial," National Capital Parks Central, Resource Management Files, Department of the Interior, National Park Service, undated; 70 Stat. 84; 80 Stat. 1377.

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Square 226 had been the site of numerous commercial structures, including Albaugh's Opera House, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. All of these buildings were razed to provide unobstructed views of the Commerce Department when it was built between 1928 and 1932 as the first of the Federal Triangle's buildings. A temporary "Information Building" stood on the site between 1938 and 1956. When Square 226 was dedicated as Pershing Square on September 13, 1960, the site was largely vacant and remained so until the middle of the decade, when, as part of Lady Bird Johnson's beautification program, seasonal flowers, shrubs, ground cover, and trees were planted. Small paths were cut through the park and outdoor furniture was introduced.³⁵⁵

The Commission of Fine Arts concluded in 1974 that the Pershing Memorial should be simply one element of an overall design for Square 226. As a goal of the PADC was to make space available for recreational purposes, the CFA's position gave the PADC an opportunity to create such space on Square 226. Harrison, the designer with Max Abramovitz of the Trylon and Geosphere at the 1939 World's Fair in New York, worked with landscape architect J. Paul Friedberg of New York and architect Jerome Lindsey of Washington to accommodate his design to the new demands of **Pershing Park (Noncontributing Site)**. The 1956 statute had made all of Square 226 available for the memorial, a trapezoidal space 400 feet long on E Street and 240 long along 15th Street. Appropriation of the western portion of this space for a pool/skating rink, a food kiosk, picnic tables, and plantings reduced Harrison's working space to a 49-by-47-foot rectangle. Harrison's concept for the **Pershing Memorial (Contributing Object)** remained roughly the same as his early design, although on a reduced scale: a statue of Pershing with a bench before it and walls inscribed with the general's words and the accomplishments of the American Expeditionary Forces. Harrison had made the walls 20 feet high in a 1959 design that had been accepted by the American Battlefield Monuments Commission. He had also placed a large reflecting pool in the western portion of the site which had been appropriated for the skating rink. As built, the Dakota mahogany granite walls of the memorial rise 10 feet from the paved plaza. Robert White, grandson of architect Stanford White, designed the larger-than-life-size statue. The final design for the memorial was approved in the summer of 1979.³⁵⁶ Construction began that year, and Pershing Park was dedicated on May 14, 1981. The statue of the general, however, was not installed until early October 1983.³⁵⁷

³⁵⁵ Square 226 and Reservations 32 and 33, HABS No. DC-474, 3-5; "Block 226 (Federal Reservation 617) - Pershing Square," National Capital Parks Central, Resource Management Files, Department of the Interior, National Park Service, undated; Pershing Park, HABS No. DC-695, 1-2.

³⁵⁶ Newhouse, 275-278.

³⁵⁷ Hoover, 101.

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Prior to the installation of the Pershing statue, a bronze statue known as the **Bex Eagle (Noncontributing Object)** was installed in Pershing Park near the corner of 15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. It was dedicated on May 3, 1982. Brian Bex, president of the American Communications Network and a collector of eagle-related art, had worked to gain Congressional recognition for 1982 as the 200th anniversary of the selection of the American bald eagle as the country's national symbol. Senate Joint Resolution 121, passed on December 15, 1981, did just that. Bex commissioned sculptor Lorenzo E. Ghiglieri of Portland, Oregon, to fashion two eagle statues, purchased one for himself, and donated the other to the National Wildlife Federation. The NWF, in turn donated the sculpture to the National Park Service. It was placed in Pershing Park under the authority of the PADC.³⁵⁸

The corporation also started its renovation efforts in the western section of Pennsylvania Avenue, near its intersection with 15th Street. In 1976, it started to shift its focus from the planning to implementation stages when the staff started to prepare development prospectuses for the renovation of the Willard and a mixed-use project, consisting of the **Marriott Hotel (Noncontributing Building)** and **National Place (Noncontributing Building)**. Development teams were selected for the Willard and National Place projects in 1978. The Willard had remained empty after the 1968 riots, and had been slated for demolition in the early 1970s. After much public outcry, the exterior and public rooms of the building were restored to their original, majestic appearance. The "Hotel of the Presidents" was reincarnated as the Willard Inter-Continental, and officially reopened to the public on September 22, 1986, as a political and economic triumph for the PADC.³⁵⁹ The other early development project was the construction of a Marriott Hotel and the mixed-use office and retail complex, National Place, completed in 1984. The Marriott and National Place were both completed in a commercial style with sleek windows above a colonnade of piloti that link the entire Pennsylvania Avenue facade.

In 1978, the PADC requested an increase in building height along the avenue to attract developers by allowing more income-producing floor space.³⁶⁰ This was accomplished when, on May 15, 1978, the District of Columbia Zoning Commission voted to allow building heights of up to 160 feet along the avenue. Following this approval, the first office building to be completed east of 13th Street was **1201 Pennsylvania Avenue (Noncontributing Building)** in 1984 to a design by

³⁵⁸ Ibid., 71-72.

³⁵⁹ Robert L. Miller, "Pennsylvania Avenue: What Went Wrong?" *Historic Preservation* (September/October 1987): 60.

³⁶⁰ Hoover, 18.

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David Childs of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill.³⁶¹ A prominent law firm rented the vast majority of the building's office space; this success brought new life to the avenue as other large companies began choosing it for their address. The first buildings constructed during the early years of the PADC's existence all favored the use of the curtain wall with horizontal bands of stone veneer. The smooth surfaces of these buildings stood in sharp contrast to the rough surfaces and deep recesses of their earlier Brutalist neighbor, the FBI Building (Noncontributing Building).

Classically inspired designs also became popular starting in the mid-1980s for both office and residential buildings planned under the auspices of the PADC. An early PADC project, located on Pennsylvania Avenue over an entire block between 10th and 11th streets, is **1001 Pennsylvania Avenue (Noncontributing Building)**, designed by Hartman-Cox Architects. Constructed from 1980 to 1986, this office building is an early example of incorporating classical vocabulary and existing historic facades into a design. The facades of five historic buildings were retained in 1001 Pennsylvania, including four early-twentieth century facades on 11th Street and the impressive, sandstone facade of the late-nineteenth-century U.S. Storage Company building on 10th Street. The initial design proposal for 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue did not include any preserved facades, but it was revised in response to a PADC requirement to retain five facades. The majority of 1001 Pennsylvania is set back on each facade in relation to its neighbors and the heights of the incorporated facades.³⁶²

The 1974 plan paid considerable attention to the historic buildings located within the PADC area. The plan included a map showing the location of important vistas and all 15 buildings with national landmark status located within the PADC boundaries. The buildings ranged from the monumental (the Treasury Department) to the more mundane (800 block of F Street). The plan further articulated the corporation's preservation goals:

All designated landmark structures would be retained and, if necessary, rehabilitated. Many of the other older structures that have architectural merit but are of less than landmark quality would be retained, either by preserving them in place or by moving their facades to new consolidated locations. In addition, many existing buildings that have useful economic lives would remain.³⁶³

³⁶¹ Kousoulas and Kousoulas, 124-25.

³⁶² Ibid., 121.

³⁶³ Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation, (1974), 11.

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In essence, the corporation sought a combination of the old and new for the area. This was commendable for an era when urban renewal primarily consisted of the mass demolition of historic neighborhoods. To meet the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the PADC had to complete a detailed survey of the area and to identify those buildings which were already included in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. As a result, the corporation produced a supplement focused on preservation issues. The *Historic Preservation Plan* was printed after the publication of the 1974 plan; the document was adopted by the PADC Board of Directors on March 15, 1977. The *Historic Preservation Plan*, in addition to stipulating that all National Register landmark buildings must be retained and rehabilitated, listed the existing historic buildings located within each square. Furthermore, the document called for a Historical Preservation Zone, in the eastern end of the development area primarily around 7th Street, where preservation and relocation efforts would be centered. A 1978 Memorandum of Agreement between the PADC, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the State Historic Preservation Office for the District of Columbia stated that implementation of the 1974 plan must avoid or satisfactorily mitigate any adverse effects on the NHS and that any rehabilitation must be treated in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards of Rehabilitation.

Several significant buildings were rehabilitated following the creation of the 1974 plan and the Historic Preservation Plan. Following the enactment of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, great changes occurred in the preservation field. In response to the widespread demolition of significant buildings, a new movement to adaptively reuse properties for a new and more viable function developed. The practice of upgrading structures to contemporary needs was a relatively new concept for the 1960s.³⁶⁴ Through adaptive reuse, the preservation of underutilized spaces emerged as a realistic alternative to demolition. The Willard and the Evening Star Building were both rehabilitated while maintaining their original uses of hotel and office building. Another important adaptive reuse was that of the Old Post Office. The rescue of the abandoned building was the kickoff project for "Don't Tear It Down" and also influenced the creation of the Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act (which let federal offices share reused buildings with retail and cultural functions). Arthur Cotton Moore, the selected architect for the remodeling of the Old Post Office, proposed few changes to the exterior of the building except for cleaning, but a complete reprogramming of the interior. The lower two floors would be commercial, while the upper floors would house government offices.

When presented with the proposed rehabilitation of the Old Post Office, the Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, J. Carter Brown, advised that the portion of Federal Triangle adjacent

³⁶⁴ *The Old Post Office Historic Structures Report*, April 12, 1978, n.p.

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to the Old Post Office be completed concurrently since the ends of the Internal Revenue Service building and a portion of the Post Office Department building – which had been left unfinished in anticipation of the demolition of the Old Post Office and the completion of their designs – represented in Brown's mind "one of the principal visual difficulties on Pennsylvania Avenue."³⁶⁵ Thus, the General Services Administration invited three firms to enter a competition for a design for the Triangle's completion in September 1978. The winning firm, Harry Weese and Associates of Chicago, proposed a contextual approach using in the same style and materials as the original buildings. In 1988, the NCPC approved Weese's proposed use of natural limestone facing, steel structure and tile roofing similar to the existing buildings.³⁶⁶ In addition to completing the Triangle, the winning design incorporated a master plan for the Triangle that included improvements such as walks, landscaped courtyards, and exhibit areas.

In 1973, the concept of facade relocation became a central element in the development plan for Pennsylvania Avenue. The intentions were noble, derived from a "sincere desire to salvage architecturally interesting components of old buildings, often small in scale and isolated from their previous urban context," yet they were sometimes dismantled and stored since developers believed that these historic buildings often prevented profitable development and sometimes relocated and incorporated as facades or fragments in much larger development complexes.³⁶⁷ One example of this practice (though not a PADC project) is the Atlantic Building, located at 942 F Street and considered to be Washington's first skyscraper.³⁶⁸ Today, only the brownstone facade remains. It, along with four other nineteenth-century facades, has stood awaiting development since the late 1990s. Ironically, the Atlantic Building's neighbor, the National Union Building was successfully adapted as the headquarters of the Immigration Trial Lawyers Association.

Once redevelopment in the western section of the Avenue was nearing completion, the PADC turned its attention to the area east of the FBI Building. The third park created under the auspices of the PADC was **John Marshall Park (Noncontributing Site)**. It converted John Marshall Place, formerly 4 ½ Street, between Pennsylvania Avenue and C Street into a public paved and grassy area and was completed in 1983. The creation of a park at this location, in order to

³⁶⁵ Kohler, 115.

³⁶⁶ "Facades of IRS Building," *NCPC Quarterly* (Summer 1988): 8.

³⁶⁷ Letter from Secretary (of unknown department) to Brodie, May 10, 1989.

³⁶⁸ Suzanne White, "Bernstein Changes Course on Atlantic," *Washington Business Journal* (July 20-26, 2001): 61.

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provide open space in the eastern section of Pennsylvania Avenue, had been part of the PADC's 1974 plan for the area under its jurisdiction. The street had been named for Marshall, who resided in a boarding house at the northeast corner of the intersection of 4 ½ Street and Pennsylvania Avenue during a portion of his 34-year tenure as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The landscape architecture firm of Carol R. Johnson and Associates designed the park, which consists of three terraces accommodating the change in grade from Pennsylvania Avenue up to C Street. Granite paves the lowest terrace near the avenue, followed by a grass panel in the center, and finally a brick plaza bordering C Street. Defining the edges of the terraces are low granite walls and planting beds of trees and shrubs. Animating the terraces are two kinds of features, those relating to the life of Marshall (such as inscriptions and plaques describing his life and a copy of the sundial at his Richmond, Virginia, home) and more whimsical decoration. The latter group includes Lloyd Lillie's life-size **Chess Players Statue (Noncontributing Object)** on the wall of the middle terrace and David Phillips's **Lily Pond Fountains (Noncontributing Object)** near C Street. The western fountain marks the location of a spring that, in 1808, supplied the first piped water for Pennsylvania Avenue buildings. These features were present when the park was dedicated on May 10, 1983. A **Statue of John Marshall (Noncontributing Object)**, a copy of William Wetmore Story's 1883 statue in the Supreme Court, was installed facing south from the plaza on C Street in 1985, and a plaque memorializing the 200th anniversary of the Bill of Rights was installed in the park's central grass area in 1992.³⁶⁹

The **Canadian Chancery (Noncontributing Building)**, constructed from 1982 to 1988, was one of the earliest PADC construction efforts in the eastern section of the avenue, and is the only foreign embassy to have a Pennsylvania Avenue site. The Canadian Chancery borders John Marshall Park on the west, the Prettyman Courthouse on the east. This arrangement maintains the open view from the Abraham Lincoln statue in front of the portico of Old City Hall across the Mall, a vista which was part of the L'Enfant plan. From the avenue, Elliott Woods's reconstruction of George Hadfield's Old City Hall is visible, another instance of L'Enfant's intention to make public buildings in their reservations visible along the street. The park also concludes the campus-like arrangements of buildings that begins with the National Building Museum and continues through Judiciary Square to Pennsylvania Avenue.

Adjacent to John Marshall Park is **Meade Plaza (Noncontributing Site)**, which, until the PADC realignment of Pennsylvania Avenue in 1983-84, had been a pair of traffic islands channeling automobiles through the intersection of 3rd Street and Pennsylvania and Constitution avenues. The **Memorial to Major General George C. Meade (Contributing Object)**, commander of

³⁶⁹ Hoover, 84-87. The sundial copied from Marshall's home has been vandalized at least twice, the last time in 1992. It had not be repaired by June 2002.

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Union forces at Gettysburg, includes the general at the focal point of a circle of allegorical figures. Designed by sculptor Charles Grafly, it had stood on the southeast corner of the intersection of 3rd Street and Pennsylvania Avenue from its dedication on October 19, 1927, until 1967, when excavation for the Interstate 395 tunnel and the subsequent construction of the Capitol Reflecting Pool required its removal. Several plans to relocate the statue were rejected; proposals included a spot near the National Air and Space Museum and at Fort Meade in Maryland. Consequently, the statue remained in storage in a District maintenance yard for more than 20 years. At the suggestion of the National Park Service, the PADC proposed that the Meade Memorial be incorporated into its plans for realigning the intersection of 3rd Street and Pennsylvania and Constitution avenues. The National Capital Planning Commission, the Commission of Fine Arts, and the PADC Board of Directors approved the relocation in July 1981. This location remains faithful to the legislation that authorized the statue's creation, which required that the statue be located "at or near" the intersection of Pennsylvania Avenue and Third Street.

Reinstallation of the statue and its plaza, designed by Bernard Johnson, Inc., and Gruen Associates, was completed in 1984. The granite benches that were part of the original plaza were placed along the sidewalk behind the plaza because the reconstructed plaza was smaller than the original. During the removal of the statue from its original location or during its two decades of storage, the bronze wreath that originally surmounted the Meade figure was lost, and the group was re-erected without it. A replacement wreath was created in 1988 by sculptor Walker Hancock, who had assisted Grafly in 1927.³⁷⁰

In addition to the creation of much-needed new office space, bringing residents back to Pennsylvania Avenue was a crucial component of the 1974 plan. The writers of the 1974 plan found that "around-the-clock residents [would] help both to keep the area alive after the workday is over and also to support a greater variety of commercial activities."³⁷¹ Indeed, the plan concluded that bringing 24-hour life to the Avenue and its neighboring streets was the best way to revitalize the area. The 1974 plan allocated the area just north of Pennsylvania Avenue to E Street, between 7th and 9th streets, for residential use. This project, which became known as Market Square, was located in the area known as the "Eastern Sector" of the PADC development area. The plan proposed new housing for this entire area and determined that all historic buildings in the area, including Lansburgh's Department Store, were to be demolished. Fortunately for the character of this area, a study to test the Market Square mixed-use component of the 1974 plan against current and projected economic conditions and social and historic

³⁷⁰ Hoover, 88-92.

³⁷¹ Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation, (1974), 3.

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preservation concerns was completed in 1981. The study, conducted by Edward Larrabee Barnes, AIA; Hammer, Siler, George Associates; and Anderson Notter/Mariani, found that an "in-fill" approach to new design in the Market Square area would greatly augment the character of the area.³⁷² Simultaneously with this study, PADC conducted its own in-house study leading to its "Eastern Sector" Report. In the same way that National Square was abandoned in the western section of the development area, this led to the abandonment of the Italian hill town residential concept. In both cases, the high cost of extensive land acquisition was a key factor. Planning for Market Square began in the early 1980s.

L'Enfant singled out for special treatment the intersection of 8th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Halfway between the Capitol and the White House, L'Enfant envisioned a fountain, framed by distinct architecture, at the intersection. It was to be the focus of the south-facing vista from the site which L'Enfant intended for the construction of a national church (what is now the location of the National Portrait Gallery).³⁷³ As was the case with the site that became Freedom Plaza, this site was also home to small public reservations and traffic islands resulting from Washington's diagonal avenues traversing the orthogonal grid, and the PADC sought ways to unify the composition. Unlike Freedom Plaza, however, where Pennsylvania Avenue was diverted to create a pedestrian square, the PADC's **Market Square Park (Noncontributing Site)** was divided by automobile traffic on the avenue. Increasing the visual complexity of the park were the disparate elements included within its boundaries: the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Stone on the south side of the avenue and the **United States Navy Memorial (Contributing Site)** (see below) and the equestrian statue of Major General Winfield Scott Hancock on the north side.

Conklin Rossant Architects planned the comprehensive design for Market Square Park, in addition to being the designers of record for the United States Navy Memorial.³⁷⁴ The Conklin Rossant scheme closed the fragment of Indiana Avenue between Pennsylvania Avenue and 9th Street, which had remained open despite the shortening of the avenue elsewhere within the Federal Triangle. Nathaniel Owings had recommended closing that leg of Indiana in his 1964 plan for the avenue, and the PADC's 1974 plan made the same recommendation. Closing this section of Indiana Avenue created a triangular plaza on the north side of the National Archives, called Market Square South by the PADC and completed in 1986. It included Reservation 35, the site of the FDR Memorial Stone. On the north side of the avenue, Conklin Rossant closed a street

³⁷² Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation, (1981), 17.

³⁷³ Reps, 20.

³⁷⁴ Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation, (1983), 19.

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called Market Place, as well as a segment of 8th Street. These right-of-ways, combined with a traffic island, and Reservation 36 (site of the Hancock statue) created the space for the Navy Memorial. Linking the northern and southern portions of the park are Belgian block pavers that follow the former diagonal course of Indiana Avenue past the Hancock statue in Reservation 36 and the FDR Memorial Stone in Reservation 35. These pavers were removed from the section of Indiana Avenue that was erased to create the northern portion of the park. The landscaping around the FDR Memorial Stone also ties it into the grounds of the National Archives. In 1992, the bronze plaque describing the creation of the memorial stone was moved closer to the Pennsylvania Avenue sidewalk and given a new granite base so as to make it more visible to pedestrians.³⁷⁵

The United States Navy Memorial dominates the northern portion of Market Square Park. Authorized by Congress in 1980 and approved by President Jimmy Carter, himself a U.S. Naval Academy graduate and former officer, the memorial evolved over the course of several years, with input from Conklin Rossant, sculptor Stanley Bleifeld, retired Rear Admiral William Thompson, retired captain Walter Thomas, and marine artist and naval reservist John Roach, as well as members of Washington's approving agencies. The National Capital Planning Commission and the District's Historic Preservation Review Board voiced strong disapproval in 1982 of Conklin Rossant's first design, which featured a 100-foot-high Neoclassical triumphal arch. After this rejection, Thompson, then executive director of the United States Navy Memorial Foundation, assembled Bleifeld, Thomas, and Roach to develop a design. He also recruited members of the District approving agencies to advise them during the design process, hoping to avoid the time-consuming and expensive process of submitting designs only to have them rejected.

The NCPC objected to the triumphal arch design because it obstructed the historically important 8th Street vista. The design conceived by Thompson, Bleifeld, Thomas, and Roach and developed by Conklin Rossant left this vista completely open by making a 100-foot (in diameter) circular, granite plaza the focus of the design. Inscribed on the plaza was a polar projection map of the world with Washington, D.C., at its center. The plaza acts as a site for performances by the U.S. Navy Band and for Navy ceremonies. Also part of the design for the plaza was Bleifeld's statue, "The Lone Sailor," representing all the men and women who have served, are serving, or will serve in the Navy. The bronze for Bleifeld's statue contains metal scraps (copper sheeting, hammock hooks, spikes) from eight ships spanning the Navy's history. A compass rose, two

³⁷⁵ Hoover, 80-83, 107-111; Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation, *Annual Report 1986*, (Washington, D.C.: 1986), 14; J. Carter Brown, Chairman, Commission of Fine Arts, to Robert G. Stanton, Regional Director, National Capital Parks Region, National Park Service, July 29, 1982, National Capital Parks Central, Resource Management Files, Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C., photocopy.

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ship's mast flagpoles marking the entrance to the memorial from Pennsylvania Avenue, and fountains completed the design, which was approved by the appropriate review agencies by the end of 1984. As developed by Conklin Rossant, the circular plaza is framed by two terraced waterfall fountains on the north and vertical jet fountains on the south. Granite walls edging the southern fountains support relief sculptures, 11 on each fountain, which depict Navy history and life. The 22 relief panels were completed by 11 different sculptors between 1987 and 1991. The memorial was dedicated on October 13, 1987, the 212th anniversary of the founding of the U.S. Navy.³⁷⁶

Another example of the PADC's creation of public spaces from reservations, traffic islands, and right-of-ways is **Indiana Plaza (Noncontributing Site)**, just across 7th Street from the Navy Memorial and the Hancock statue, which was completed in 1988 and dedicated on December 11, 1990. Although small in size, the creation of Indiana Plaza required closing a segment of C Street, narrowing Indiana Avenue, relocating two historic statues, pavement design, and landscaping. The purpose of the design, by the architecture firm Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton (TAMS), was to better define the space between two of PADC's restoration projects: the 1858 Central National Bank Building on Pennsylvania Avenue and the 1889 National Bank of Washington on Indiana Avenue. Public Reservation 36A, on which was located the Dr. Benjamin Stephenson Grand Army of the Republic Memorial, dedicated in 1909, was bounded by Indiana Avenue, C, and 7th streets. The 1884 Temperance Fountain stood on a traffic island bounded by Pennsylvania Avenue, C, and 7th streets. The TAMS plan closed C Street between 6th and 7th streets, thus expanding Reservation 36A, and moved the statues so that the Grand Army of the Republic Memorial would terminate the vista down C Street. The plan broadened the sidewalk along Indiana Avenue and relocated the Temperance Fountain there. As was the case with Freedom Plaza and Market Square Park, PADC sought a larger, more clearly defined space in the Indiana Plaza project, although creating such a space altered the historic alignment of streets and public spaces.³⁷⁷

Although Market Square was the first park to be completed in PADC's Eastern Sector, the adjacent buildings, also known Market Square were not the first residential project to open under the corporation's watch. That honor belonged to **Pennsylvania Plaza (Noncontributing Building)**, completed in 1990 to the design of Hartman Cox Architects on a trapezoidal lot on 6th

³⁷⁶ Hoover, 123-129; Kohler, 140-142, 178-180. Congress authorized a national memorial to the Navy in 1980, and therefore a contributing status has been given to the memorial. All constituent parts of the memorial ultimately decided on and built – the granite map, compass rose, flagpoles, fountains, relief sculptures, and stand-alone sculpture – are also contributing.

³⁷⁷ Kohler, 143-144; Hoover, 112-122; Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation, *Annual Report 1988*, (Washington, D.C.: 1988), n.p.

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Street just east of the planned residential area. The building is comprised of two connected buildings of mixed use: the office block containing 155,000 square feet of office space on 12 floors and the apartment component encompassing 145,000 square feet on 14 floors.³⁷⁸ The opening of Pennsylvania Plaza was shortly followed by the long-awaited completion of **Market Square (Noncontributing Building)** in late 1990. The Market Square project was set back from Pennsylvania Avenue by a public space surrounding the United States Navy Memorial. Like Pennsylvania Plaza, Market Square, designed by Hartman Cox Architects, combined office and residential uses. The development consists of two office blocks topped with 225 residential units on the top five floors. The major cornice line, which sits 95 feet above grade, marks the transition from offices to the terraced housing above. The buildings sit opposite the National Archives and preserve the important 8th Street vista.

The first building developed by the PADDC that consisted solely of luxury residences was **The Lansburgh (Noncontributing Building)** completed in 1992 on a large site on E Street between 7th and 8th streets. The large apartment building was constructed adjacent to the main Lansburgh's Department Store building to which it is now attached. The building, with its retail establishments and the Shakespeare Theatre located at the ground floor, augments the presence of arts in the area.

In addition to creating new landscapes, the PADDC reorganized and renovated existing ones. In the case of Mellon Park at the intersection of 6th Street and Pennsylvania and Constitution avenues, the PADDC rebuilt the sidewalks as part of its sidewalk improvement program between 3rd and 6th streets and constructed a granite handicapped ramp with bronze handrails, but otherwise did not alter the park.³⁷⁹ Changes also took place in Sherman Park in 1991-92. The diagonal sidewalks installed there in 1934 were replaced with concrete pavers and granite trim, and the other walkways were replaced with exposed-aggregate concrete. Existing light fixtures were relocated, and cast-iron standards with Washington Globe lamps, benches, trash receptacles, and a drinking fountain were installed to match the street furniture of Pershing Park and Freedom Plaza. Due to the extensive reconstruction of the sidewalks, flower beds were replanted. Willow oak and elm trees dating from the 1934 landscape design remained in the 1991 scheme.³⁸⁰

³⁷⁸ <http://www.hartmancox.com/project.asp?Category=4&Project=26>

³⁷⁹ Hoover, 93-97.

³⁸⁰ Thursby, 11-12; Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation, *Annual Report 1992* (Washington, D.C.: 1992), 1.

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A final important public monument created in recent years is the **National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial (Contributing Site)** in Judiciary Square, designed by Davis Buckley P.C. of Washington. Legislation authorizing the memorial was passed by Congress and signed by President Reagan in 1984, and the completed monument was dedicated by President George Bush in 1991. At the approximate center of Judiciary Square (bordered by Superior Court Buildings A and B on the east and west, F and E Streets on the north and south), the three-acre memorial consists of an elliptical plaza running north and south and paved with granite. Defining the outer edges of the ellipse are 300-foot-long marble walls on which have been inscribed the names of more than 15,000 police officers killed in the line of duty, as well as a quotation from the Roman writer Tacitus: "In valor there is hope." The inner edges of the ellipse are flanked on both sides by curving, double rows of pleached linden trees. A rectilinear pool is located on the south end of the memorial along the center axis.³⁸¹

Another project undertaken by the PADC, the **Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center (Noncontributing Building)** now occupies the formerly unfinished portion of Federal Triangle where the Great Plaza was supposed to be located. The Federal Triangle was not within PADC's domain, so Congress transferred control of the project from GSA to PADC with the passage of Moynihan's bill, the Federal Triangle Development Act, authorizing the monumental structure on August 7, 1987. In 1990, the Office of Management and Budget gave the PADC authority to borrow \$738 million for the construction of the building.³⁸²

The Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center was designed by James Ingo Freed of Pei Cobb Freed & Partners, in conjunction with Ellerbe Becket of Washington. Freed's use of the Neoclassical style complements the building's Federal Triangle neighbors. Freed strayed from the rectilinearity of the Federal Triangle buildings, however, by creating a strong diagonal axis from the building's avenue face to its facade on 14th Street.³⁸³ An intimate public space, the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Plaza, is created as a result of the building's unique footprint and its close relationship with its Federal Triangle neighbors. Dedicated in 1998, the ITC is the first federal building designed for use by both the public and private sectors.³⁸⁴ Its mission is to

³⁸¹ National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, List of Classified Structures; "The Making of a Monument: National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial," brochure from an exhibit at the National Building Museum, Washington, D.C.

³⁸² "History of the Building," Ronald Reagan International Trade Center,
http://www/itcdc.com/general_history.htm

³⁸³ Kousoulas and Kousoulas, 127.

³⁸⁴ "History of the Building," n.p.

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promote American products abroad, provide market information to domestic firms, and publicize export opportunities, among other important trade tasks.

In 1994, the PADC was awarded a prestigious Urban Land Institute Award for Excellence for successfully implementing *The Pennsylvania Avenue Plan*. The Award's citation read: "Through foresight and patience, the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation has revamped a downtrodden and unsightly segment of the nation's capital. It overcame the area's negative image and attracted private capital for renovation and new construction. The PADC has helped build the kind of Main Street that taxpayers can be proud of."³⁸⁵ Indeed, during its tenure, PADC developed new ways to use federal investment to encourage private development and created innovative partnerships with developers and investors. Some of the successful ventures resulting from this system of partnership are Market Square, the Willard Hotel, and Gallery Row. Since 1972, PADC, in partnership with private developers, "spurred one of the largest federally initiated development projects in U.S. history, with more than \$2 billion invested."³⁸⁶

In the mid-1990s, after the completion of certain remaining blocks on the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue, Congress declared the rehabilitation of Pennsylvania Avenue a success.³⁸⁷ Congress passed Public Law 104-134, which dissolved the corporation, on April 1, 1996.³⁸⁸ The Pennsylvania Avenue Development Plan is now administered jointly by the General Services Administration, the National Capital Planning Commission, and the National Park Service. Property holdings were transferred to the General Services Administration, and the National Capital Planning Commission gained responsibility for ensuring that future development in the area conformed to the 1974 plan.³⁸⁹ The National Capital Planning Commission predicted in its 1998 newsletter that the PADC vision for the avenue "will continue to evolve, reflecting the

³⁸⁵ Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation, *1994 Annual Report* (Washington, D.C.: 1994), 1.

³⁸⁶ Robert L. Miller, "Pennsylvania Avenue: What Went Wrong?" *Historic Preservation* (September/October 1987): 62.

³⁸⁷ Takesuye, n.p.

³⁸⁸ Peter Kaplan, "PADC Will Shut Down with \$200 Million Debt," *Washington Business Journal* (November 24-30, 1995): 1.

³⁸⁹ *NCPC Quarterly* (July/Aug./Sept. 1998): 2.

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diverse culture and values of future generations of visitors and residents in the Nation's Capital."³⁹⁰

Creation of the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historical Park

The National Park Service had been responsible for the care of certain public spaces along Pennsylvania Avenue since 1933, when it took over those obligations from the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds. By the time that the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation began its revitalization program, these resources consisted of eight congressionally authorized memorials and eight public spaces, including Sherman Park, Square 226 (now Pershing Park), Reservations 32 and 33 (Freedom Plaza), Reservation 35 (Market Square South), Reservation 36 (Market Square North), Reservation 36A (Indiana Plaza), and Reservation 546 (Mellon Park). In a Memorandum of Agreement entered into by PADC, NPS, GSA, and the D.C. government in December 1982, the National Capital Parks - Central assumed maintenance responsibilities for completed portions of the Public Improvement Area. This area was defined as the space between the street curb and the building line as well as the newly completed parks. Day-to-day maintenance and law enforcement of these holdings were thereby carried out uniformly. At the same time, the D.C. Government agreed to manage and have jurisdiction over all roadways between curbs including Pennsylvania Avenue.³⁹¹

The legislation dissolving the PADC also stipulated that the National Park Service would continue its administration, maintenance, preservation, and interpretation of the "parks, plazas, sidewalks, special lighting, trees, sculpture, and memorials" within the National Historic Site as illustrated in a map titled "Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Park."³⁹² The map, created by TAMS Consultants and dated June 1, 1995, highlights sidewalks on both sides of Pennsylvania Avenue from 15th Street to 3rd Street, as well as Pershing Park, Freedom Plaza, the site of the Benjamin Franklin statue, Market Square Park, Indiana Plaza, Mellon Park, and Meade Plaza.³⁹³

³⁹⁰ Ibid., 3.

³⁹¹ Hoover, 25-26.

³⁹² Although the legislation dissolving the PADC refers to the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Park, the National Park Service prefers that the park be referred to as the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historical Park.

³⁹³ 110 Stat. 1321, 199-200; TAMS Consultants, "Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Park, Map no. 840-82441, June 1, 1995, National Park Service, National Capital Parks Central, Resource Management files, Washington, D.C. Sherman Park is not indicated on the map as part of Pennsylvania Avenue National Historical Park.

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The Avenue after the Dissolution of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation

Several projects left from PADC's tenure are currently under construction in the area. The Jefferson at Penn Quarter, conceived of by PADC in the late 1980s with a development prospectus issued in 1989, will most likely be completed in 2004 or 2005. The General Services Administration is administering the completion of the project on 7th Street between D and E streets, which is actually a private development to consist of residential, arts use, and a theater. The new building, designed by Esocoff Architects, will be constructed around (and most likely connected to) two historically significant buildings, 437-41 (the site of Clara Barton's office) and 443 7th Street. In addition, several historic facades will be replaced *in situ* while others will be brought from storage and erected to create the semblance of a continuous historic streetscape. Nearby, the General Post Office has been converted into the Hotel Monaco, a boutique hotel, which opened in 2002. Adjacent to this site is the International Spy Museum, also completed in 2002, which is housed in four historic buildings, including the LeDroit Building and Warder Building, and incorporates one historic facade. When the General Services Administration inherited these PADC-owned buildings in 1997, they sought to redevelop the block. The upper six stories contain residences, while the lower three floors house the world's largest permanent exhibition dedicated to exploring the history of espionage.

Two projects are currently underway on Pennsylvania Avenue, the construction of a new museum and an addition to the Prettyman Courthouse. Polshek Partnership Architects are designing the Newseum, an interactive museum dedicated to television and newsprint media, at 555 Pennsylvania Avenue on the site of the Employment Services Building. The completion of the large building, which will also include housing and restaurants, is expected in 2006. An annex is currently under construction at the E. Barrett Prettyman Federal Courthouse, located at 3rd Street and Constitution Avenue. In 1997, the General Services Administration selected Michael Graves Associates and the SmithGroup to design a 350,000-square-foot annex to the courthouse. After the completion of the annex, expected in mid-2004, the original Prettyman Courthouse will be renovated and the interior reconfigured. Two other prominent structures are currently undergoing extensive interior renovations, the National Archives and the Old Patent Office, which houses the National Portrait Gallery and the National Museum of American Art.

In recent years, following terrorist attacks such as the Oklahoma City bombing in 1995 and the bombing of the American embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in 1998, security has increasingly become a prominent issue for the government. In 2000, the Bush Administration planned to spend \$65 million on "concrete barriers, bollards and steel posts and other street-level security measures planned for around the Washington Monument, the Justice Department and federal

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agencies along the Pennsylvania Avenue corridor downtown.”³⁹⁴ Many of these features have already been installed, for example, two new guard booths have been placed at the underground parking entrances of the Department of Justice at 9th and 10th streets, and temporary concrete planters have been installed around the Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center until a permanent solution can be found. Following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, on targets in New York and Washington, the Department of Justice directed that Jersey barriers be placed around every federal agency to improve perimeter security. In addition, the General Services Administration has devised a new master plan for Federal Triangle in which security features, such as vehicle barriers, will be redesigned into landscape features such as benches, bollards, fences, and plantings. The National Capital Planning Commission, as part of its role in the Interagency Security Task Force, is also playing a role in the development of security enhancement features for Federal facilities, key areas, and prominent streets in the nation’s capital. At its July 11, 2002, meeting, NCPC members approved the release for public comment of a draft comprehensive plan detailing urban design and security recommendations for Washington’s Monumental Core.

³⁹⁴ Spencer S. Hsu, “Commission to Urge Keeping Avenue Closed,” *Washington Post* (November 1, 2000): B7.

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Historic American Buildings Survey, 643 Indiana Avenue, HABS No. DC-588.

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Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
Washington, D.C.

Historic American Buildings Survey, 633 Indiana Avenue, HABS No. DC-591.

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Washington, D.C.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 224

Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
Washington, D.C.

Verbal Boundary Description

As established in the June 9, 1966, *Joint Resolution* which ratified and confirmed the designation of the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site, the boundaries of the NHS are as follows:

beginning at a point on the southwest corner of the intersection of Fifteenth Street and Constitution Avenue Northwest, easterly along the south side of Constitution Avenue to the southwest corner of the intersection of Constitution Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue;

then easterly along the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue to and including the outer circumference of First Street Northwest which forms an arc around Peace Monument;

then westerly along the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue to the northeast corner of the intersection of Third Street and Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest;

then northerly along the east side of Third Street to the northeast corner of the intersection of Third Street and E Street Northwest;

then westerly along the north side of E Street to the northeast corner of the intersection of E Street and Fourth Street Northwest;

then northerly along the east side of Fourth Street to the northeast corner of the intersection of Fourth Street and G Street Northwest;

then westerly along the north side of G Street Northwest to the northwest corner of the intersection of G Street and Fifth Street Northwest;

then southerly along the west side of Fifth Street to the northwest corner of the intersection of Fifth Street and E Street Northwest;

then westerly along the north side of E Street to the northwest corner of the intersection of E Street and Seventh Street Northwest;

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Section 10 Page 225

Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
Washington, D.C.

then northerly along the east side of Seventh Street to the point on Seventh Street being the intersection of the north side of G Street with the east side of Seventh Street Northwest;

then westerly from that point along the north side of G Street to the point being the intersection of the north side of G Street with the west side of Ninth Street Northwest;

then southerly from that point along the west side of Ninth Street Northwest to the northwest corner of the intersection of Ninth Street and F Street Northwest;

then westerly along the north side of F Street to the northeast corner of the intersection of F Street and Eleventh Street Northwest;

then southerly along the east side of Eleventh Street to the northwest corner of the intersection of Eleventh Street and E Street Northwest;

then westerly along the north side of E Street to a point approximating what would be the northeast corner of E Street and Thirteen and a Half Street if the latter were extended north across Pennsylvania Avenue;

then northerly from the point along a line forming a perpendicular to F Street to the intersection of said line with the north side of F Street; ,

then westerly along the north side of F Street to the northeast corner of the intersection of F Street and Fifteenth Street Northwest;

then northerly along the east side of Fifteenth Street to the southeast corner of the intersection of Fifteenth Street, New York Avenue, and Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest;

then westerly along the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue to the southwest corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and East Executive Avenue;

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Section 10 Page 226

Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
Washington, D.C.

then southerly along the west side of East Executive Avenue to a point which would be the southwest corner of the intersection of East Executive Avenue and E Street;

then easterly along the south side of E Street to the southwest corner of the intersection of E Street and Fifteenth Street Northwest;

then southerly along the west side of Fifteenth Street to the point or place of beginning.¹

Boundary Justifications

The boundaries of the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site were determined by both legal and historical considerations. The boundaries were established in the September 30, 1965, designation of the National Historic Site, as quoted above. The Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site, with these boundaries, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966.

¹ Robert J. Kerr, II, and Frederick Gutheim, *Summary Report: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site Designation* (July 21, 1965), 11-12.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Historic Figures Page 227 Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
Washington, D.C.

All historic figures are of:

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Washington, D.C.

DATE: Circa 1803

VIEW OF: Drawing of Proposed Roadway Widths and Poplar Plantings under Thomas Jefferson

SOURCE OF FIGURE: *The City of Washington: An Illustrated History*, 100

FIGURE 1 of 19

DATE: Circa 1846

VIEW OF: The Patent Office with Row Houses in Foreground, Looking Northwest.

SOURCE OF FIGURE: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Collection

FIGURE 2 of 19

DATE: 1861

VIEW OF: Bird's Eye View of the City of Washington with Capitol in Foreground

SOURCE OF FIGURE: *Washington on View*, 135

FIGURE 3 of 19

DATE: March 4, 1861

VIEW OF: Drawing of Lincoln's First Inaugural Parade, Facing Capitol

SOURCE OF FIGURE: *The City of Washington: An Illustrated History*, 199

FIGURE 4 of 19

DATE: April 1865

VIEW OF: Ford's Theatre on East Side of 10th Street, Facing Northeast

SOURCE OF FIGURE: *Old Washington, D.C., in Early Photographs*, 84

FIGURE 5 of 19

DATE: Circa 1870

VIEW OF: Old City Hall, Judiciary Square, Looking Northeast

SOURCE OF FIGURE: *Old Washington, D.C., in Early Photographs*, 76

FIGURE 6 of 19

DATE: 1882

VIEW OF: Bird's Eye View of Pennsylvania Avenue Between the Capitol and White House

SOURCE OF FIGURE: *Washington on View*, 197

FIGURE 7 of 19

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Historic Figures Page 228 Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
Washington, D.C.

DATE: 1890

VIEW OF: Market Square, with the National Bank and Apex Buildings in Background, facing east

SOURCE OF FIGURE: *Old Washington, D.C., in Early Photographs*, 55

FIGURE 8 of 19

DATE: Circa 1895

VIEW OF: F Street, Looking West from 7th Street

SOURCE OF FIGURE: *Washington, D.C., Then and Now*, 106

FIGURE 9 of 19

DATE: 1903

VIEW OF: Center Market with Hancock Memorial in Foreground, Looking South from 7th Street

SOURCE OF FIGURE: *Washington, D.C., Then and Now*, 28

FIGURE 10 of 19

DATE: Circa 1905

VIEW OF: Small-scale Buildings on Pennsylvania Avenue, Looking East from 6th Street

SOURCE OF FIGURE: *Washington, D.C., Then and Now*, 16

FIGURE 11 of 19

DATE: Circa 1905

VIEW OF: Pennsylvania Avenue and Surrounding Buildings, Looking West from the Capitol

SOURCE OF FIGURE: *Washington, D.C., Then and Now*, 14

FIGURE 12 of 19

DATE: 1913

VIEW OF: President Wilson's Inaugural Parade, Looking toward Capitol from Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 15th Street

SOURCE OF FIGURE: *Old Washington, D.C., in Early Photographs*, 70

FIGURE 13 of 19

DATE: 1917

VIEW OF: Benjamin Franklin Statue at the Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and D Street

SOURCE OF FIGURE: *Old Washington, D.C., in Early Photographs*, 79

FIGURE 14 of 19

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Historic Figures Page 229 Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
Washington, D.C.

DATE: 1929

VIEW OF: Architect's Presentation Model of the Federal Triangle, Looking East along
Pennsylvania Avenue

SOURCE OF FIGURE: *Worthy of the Nation*, 177

FIGURE 15 of 19

DATE: Circa 1969

VIEW OF: Aerial View of Pennsylvania Avenue

SOURCE OF FIGURE: *Report of the President's Temporary Commission on Pennsylvania
Avenue*, n.p.

FIGURE 16 of 19

DATE: 1974

VIEW OF: Proposed Widened Sidewalk for Pennsylvania Avenue as part of the Pennsylvania
Avenue Development Corporation's 1974 Plan

SOURCE OF FIGURE: *The Pennsylvania Avenue Plan 1974*, 20

FIGURE 17 of 19

DATE: 1974

VIEW OF: Proposed Cross Section of Pennsylvania Avenue as part of the Pennsylvania Avenue
Development Corporation's 1974 Plan

SOURCE OF FIGURE: *The Pennsylvania Avenue Plan 1974*, 18

FIGURE 18 of 19

DATE: 1981

VIEW OF: Freedom Plaza and Pennsylvania Avenue, Looking East from 14th Street

SOURCE OF FIGURE: *Washington, D.C., Then and Now*, 47

FIGURE 19 of 19

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Section Historic Maps Page 230

Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
Washington, D.C.

CAPTION: Plan for Washington by Pierre Charles L'Enfant, 1791
SOURCE: *Monumental Washington*, 19
MAP 1 of 15

CAPTION: Central Portion of the Ellicott Plan of Washington, 1792
SOURCE: *Monumental Washington*, 24
MAP 2 of 15

CAPTION: Map of the City of Washington, Drawn by Robert King, 1818
SOURCE: *Monumental Washington*, 67
MAP 3 of 15

CAPTION: Map of the City of Washington, Drawn by H[enry] S. Tanner, 1836
SOURCE: *Monumental Washington*, 79
MAP 4 of 15

CAPTION: Topographical Map of the District of Columbia, Surveyed in the Years 1856-59
SOURCE: *Monumental Washington*, 139
MAP 5 of 15

CAPTION: Bird's Eye View of Washington, Looking North from the Potomac River
SOURCE: *Monumental Washington*, 195
MAP 6 of 15

CAPTION: Detail of the Mall Design in the McMillan Commission Plan of Washington, 1901-02
SOURCE: *Worthy of the Nation*, 126
MAP 7 of 15

CAPTION: Bird's Eye View of Washington, Compiled by William Olsen, 1921
SOURCE: *Monumental Washington*, 263
MAP 8 of 15

CAPTION: Location Plan for Proposed New Federal Buildings, Federal Triangle, Circa 1929
SOURCE: *The Commission of Fine Arts: A Brief History*, 55
MAP 9 of 15

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Section Historic Maps Page 231

Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
Washington, D.C.

CAPTION: View of Proposed Improvements to Pennsylvania Avenue, 1964

SOURCE: *Pennsylvania Avenue: Report of the President's Council on Pennsylvania Avenue*, VIII
MAP 10 of 15

CAPTION: Master Plan for Pennsylvania Avenue, 1969

SOURCE: *Report of the President's Temporary Commission on Pennsylvania Avenue*, 6
MAP 11 of 15

CAPTION: Boundaries of Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site and Pennsylvania Avenue
Development Corporation Area

SOURCE: National Park Service, National Capital Region Files
MAP 12 of 15

CAPTION: Pennsylvania Avenue Master Plan by the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation,
1974

SOURCE: *Worthy of the Nation*, 295
MAP 13 of 15

CAPTION: Aerial view of Washington, Drawn by David A. Fox, 1985

SOURCE: *Washington on View*, 271
MAP 14 of 15

CAPTION: Boundaries of the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historical Park, June 1, 1995, by Tams,
Consultants, Inc.

SOURCE: National Park Service, National Capital Region Files
MAP 15 of 15

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 232

Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
Washington, D.C.

All photographs are of:

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Washington, D.C.
Sophie Cantell, photographer

All negatives are stored with the National Register of Historic Places, Washington, D.C.

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
DATE: November 8, 2002
VIEW OF: National Building Museum with National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in foreground. Looking north from E Street.
PHOTO 1 of 32

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
DATE: November 8, 2002
VIEW OF: Moultrie Courthouse with Municipal Center in foreground. Looking southwest from D Street.
PHOTO 2 of 32

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
DATE: November 8, 2002
VIEW OF: Old City Hall, 451 Indiana Avenue, S elevation.
PHOTO 3 of 32

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
DATE: November 8, 2002
VIEW OF: Municipal Center, 300 Indiana Avenue, W elevation.
PHOTO 4 of 32

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
DATE: November 8, 2002
VIEW OF: John Marshall Park. Looking north from Pennsylvania Avenue.
PHOTO 5 of 32

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Section Photographs Page 233

Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
Washington, D.C.

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

DATE: November 8, 2002

VIEW OF: Prettyman Courthouse with Trylon of Freedom in foreground. Looking north from Pennsylvania Avenue.

PHOTO 6 of 32

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

DATE: November 8, 2002

VIEW OF: Peace Monument with U.S. Capitol in background. Looking southeast from Pennsylvania Avenue.

PHOTO 7 of 32

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

DATE: November 8, 2002

VIEW OF: Federal Trade Commission Building, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE elevation.

PHOTO 8 of 32

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

DATE: November 8, 2002

VIEW OF: Pennsylvania Avenue, looking W.

PHOTO 9 of 32

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

DATE: November 8, 2002

VIEW OF: 7th Street, looking N.

PHOTO 10 of 32

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

DATE: November 8, 2002

VIEW OF: U.S. Navy Memorial, Market Square (S elevation) and 8th Street vista, looking N.

PHOTO 11 of 32

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

DATE: November 8, 2002

VIEW OF: Hancock Statue, S elevation, at 7th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue in Market Square.

PHOTO 12 of 32

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 234

Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
Washington, D.C.

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

DATE: November 8, 2002

VIEW OF: Grand Army of the Republic Memorial and National Bank of Washington and Central National Bank Building. Looking southeast from 7th Street.

PHOTO 13 of 32

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

DATE: November 8, 2002

VIEW OF: 637, 641, and 643 Indiana Avenue, S elevations.

PHOTO 14 of 32

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

DATE: November 8, 2002

VIEW OF: General Post Office Building, S elevation. Looking northwest from 7th and E streets.

PHOTO 15 of 32

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

DATE: November 8, 2002

VIEW OF: LeDroit Building, 800-810 F Street, NE elevation, with Spy Museum in background.

PHOTO 16 of 32

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

DATE: November 8, 2002

VIEW OF: F Street with Washington Loan and Trust Co. Building on left, N elevation.

PHOTO 17 of 32

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

DATE: November 8, 2002

VIEW OF: Early twentieth-century commercial buildings on E Street between 9th and 10th streets, S elevations.

PHOTO 18 of 32

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

DATE: November 8, 2002

VIEW OF: Pennsylvania Avenue sidewalk, looking W from 9th Street.

PHOTO 19 of 32

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Section Photographs Page 235

Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
Washington, D.C.

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
DATE: November 8, 2002
VIEW OF: Petersen House (516 10th Street) and 518 10th Street, E elevations.
PHOTO 20 of 32

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
DATE: November 8, 2002
VIEW OF: 509 10th Street and Ford's Theatre (511 10th Street), W elevations.
PHOTO 21 of 32

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
DATE: November 8, 2002
VIEW OF: Lincoln Square, 555 11th Street, SW elevation.
PHOTO 22 of 32

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
DATE: November 8, 2002
VIEW OF: Evening Star Building, 1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, S elevation.
PHOTO 23 of 32

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
DATE: November 8, 2002
VIEW OF: Entrance to Old Post Office with Benjamin Franklin Statue in foreground, looking S from Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th Street.
PHOTO 24 of 32

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
DATE: November 8, 2002
VIEW OF: Pennsylvania Avenue, looking E from 13th Street.
PHOTO 25 of 32

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
DATE: November 8, 2002
VIEW OF: Freedom Plaza, looking E.
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Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
Washington, D.C.

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
DATE: November 8, 2002
VIEW OF: The Willard Hotel, 1401 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE elevation.
PHOTO 27 of 32

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
DATE: November 8, 2002
VIEW OF: Pershing Park, looking W.
PHOTO 28 of 32

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
DATE: November 8, 2002
VIEW OF: District Building, 1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, S elevation.
PHOTO 29 of 32

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
DATE: November 8, 2002
VIEW OF: Entrance to Departmental Auditorium, S elevation.
PHOTO 30 of 32

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
DATE: November 8, 2002
VIEW OF: Sherman Park, looking NW.
PHOTO 31 of 32

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
DATE: November 8, 2002
VIEW OF: Treasury Building, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, S elevation.
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Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
Washington, D.C.

All slides are of:

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Washington, D.C.
Sophie Cantell, photographer

Slides are located at National Park Service, National Capital Region

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
DATE: November 8, 2002
VIEW OF: National Building Museum with National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in foreground. Looking north from E Street.
SLIDE 1 of 28

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
DATE: November 8, 2002
VIEW OF: Moultrie Courthouse with Municipal Center in foreground. Looking southwest from D Street.
SLIDE 2 of 28

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
DATE: November 8, 2002
VIEW OF: South elevation of Old City Hall. Looking north from D Street.
SLIDE 3 of 28

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
DATE: November 8, 2002
VIEW OF: West elevation of Municipal Center. Looking northeast from John Marshall Park.
SLIDE 4 of 28

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
DATE: November 8, 2002
VIEW OF: John Marshall Park. Looking north from Pennsylvania Avenue.
SLIDE 5 of 28

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Section Slides

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Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
Washington, D.C.

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

DATE: November 8, 2002

VIEW OF: Prettyman Courthouse with Trylon of Freedom in foreground. Looking north from Pennsylvania Avenue.

SLIDE 6 of 28

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

DATE: November 8, 2002

VIEW OF: Peace Monument with U.S. Capitol in background. Looking southeast from Pennsylvania Avenue.

SLIDE 7 of 28

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

DATE: November 8, 2002

VIEW OF: Federal Trade Commission Building, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue. Looking west from Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th Street.

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LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

DATE: November 8, 2002

VIEW OF: View of Pennsylvania Avenue. Looking west from 6th Street.

SLIDE 9 of 28

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

DATE: November 8, 2002

VIEW OF: View of 7th Street. Looking north from Pennsylvania Avenue and 7th Street.

SLIDE 10 of 28

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

DATE: November 8, 2002

VIEW OF: Market Square and U.S. Navy Memorial with Old Patent Office in background. Looking north from Pennsylvania Avenue and 8th Street.

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Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
Washington, D.C.

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

DATE: November 8, 2002

VIEW OF: Hancock Statue. Looking north from Pennsylvania Avenue and 7th Street.

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LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

DATE: November 8, 2002

VIEW OF: Grand Army of the Republic Memorial and Central National Bank Building.
Looking southeast from 7th Street.

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LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

DATE: November 8, 2002

VIEW OF: 637, 641, and 643 Indiana Avenue. Looking north from Indiana Avenue and 7th Street.

SLIDE 14 of 28

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

DATE: November 8, 2002

VIEW OF: South elevation of General Post Office Building. Looking northwest from 7th and E streets.

SLIDE 15 of 28

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

DATE: November 8, 2002

VIEW OF: LeDroit Building with Spy Museum in background. Looking southwest from 8th and F streets.

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Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
Washington, D.C.

LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

DATE: November 8, 2002

VIEW OF: View of F Street with Washington Loan and Trust Co. Building on left. Looking west from 9th and F streets.

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LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

DATE: November 8, 2002

VIEW OF: Early twentieth-century commercial buildings on E Street. Looking northwest from 9th and E streets.

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LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

DATE: November 8, 2002

VIEW OF: Pennsylvania Avenue sidewalk. Looking west from Pennsylvania Avenue and 9th Street.

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LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

DATE: November 8, 2002

VIEW OF: Petersen House, 516 10th Street. Looking west.

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LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

DATE: November 8, 2002

VIEW OF: Lincoln Square, 555 11th Street. Looking north from 11th and E streets.

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LOCATION: Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

DATE: November 8, 2002

VIEW OF: Evening Star Building, 1101 Pennsylvania Avenue. Looking north from Pennsylvania Avenue and 11th Street.

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