
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2005



Stanton Park
National Capital Parks-East - Capitol Hill Parks

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

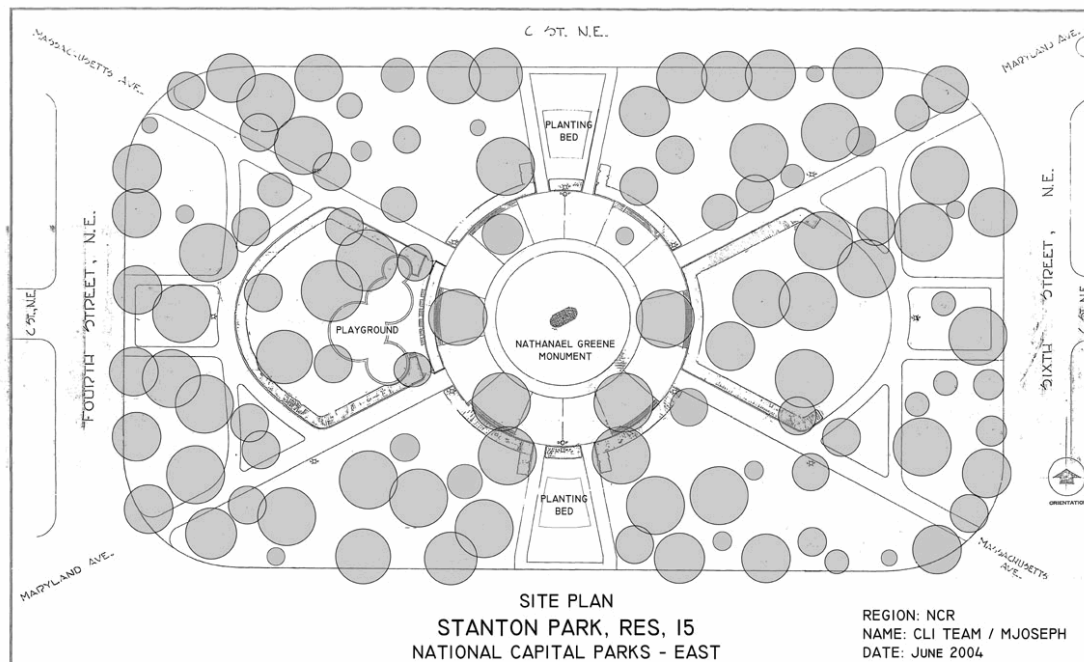
Stanton Park

National Capital Parks-East - Capitol Hill Parks

Inventory Unit Description:

Stanton Park consists of all of Reservation 15 in Washington, D.C., and is bounded on the north and south by C Street, NE; on the east by 6th Street, NE; and on the west by 4th Street, NE. The reservation was created as part of the implementation of the L'Enfant Plan for the City of Washington and has been a public park since the first improvements in the 1870s. Although modifications were made to the site furnishings, vegetation and central walkways in the 1960s, most of the significant landscape characteristics were retained (circulation, views and vistas and spatial organization). The park still retains its appearance from the latest period of significance (1877-1933) when the present alignment of most of the walkways were constructed. There is partial integrity to the two earlier period of significances (1791) when the land was set aside as a public reservation, and (1867-1877) when the Greene statue was placed in the center of the park and linden trees were planted around the perimeter of the park.

Site Plan



Updated Site Plan, June 2004 (Corrected and annotated by CLP, June 2004). Based on "Planting Plan, Stanton Park, Res. 15," revised 1987. (NPS-TIC 820/80000 B.)

Property Level and CLI Numbers

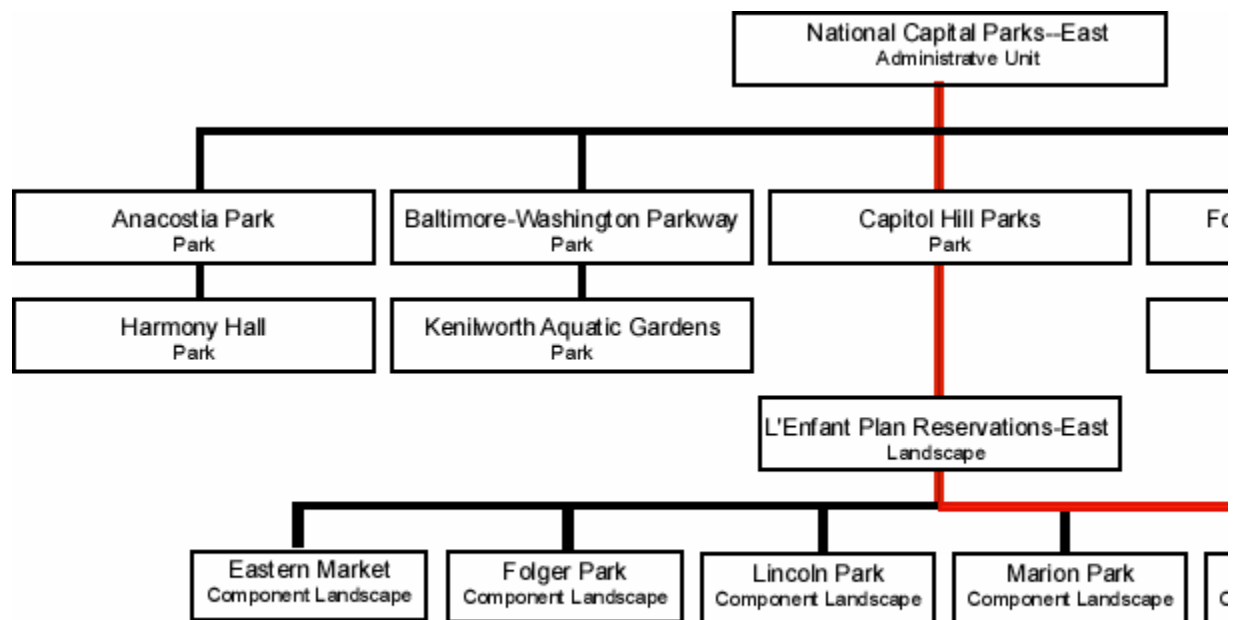
Inventory Unit Name:	Stanton Park
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	600075
Parent Landscape:	600071

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	National Capital Parks-East - Capitol Hill Parks -NACE
Park Organization Code:	3563
Subunit/District Name Alpha Code:	National Capital Parks-East - Capitol Hill Parks - NACE
Park Administrative Unit:	National Capital Parks-East

CLI Hierarchy Description

Stanton Park was identified as a component landscape of the Capitol Hill Parks, part of the L'Enfant Plan for the City of Washington. This determination was made in the spring of 1999 by Perry Wheelock of the National Capital Region Cultural Landscape Inventory program and Richard Quin of the National Capital Region Historic Architecture program. The landscape consists of all of Reservation 15, all land historically associated with Stanton Park. The landscape is separate and distinct from the other L'Enfant Plan parks, and its historical record is distinct as well.



Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

The Level II inventory of Stanton Park was completed by Richard Quin in 1999 and 2000 as part of the List of Classified Structures update for National Capital Parks East. The historic narrative from the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) of Stanton Park (1993) and information from the Annual Reports of the Office Public Parks and Grounds assisted the author in this effort.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	09/27/2007
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	09/09/2005

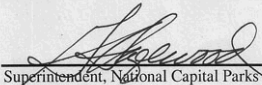
National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The State Historic Preservation Officer for the District of Columbia concurred with the findings of the Stanton Park CLI on 9/9/05, in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It should be noted that the Date of Eligibility Determination refers to this Section 110 Concurrence and not the date of National Register Eligibility, since that is not the purview of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Stanton Park

National Capital Parks-East - Capitol Hill Parks

	United States Department of the Interior NATIONAL PARK SERVICE National Capital Region 1100 Ohio Drive, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20242
September 25, 2007	
Memorandum:	
To:	Cultural Landscape Inventory Coordinator, National Capital Region
From:	Superintendent, National Capital Parks East
Subject:	Statement of Concurrence, Stanton Park Cultural Landscape Condition Reassessment
I, Gayle Hazelwood, Superintendent of National Capital Parks East, concur with the condition reassessment for the Stanton Park cultural landscape:	
CONDITION REASSESSMENT:	Good
Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.	
Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.	
Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.	
The cultural landscape condition reassessment for Stanton Park is hereby approved and accepted.	
 _____ Superintendent, National Capital Parks East	9/27/07 _____ Date

*National Capital Parks East Superintendent Condition Reassessment Statement of Concurrence,
signed on 9/27/2007*

Stanton Park
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United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Capital Region
Office of Lands, Resources and Planning
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242

August 17, 2005

Memorandum

To: Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator, National Capital Region
From: State Historic Preservation Officer, District of Columbia
Subject: Statement of Concurrence, McPherson Square Cultural Landscape Inventory

I, Lisa Burcham, District of Columbia State Historic Preservation Officer, concur with the findings of the McPherson Square Cultural Landscape Inventory as submitted on August 17, 2005.



Lisa Burcham
District of Columbia
State Historic Preservation Officer



Date 9/9/05



Concurrence memo for FY2005 signed by the DC SHPO on 9/9/2005.

Revisions Impacting Change in Concurrence: Change in Condition

Revision Date: 09/27/2007

Revision Narrative:

The park condition was updated to reflect recent work at Stanton Park to improve the condition from fair to good.

Revision Date: 12/14/2004

Revision Narrative:

Based on review comments from the National Capital Region staff, the Stanton Park CLI was

revised and updated to current CLI standards.

In 2004 Maureen Joseph revised the inventory. She reviewed photographic collections from the D.C. Public Library, Martin Luther King, Washingtoniana Division; the City Museum of Washington, Historical Society of Washington, DC; National Park Service, Museum Resource Center (MRCE); and National Capital Region (NCR) Office of Lands, Resources and Planning, Reservation Files. The NCR Plans and Drawings Collection also proved to be a major source of information to document the evolution of the park and analyze the remaining landscape features..

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

Stanton Park, located entirely within Washington, D,C, is bounded on the north and south by C Street, NE; on the west by 4th Street, NE; and on the east by 6th Street, NE.

State and County:

State: DC
County: District of Columbia

Size (Acres): 4.64

Boundary UTMS:

UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	326,475
UTM Northing:	4,306,700
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	326,650
UTM Northing:	4,306,700
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	326,650
UTM Northing:	4,306,600
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	326,475
UTM Northing:	4,306,600

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Location Map:



Stanton Park location. Composite from USGS Washington, D.C. East and Washington, D.C. West quadrangles, 1965, photorevised 1983.

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

Pierre L'Enfant depicted "Stanton Square" (now called Stanton Park) on his 1791 plan as "No. 5." It was intended to display a statue, column or some other monument. In 1792, Andrew Ellicott included L'Enfant's scheme for the park on his own revised plan but made no specific recommendations for its development. The land was acquired by the District commissioners in 1791 along with the land for the streets and avenues which intersected there. For years, the land was little used. In 1867, the parcel was fenced off as a public park, and in 1871, it became known as Stanton Square, after Abraham Lincoln's Secretary of War, Edwin Stanton. In 1874, Congress authorized a statue of Revolutionary general Nathanael Greene for the park and it was erected four years later. The park soon featured formal flower beds laid out amongst winding paths, but a 1933 redesign of the park introduced more formal walkways set among a more sparsely planted landscape. A 1964 redesign of the park added a new play area and in 1992 the walkways and lighting were rehabilitated.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

The 4.64-acre park is level terrain. It is a large grassy sward interspersed with numerous deciduous specimen trees of various species. The park's focus is a central circular plaza on which is located an equestrian statue of Revolutionary War general Nathanael Greene.



Aerial view of Stanton Park. National Park Service photograph by Jack E. Boucher, HABS, 1993.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

Reservation 15 was acquired by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in 1791 for right-of-way for streets and avenues. A public park since the 1870s, it was for a while under the management of a Superintendent of Public Buildings under the Department of the Interior. It was later transferred to the Office of Public Buildings & Grounds under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and its independent successor, the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks. In 1933, along with most other local parks and reservations, it was transferred to the National Park Service.

Management Unit: Reservation 15

Tract Numbers: n/a

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 03/18/2005

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Management Category Date is the date the CLI was first approved by the park superintendent.

Maintenance Location Code: 122-01

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

Stanton Park is surrounded on all sides by the Capitol Hill Historic District, the largest urban historic district in the country. Most of the buildings fronting the park are historic structures dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and contribute to the architectural character of the historic district. The relationship between the park and the historic buildings fronting upon it is important, and the park is a well-defined public space contributing to the district's architecture and landscape design.

National Register Information

Significance Criteria:

A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

Significance Criteria:

C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	AD 1791
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Facet:	Regional Planning
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1791
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Facet:	The Prehistoric Landscape
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1867 - 1933
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Facet:	Regional Planning
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1867 - 1933
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Facet:	The Late Victorian Eclectic Landscape
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1867 - 1933
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Facet:	Urban Planning in the Twentieth Century
Other Facet:	None

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Landscape Architecture
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None

Statement of Significance:

Stanton Park

National Capital Parks-East - Capitol Hill Parks

Stanton Park, a 4.64-acre tract encompassing all of U.S. Reservation 15, was acquired by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in 1791 for street and avenue construction, but the parcel soon was set aside as a public park and continues to function as a park. The park is listed as contributing resource to three separate National Register nominations (L'Enfant Plan for the District of Columbia, Capitol Hill Historic District, Revolutionary War Statuary in the District of Columbia) under criteria A and C for its landscape design and for the design of the Nathanael Greene monument. There are three significant time periods: when the land was first set aside for a public reservation by Pierre L'Enfant (1791); when the land was first developed as a park and the Greene statue installed (1867-1878); and when the present formal alignment of most the walkways were constructed (1878-1933). Subsequent changes in the 1960s and 1970s created a central plaza surrounding the Greene statue, formalized a children's play area, and added hedges, flowering cherry trees and shade trees that do not reflect the design intent of the 1930s. Even with these additions and upgrades of the site furnishings in 1992 and 2004, the park still retains integrity to location, setting and design.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type:

Designed

Other Use/Function

Urban Park

Other Type of Use or Function

Both Current And Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Stanton Square

Reservation 15

Stanton Park

Type of Name

Both Current And Historic

Both Current And Historic

Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted:

No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year

Event

Annotation

AD 1791

Purchased/Sold

Land acquired by D.C. Commissioners.

AD 1867 - 1878

Memorialized

Equestrian statue of Revolutionary War General Nathanael Greene authorized and erected.

Henry Kirke Brown

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AD 1878	Designed	"Stanton Square" landscaped as public park. Office of Public Buildings and Grounds
AD 1930 - 1933	Reconstructed	Curvilinear path system realigned to formal straight axial paths leading from the corners to the central statue. Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks
AD 1933	Land Transfer	Stanton Park comes under jurisdiction of the National Park Service. National Park Service
AD 1964	Designed	Park circulation system redesigned; playground constructed. National Park Service
AD 1992	Rehabilitated	New plantings, walkways and lighting rehabilitated. National Park Service

Physical History:

1791-1867

L'Enfant Plan

Reservation 15, now known as Stanton Park, was part of Pierre Charles L'Enfant's original plan for the City of Washington. On the plan, L'Enfant designated the location as "No. 5" and shaded it yellow. In his accompanying note, he stated that the colored squares were to be divided among the various states for each to improve. For the center of each square he suggested "Statues, Columns, Obelisks, or any other ornaments, such as the different States may choose to erect; to perpetuate ... the memory of such individuals whose Counsels or military achievements were conspicuous in giving liberty and independence to this Country...." L'Enfant had sited these squares, along with numerous parks and circles, across the whole city where they would be "advantageously and reciprocally seen from each other...and connected by spacious Avenues around the grand Federal improvements....." (HABS Documentation 1993, 2) He predicted the squares would be focal points for settlement, and as the surrounding neighborhoods developed and grew, would become spatially connected.

L'Enfant's plan was developed into an official engraved plan by Andrew Ellicott, though Ellicott did not include specific recommendations for the squares. Later in 1791, the newly appointed District of Columbia Commissioners acquired the land for the reservation as a part of the right-of-way for the city's extensive street and avenue system. They purchased the land, part of a tract patented as Houp's Addition, from William Prout, who had just bought it from Jonathan Slater, owner of the parcel since 1764. By the outbreak of the Civil War, the reservation had become a de facto public park. The 1856-1859 Boschke map shows a number of buildings facing the "square" (it is actually a rectangle), but the streets and avenues to the east were not yet completed.

1867-1877

Greene Statue - Early Park Development

In 1867, jurisdiction over the city's public lands was transferred from the Department of the Interior to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The first report by the new head of the Corps' Office of Public Buildings & Grounds, Nathaniel Michler, urged that this "vacant square" at the intersection of what were now called Maryland and Massachusetts avenues be fenced in and improved. However, Congress appropriated no funds for the work. It was not until the territorial government under Alexander "Boss" Shepherd was organized in 1871 that serious work got underway to improve the city's streets and parks. A close associate of Shepherd, Orville E. Babcock, replaced Michler in 1871 and the following year he called for the improvement of "Stanton Place," such improvements being necessitated "in order to keep up with the rapid and magnificent improvements being made by the city..." (HABS 1993, 2-3) However, the territorial government was dissolved in 1874 before the improvements were made to the reservation.

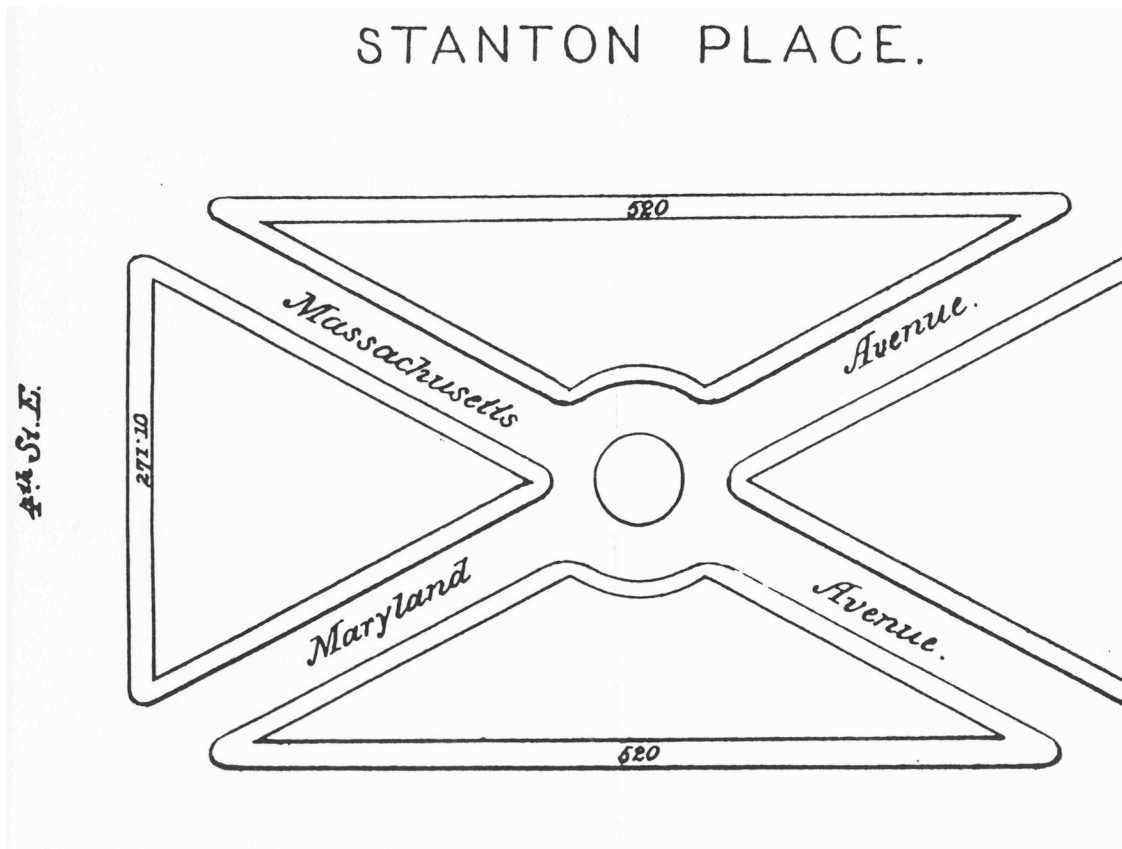
Babcock's report is the first reference that names the park after Edwin Stanton, Secretary of

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War under Abraham Lincoln. At about the same time, the counterpart park to the south was named Seward Square after Lincoln's Secretary of State, William Seward. Four years earlier, Congress had named the principal Capitol Hill park five blocks to the southwest of Stanton Park "Lincoln Park" after the assassinated President. The three central Capitol Hill parks thus all bear names associated with the Lincoln administration.

L'Enfant's recommendation to have the reservation adorned with a statue or some other ornament was finally realized in 1874, when Congress appropriated \$40,000 to have a monument erected to Revolutionary War general Nathanael Greene. The statue, designed by Henry Kirke Brown, was erected in 1877, at which time the park was finally landscaped. In his annual report for that year, Col. Thomas Lincoln Casey of the Corps of Engineers reported that the park was "thoroughly improved in accordance with an approved plan." At this time, the avenues which divided the park into small triangular plots were removed.



Earliest known plan of "Stanton Place," 1876. City Lots, Washington, D.C. Real Estate Directory, 1876. National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 42, Series 230.

1877-1933

Improvements to Stanton Park

Stanton Park

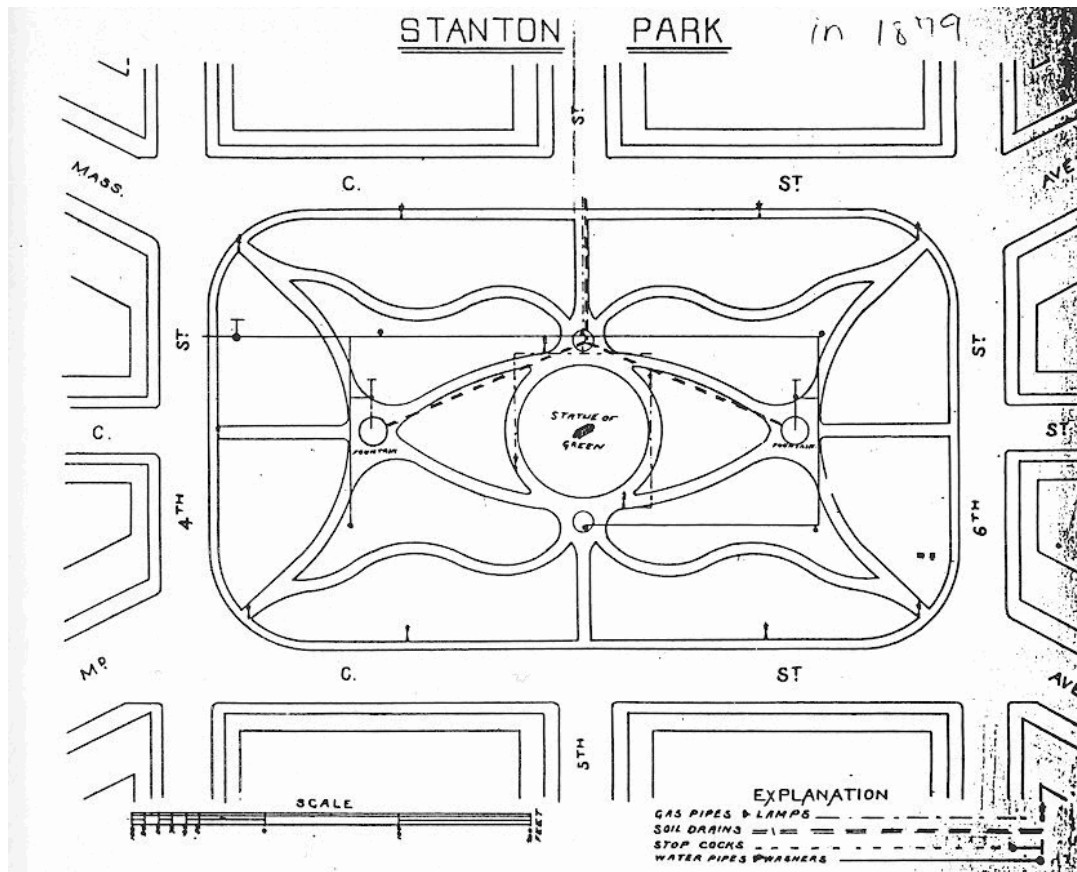
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By the end of 1879, the park had been graded down to street level and paths laid out. In addition to the Greene statue, the newly improved park featured flower beds, two “rock fountains,” water pipes and gas lamps. A low iron post-and-chain fence surrounded the entire reservation. Also at this time, the city’s largest elementary school for white children (now the Peabody Charter School) opened on the park’s south side.

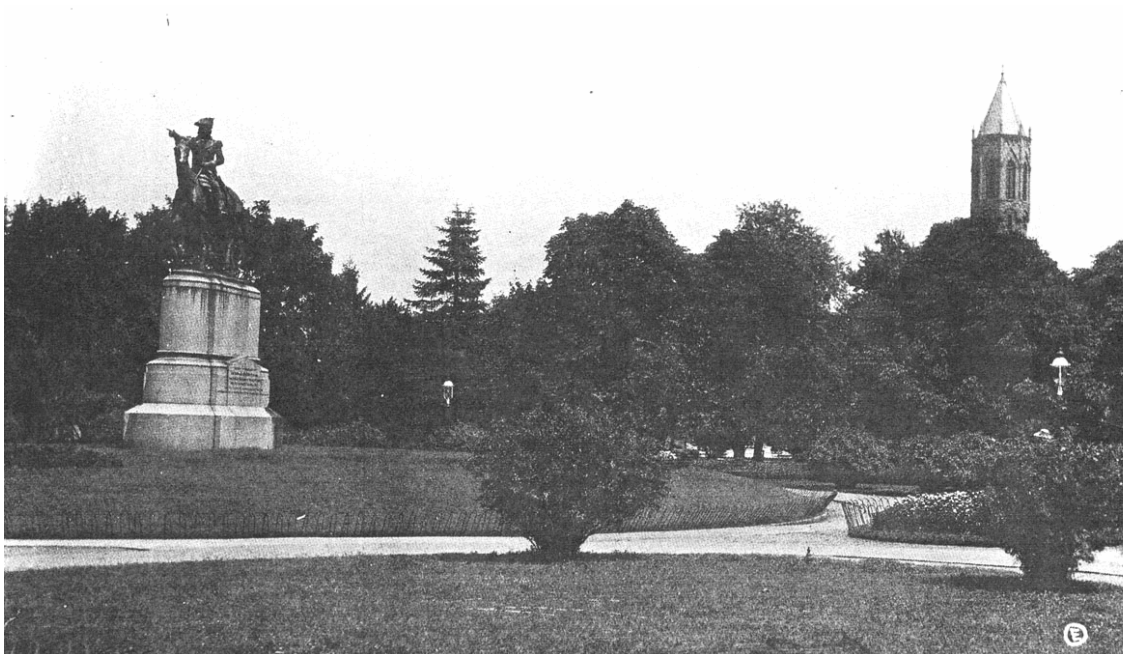
An 1885 plan of the park shows it to have featured winding irregular paths, probably influenced by the 1851 Andrew Jackson Downing plan for the National Mall and Lafayette Square. On the park's southwest side a small lodge was moved from Garfield Park and erected on the park's southwest side. By 1918 this building was removed when a new lodge with an office for a park warden and possibly a public restroom, identical to those placed at Lincoln Park, and Lafayette, Franklin and Judiciary squares, was erected on the park’s northeast side. Fountains were centered in the east and west halves of the park. Flowers were planted in mounds in random areas, and a sandbox was provided for children southwest of the statue of General Greene. (NPS-TIC 820/80003)

Irving Payne’s Redesign of the Park

Reflecting the replacement of Downing’s flowing paths on the Mall to a more simplistic symmetrical plan developed by the McMillan Commission in 1901, the paths at Stanton Park were also rearranged into a simpler pattern. Based on an approved 1928 plan designed by Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks Landscape Architect, Irving Payne, Stanton Park had been transformed by 1933. Payne’s design reconfigured the sidewalk system, replacing the original winding pathways with straight axial ones leading to a central circle from the four corners and parallel pathways leading from C Street along the 5th Street axes joined with a new oval sidewalk. The old stone fountains were removed, concrete sand boxes were placed east and west of the central circle around the statue, and flower beds were placed to the north and south. The lodge remained on the northeast side of the park. Most of the existing trees were preserved, with the exception of trees located within the “great oval walk.” Although trees were proposed to fill in the gaps outside of the oval pathway, it is unclear whether they were planted. There were also fourteen shrub beds proposed for strategic intersections throughout the park. It is unclear what type of shrubs were recommended, although three different types of barberry (*Berberis* sp.), cotoneaster (*C. microphyllus*), olive (*Elaeagnus pungens*), Christmas berry (*Heteromeles*), honeysuckle shrub (*Lonicera* sp.), cherry laurel (*Prunus caroliniana*), and leatherleaf viburnum (*Viburnum 'Wrightii'*) were recommended. The redesign of park was complete by 1933. (“Stanton Park Topographic Survey”, Feb. 2, 1933, NPS-TIC 820/80014).

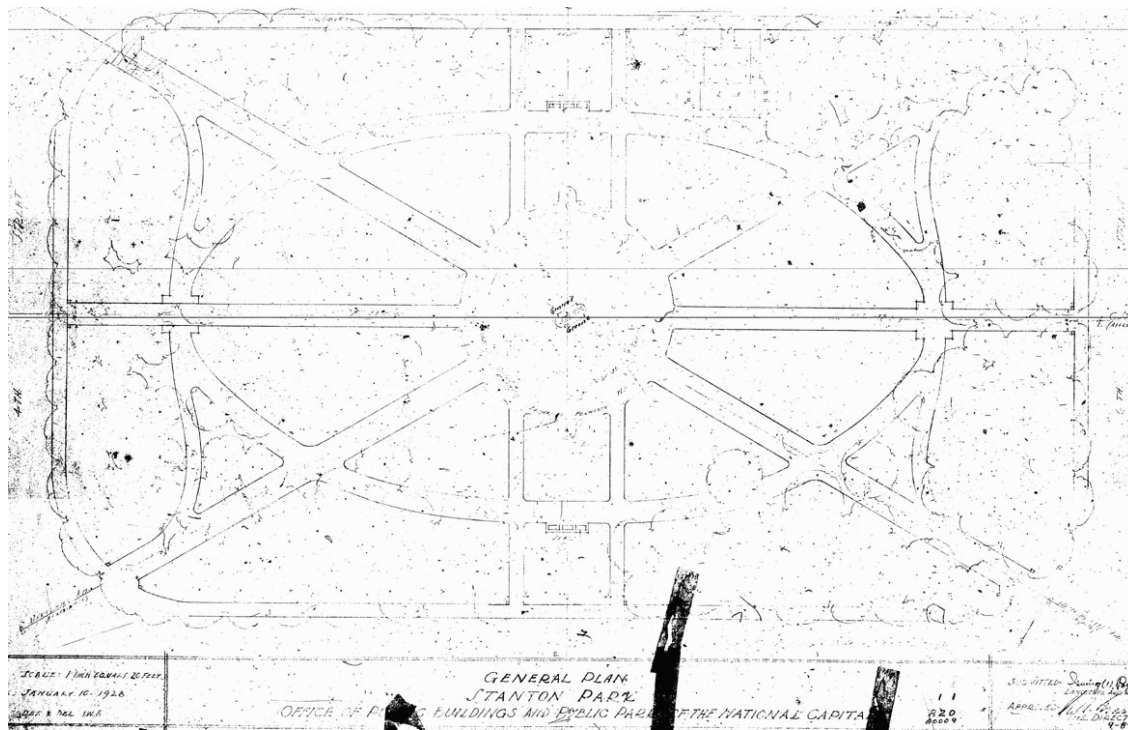


Appearance of Stanton Park by 1879 with newly designed paths and installation of Greene statue. (Annual Report of the Chief Engineers, 1885)

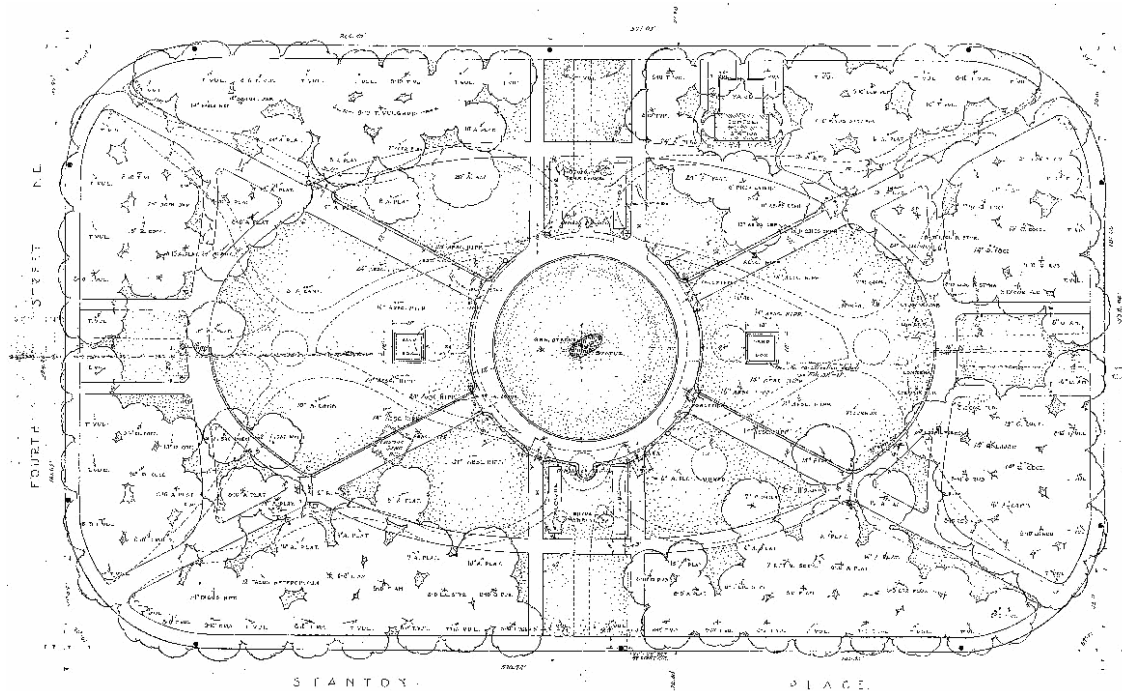


One of the few photographs showing the 1879 design with the central walkways around the Greene statue, round planting beds and individual specimen shrubs, 1912. (Historical Society of Washington, D.C., Gen. Photo Coll., CHS 2803)

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Irving Payne's proposed redesign for Stanton Park, 1928. Note the C Street east-west walkway through the park. (NPS-TIC 820-80009)



Final 1930s redesign, based on Payne's 1928 plan, showing realignment of walkways and location of proposed plantings, overlaid on the 1879 design. (NPS-TIC 820-80012.)

1933-2004

National Park Service Stewardship – 1960s Rehabilitation

In 1933, the Office of Public Buildings & Public Parks was abolished and jurisdiction over Stanton Park and most other public reservations in Washington was transferred to the U.S. Department of the Interior. Stanton Park was largely unchanged for the next three decades. Sometime before 1963, the brick sidewalk along the perimeter of the park was removed. In 1963, the National Park Service initiated another major redesign of the park. One rejected plan proposed planting littleleaf lindens (*Tilia cordata*) only along the walks following the Maryland Avenue axis to accentuate the view to the Capitol Building (NPS-TIC 820/80022A). Instead of the lindens, Yoshino cherry (*Prunus yeddenis* 'Akebono') were selected to line the diagonal walks following the axes of Maryland and Massachusetts avenue, leading to the central statue (The cherry trees were not planted until 1978, following the approved 1964 plan - See NPS-TIC 820/80000). The NPS also changed the arrangement of the central plaza around the statue, widening the paving and installing six planting beds, each planted with a single Japanese pagoda tree (*Sophora japonica*). These trees provided needed shade for people using the newly installed benches encircling the central plaza. To the delight of neighborhood children, a play area was established to the west of the General Greene Statue, surrounded on three sides by a barberry hedge to define the area and screen unsightly views of the play structures. The park lodge and the north and south segments of the "great oval walk" were removed at this time.

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Playground Modifications

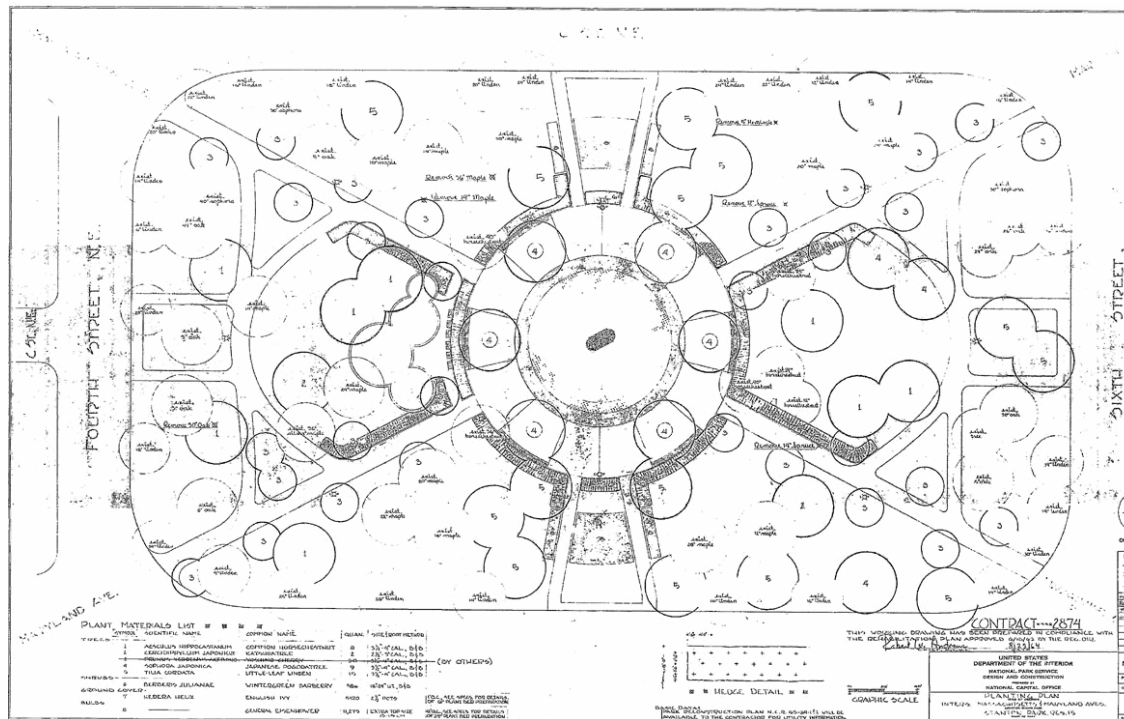
In 1987-88, the playground was redesigned and new equipment was installed. (NCR Beautification Files, Res. 15 Stanton Park) To provide a more secure play area, the NPS installed two gates on the northeast and southeast corners and continued a hedge around this western edge. At this time, the barberry hedge was replaced in its entirety with gnome pyracantha (*Pyracantha ang. 'gnome'*). (NPS-TIC 820/80000B) The central plaza and walks received new surfaces in the 1990s, and the lighting was upgraded. Other changes have been minor, and have included removal of diseased trees, and replacement of drinking fountains with new ones accessible to the disabled. In 2004, the NPS upgraded the play area again and installed new tables, benches, bulletin board, equipment and a soft synthetic play surface that meets current safety standards for playgrounds.

While the layout and design of the park has evolved over the years, for about two centuries Stanton Park has been an important greenspace in an urban neighborhood. Due to the dense population of the surrounding Capitol Hill neighborhood, this attractive park has always been a popular pleasure ground for passive recreation and remains so to this day.



Eastern Presbyterian Church and east end of Stanton Park with redesigned walkways and new benches and globe lights, May 30, 1942. (MLK, Washingtoniana Division, Washington Historical Image Collection)

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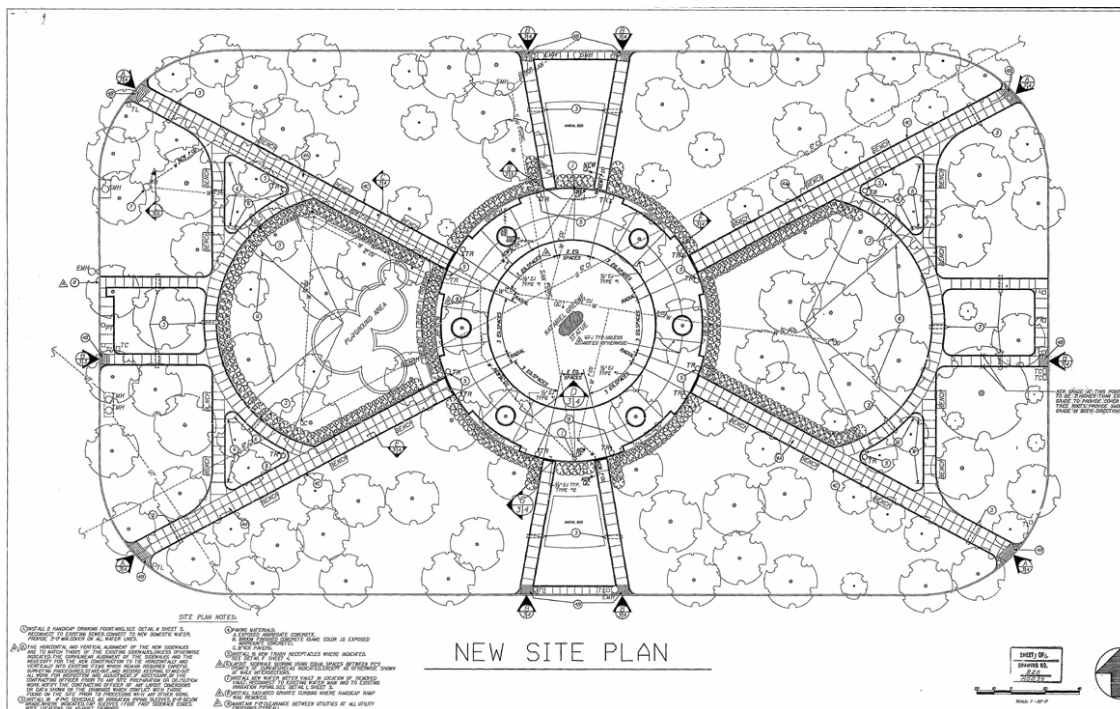
Revised 1964 site plan shows central plaza, realigned north-south walks, placement of playground and modified planting arrangement. (NPS-TIC 820/80000.)



Newly installed central plaza, continuous concrete and wood benches and mushrooms lights, March 19, 1965. Photo by Abbie Rowe. (MRCE Photographic Collection, Box PH-27 Acc.216)



Nathanael Greene Statue. (LCS Photo, 2000)



Rehabilitation Plan for Stanton Park, 1992. (NPS-TIC 820/80039.)

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Stanton Park is a rectangular 4.64-acre park on level terrain located where Massachusetts and Maryland avenues meet, northeast of the U.S. Capitol. It is bounded on the north and south by C Street N.E., on the east by 6th Street N.E., and on the west by 4th Street N.E.

The park as it appears today is mostly the result of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds work completed in 1933. During the National Park Service's management further refinements were made starting in 1964 when the site furnishings and children's play area were updated. Since the 1960s the play area has been updated every decade to meet changing tastes and safety requirements.

Stanton Park is bilaterally symmetrical along its 5th Street N.E. north-south axis. Two other axis's cross the park diagonally along Maryland and Massachusetts avenues, meeting at the centrally located Nathanael Greene statue.

The park's main feature is an equestrian statue of Revolutionary War Major General Nathanael Greene, placed on a central mound in 1877. The thirteen-foot high bronze statue, designed by Henry Kirke Brown, depicts Greene on his horse. It rests on a twenty-foot granite pedestal oriented along the Maryland Avenue axis, with Greene turned to the south and his horse facing the southwest, toward the U.S. Capitol.

The park's vegetation consists of open lawn areas planted with individual and groves of horsechestnut, oak and maple trees. It features a central grass mound, linden trees lining the perimeter streets, cherry trees lining the diagonal walks, Japanese pagoda trees planting within the central plaza and a hedge encircling the central plaza and children's play area. Two small seasonal planting beds are located along the 5th Street axis, at the north and south entrances to the park.

Most of the small-scale features date from various NPS rehabilitation projects including: the continuous wood and concrete bench (1964), the play structure (1988), the Washington Globe light standards and handicapped accessible drinking fountain (1992) and modified tulip trash can (2003). Sometime after 1964, the original wood slat and metal frame benches placed along the remaining walks were replaced with a shorter version of the wood and concrete bench. The only historic small-scale feature remaining is the fire and police call box located along 6th Street N.E. (1933).

Stanton Park retains the majority of its integrity to its second Period of Significance, 1877-1933. Seven characteristics are used to determine the integrity of National Register properties: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, associations, and feeling. The following discussion of integrity is based on a comparison between the contemporary landscape and its historic character within the Periods of Significance (1791, 1867-1877 and 1877-1933).

Stanton Park retains a high degree of integrity with regard to location and setting. It remains in the same location as shown on the 1791 L'Enfant Plan. The setting is largely intact with some minor changes to the area surrounding the park. Two prominent buildings include the Eastern Presbyterian Church northeast of the park and the Peabody Public School to the south.

The majority of the park's design elements are from the redesign of the circulation system in 1933 based on the plans by Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks landscape architect Irving Payne. Payne's formal and geometric City Beautiful plan was influenced by the visionary plan of the 1901 McMillan Commission and landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr's influence as board member for the Commission of Fine Arts and National Capital Planning Commission (design and planning review boards for the District of Columbia). Although refinements to the circulation system and vegetation were made to the area around the Greene statue, the park still retains a high degree of integrity to the 1933 design.

Alterations were made to the landscape in the 1960s and 1970s by the design branch of the National Park Service (National Capital Parks now National Capital Region). The north-south entrances were refined and instead of leading perpendicular from C Street to a circular path around the statue, the walks were realignment in a radial line projecting from the center of the statue to C Street. The narrow circular walk was also transformed to a wide central plaza. Portions of the great oval walk were also obliterated, creating larger grass panels to the north and south of the new central plaza. The addition of the Japanese pagoda trees within the central plaza and hedges ringing the perimeter of the plaza, and the Yoshino cherry trees lining the diagonal walks along the Massachusetts and Maryland avenues have also effected the integrity of the design.

The feeling conveyed to park visitors as a neighborhood park is still very evident. Although the neighborhood around the area has changed somewhat, and with the addition of the children's play area, which replaced the sandboxes, the experience is the same as it was in 1933.

The associative qualities of Stanton Park remain intact as a neighborhood park. The whole park is used by the neighboring community, with more concentrated use in the children's play area.

Landscape Characteristic:

Buildings And Structures

Nathanael Greene Monument

The most prominent feature of the park is an equestrian statue of Revolutionary War Major General Nathanael Greene. The statue was erected after Congress appropriated \$40,000 for it in 1874 and directed that it be placed in the park, fulfilling L'Enfant's recommendation that the square feature a column or monument "to the memory of such individuals whose Counsels or military achievements were conspicuous in giving liberty and independence to this Country."

Nathanael Greene (1742-86) was a native of Rhode Island and worked in his father's ironworks there until just before the outbreak of the Revolution. Rising from the ranks of a private in the militia to brigadier general in less than a year, he failed to successfully defend New York against the British, but nevertheless was appointed the Continental Army's Quartermaster General. In 1780 he took charge of the Army of the South where he achieved a number of brilliant successes against the British army under Charles, Earl Cornwallis. He shares the distinction with George Washington as being one of the only two generals to have served throughout the Revolution. Nearly bankrupted by the war, he subsequently made his

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home near Savannah, Georgia on land given him by that state. He died at his plantation, Mulberry Grove, in 1786 and is buried in Savannah's Johnson Square.

The statue, erected in 1877, shows Greene on his horse leading his men into battle, his right hand pointing forward toward the enemy. The thirteen-foot high bronze statue was designed by Henry Kirke Brown, who also designed the equestrian statue of General Winfield Scott at Scott Circle. It rests on a twenty-foot granite pedestal in a circular plaza at the center of the park. The statue was toppled by a windstorm in 1930 but was soon reerected. James Goode, in his 1974 book on the outdoor sculpture of Washington, calls it one of the finest equestrian statues in the city.

Park Lodge

In the 1880s or 1890s, a park watchman was assigned to Stanton Park to look after the park's resources and maintain the grounds. After repeated requests, a small lodge was relocated to the park from Garfield Park in 1905. This small structure, of which no description apparently survives, was located on C Street, N.E. in the southwest corner of the park. By 1918, a new lodge, identical to those in Lincoln Park and at Lafayette and Judiciary squares, was constructed on C Street, diagonally across the park in the northeast quadrant. This lodge featured modern restrooms and had a storage area for maintenance tools. The structure was demolished during the 1964 park rehabilitation. (NPS-TIC 820/80028)

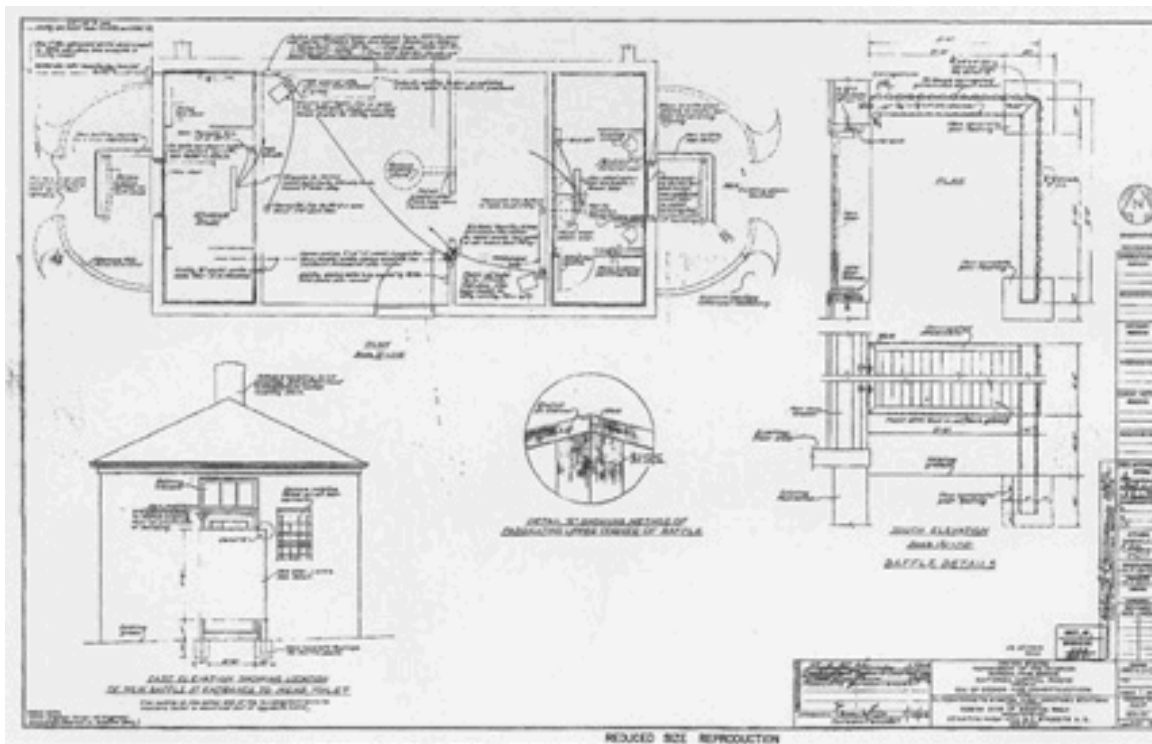
Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Major General Nathanael Greene Statue
Feature Identification Number:	101641
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	005874
LCS Structure Name:	Stanton Park, Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene Statue
LCS Structure Number:	122-01

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Nathanael Greene Statue. (LCS photo, 2000)



Stanton Park Lodge, 1957. Rehabilitation construction drawing. (NPS-TIC 820-80021.)

Circulation

The means of getting around and through the park have evolved over the years. An 1876 plan for "Stanton Place" shows the rectangular reservation divided by Maryland and Massachusetts avenues into four small triangular parks, the roads converging on a central circle (where the Nathanael Greene monument would be located a year later). In 1877, the segments of the two avenues through the park were removed and a new path system was established. By 1879 the path system followed a winding but symmetrical route, with pathways leading from the park's corners to the two ornamental fountains, and an eye-shaped path arranged around the central circle where the Greene statue was located. Straight paths also led in from the mid-block extensions of C Street, NE (east-west) to an ornamental fountain and from 5th Street, NE (north-south) to a circular flower bed. The park was surrounded by a brick sidewalk.

In the 1930s redesign, the winding paths were replaced by straight bituminous asphalt walkways leading in from the four corners and the four sides, converging like the spokes of a wheel at the central circle; these walks were all joined by a "great oval walk" centered on the park. (Irving Payne referred to this walkway as the "great oval walk" on his 1930 plan. NPS-TIC 820/80012) The perimeter brick sidewalk remained.

By the rehabilitation in 1964, the perimeter brick sidewalk had been removed when the District of Columbia widened the surrounding streets to handle the increasing volume of vehicular traffic. The new NPS design removed the oval walk, widened the plaza around the Greene statue and realigned the north-south entrances to the park in a radial alignment from

the Greene statue. The entry area for the play area had “Durax” block paving installed in an intricate pattern. Only the central plaza and realigned north-south entrances were repaved, to match the existing concrete walkways.

In 1992 the walks were repaved with exposed aggregate concrete with brick edges. With the elimination of the perimeter sidewalk, park users have created some social trails around the edge of the park and through the grass to simplify passage through the reservation. For the most part people use the paved walks. In 2004 the NPS upgraded the play area again removing the durax block-paving and play surface and replacing it with a soft synthetic surface.

Adjacent Streets

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a street railway operated by Capital Transit ran down Massachusetts Avenue from the northwest, turning south on Sixth Street at the eastern end of the park, then running east down C Street. A loading platform was located on the north side of the park near the park lodge. The street railway ceased operation in 1962 and the tracks were removed or paved over. About this time, the perimeter sidewalks were removed so that the adjacent streets could be widened.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Internal concrete walks

Feature Identification Number: 101643

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: North / south walks to central plaza

Feature Identification Number: 101644

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Central plaza / walk around Greene statue

Feature Identification Number: 101642

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

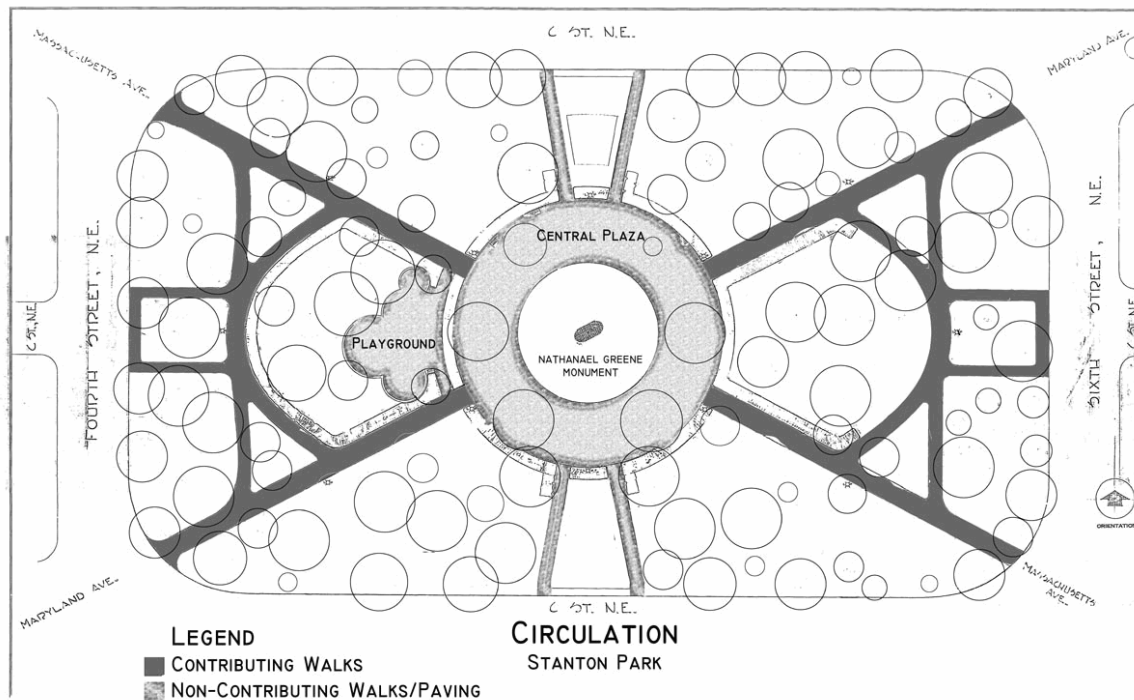
Feature: Play area paving

Feature Identification Number: 101645

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

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Depicts current circulation pattern at Stanton Park and the 1964 design modifications that affected the 1930s design. (CLP, 2004.)



Yoshino cherries line one of the diagonal paths through the park. View is from Nathanael Greene statue at central plaza to the northwest. (LCS photo, June 2000)



Wide central plaza around Greene statue installed in the 1960s. (CLP photo, June 2004)

Spatial Organization

The land for Reservation 15, now Stanton Park, was acquired in 1791 by the District Commissioners as part of the right-of-way for the city's street and avenue system. The parcel was largely undeveloped until the 1870s. After Congress in 1874 authorized funds for the erection of the monument to Gen. Nathanael Greene, the two avenues cutting diagonally across the reservation were removed and the parcel was landscaped as a public park. From that time until today, the focal point of the park has remained the statue of General Greene, located on a slight mound in a circular plaza at the center of the park. The redesign of the walks in the 1930s reinforced the importance of the central location of the statue by radiating the walks to the four corners of the park, and mid-block intersections. These walks converge on this circle continuing the axes of Maryland and Massachusetts avenues and from the center of the four sides on axis with C Street, NE, and with 5th Street, NE. Although the north and south segments of the "great oval walk" were removed in the 1960s and the walkway around the statue was widened, the spatial organization has largely remained the same since the 1930s redesign.

Views And Vistas

The two most significant vistas in Stanton Park are along Massachusetts Avenue and

Maryland Avenue. To the northwest along Massachusetts Avenue, Columbus Fountain in Columbus Circle in front of Union Station is visible from the park, and to the southeast the Emancipation Statue in Lincoln Park is visible. To the southwest along Maryland Avenue, the dome of the U.S. Capitol can be seen three blocks away. L'Enfant had intended for such vistas to be enjoyed, writing: "The situation of these Squares is such that they are the most advantageously and reciprocally seen from each other." (Cited in HABS No. DC-686, p. 2) These views were reinforced when the walks were redesigned in the 1930s, and the walkways continued the line of the street axes through the park.

Another view retained since the initial development of the park in 1879 is along the north-south axis of 5th Street NE. The view to the statue has remained clear and accented with a floral display since the earliest development. Minor views into the park from the west and east along the C Street NE corridor are not as prominent as they were in the original 1879 design, when a fountain was located at the end of the pathway. The walks from C Street were realigned in the 1930s prompting the placement of trees within this corridor. Now the views into the park from C Street are interrupted by groupings of trees blocking this axis to the central statue.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Massachusetts Avenue, NE corridor - to and from the park - to Columbus Circle and Lincoln Park

Feature Identification Number: 102222

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Maryland Avenue, NE corridor - to and from the park - to the U.S. Capitol

Feature Identification Number: 102225

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: 5th Street, NE corridor to the Nathanael Greene statue

Feature Identification Number: 102223

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

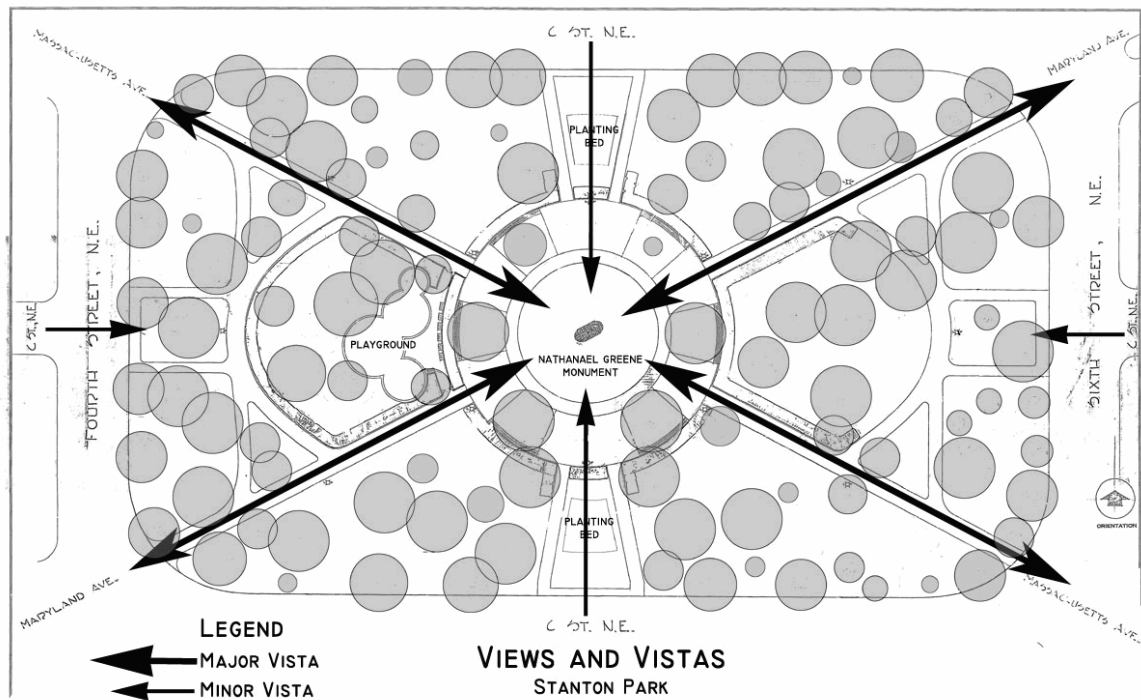
Feature: C Street, NE to the park

Feature Identification Number: 102224

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

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Designed vistas created by the 1930s redesign of the park are still apparent at the park. (CLP, 2004)



Axial view to U.S. Capitol accentuated by placement of flowering cherry trees. (CLP photo, Dec. 2004)



Prominent vista from the north along the 5th Street axis to the Greene statue. (CLP photo, June 2004)

Vegetation

There was no planned landscaping of Stanton Park until the 1870s when the Nathanael Greene Monument was erected. The annual reports of the Chief of Engineers provide little information about any plantings, but do refer to flower beds and ornamental trees. Only a few details about the flowers survive: water lilies were planted in the fountains, and spring bulbs--tulips, hyacinths, crocuses and scillas--were planted around the Greene statue.

A little more information is available regarding the trees. A table in the 1905 Annual Report lists more than 200 trees and shrubs in the park, and an accompanying map shows their location. Native vegetation and introduced ornamental species were planted including lindens (*Tilia* sp.), fern-leaved beech (*Fagus* sp.), Norway maples (*Acer platanoides*), laurel and scarlet oaks (*Quercus hemisphaerica*, *Q. coccinea*), Oriental spruce (*Picea orientalis*), Cephalonian fir (*Abies* sp.), English holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) and English field maple (*Acer campestre*). Park shrubs were mostly ornamentals, including boxwoods (*Buxus* sp.), rose-of-sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*), snowball viburnum (*Viburnum plicatum*), lilacs (*Syringa* sp.), spirea (*Spirea* sp.), Japanese quince (*Chaenomeles japonica*), hydrangeas (*Hydrangea* sp.) and crapemyrtles (*Lagerstroemia* sp.). The park featured circular mounds of flowers and individual specimen shrub plantings.

In the 1930s, Irving Payne's redesign retained the majority of the existing trees, but the flower

beds and shrub plantings were modified. Payne's design proposed rectangular flower beds to the north and south of the central circular pathway and fourteen shrub groupings in strategic locations throughout the park. Only the flower beds and a few of the individual shrub plantings around the circle were installed.

By 1963, the number of trees was less than in 1933. The groupings of trees along the great oval had been replaced by isolated specimen trees. When the NPS implemented an approved rehabilitation plan in 1964, it changed the character of Stanton Park's vegetation in some areas. The approved 1964 plan called for the establishment of Yoshino cherry (*Prunus x yedoensis*) along the two diagonal axes in the park and the planting of six Japanese pagoda trees (*Sophora japonica*) in tree wells within the central plaza. Behind the new continuous wood-and-concrete benches, the NPS installed a barberry hedge (*Berberis julianae*) which followed the outer edge of the central plaza. The hedge continued along the inner diagonal walks and ended at the intersection with the great oval walk. Seasonal flower displays were expanded in a band around the inner edge of the circle and English ivy (*Hedra helix*) covered the once grassy mound up to the Greene statue. The rectangular flower beds introduced in 1933 to the north and south of the central plaza were modified into trapezoid shaped beds. Although the Yoshino cherry trees were recommended on the 1964 plan, they were not planted until 1978. The NPS removed the barberry hedge in 1987 and replaced it with gnome pyracantha (*Pyracantha x 'Gnome'*), expanding the hedge to the west around the play area to enclose the space.

Although the NPS standard operating procedure is to replace mature trees in-kind and in the same location once they die, there are gaps in the line of lindens along the perimeter of the park and other loosely grouped specimens in the interior of the park. Even with the addition of the Yoshino cherry and hedges and Japanese pagoda trees between 1960 and 1978, the historic character of the vegetation has been retained. The perimeter lindens, the interior specimen trees, the presence of annual flower beds north and south of the central plaza, and return of the grassy mound around the base of the statue, represent some of the significant features from the 1930s and earlier designs. The Victorian era arrangement represented by mounds of annual flowers and individual specimen shrubs was abandoned after the 1930s redesign in favor of a simplified layout of canopy trees, turf grass, and two flower beds, which are still evident today.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Littleleaf lindens around perimeter of park

Feature Identification Number: 102219

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Loose groupings of mature specimen trees in the interior

Feature Identification Number: 102220

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Flower beds north and south of central circular plaza

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Feature Identification Number: 102215

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Grass mound around Greene statue

Feature Identification Number: 102216

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Yoshino cherries lining the diagonal walks

Feature Identification Number: 102221

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Japanese pagoda trees within the central circular plaza

Feature Identification Number: 102218

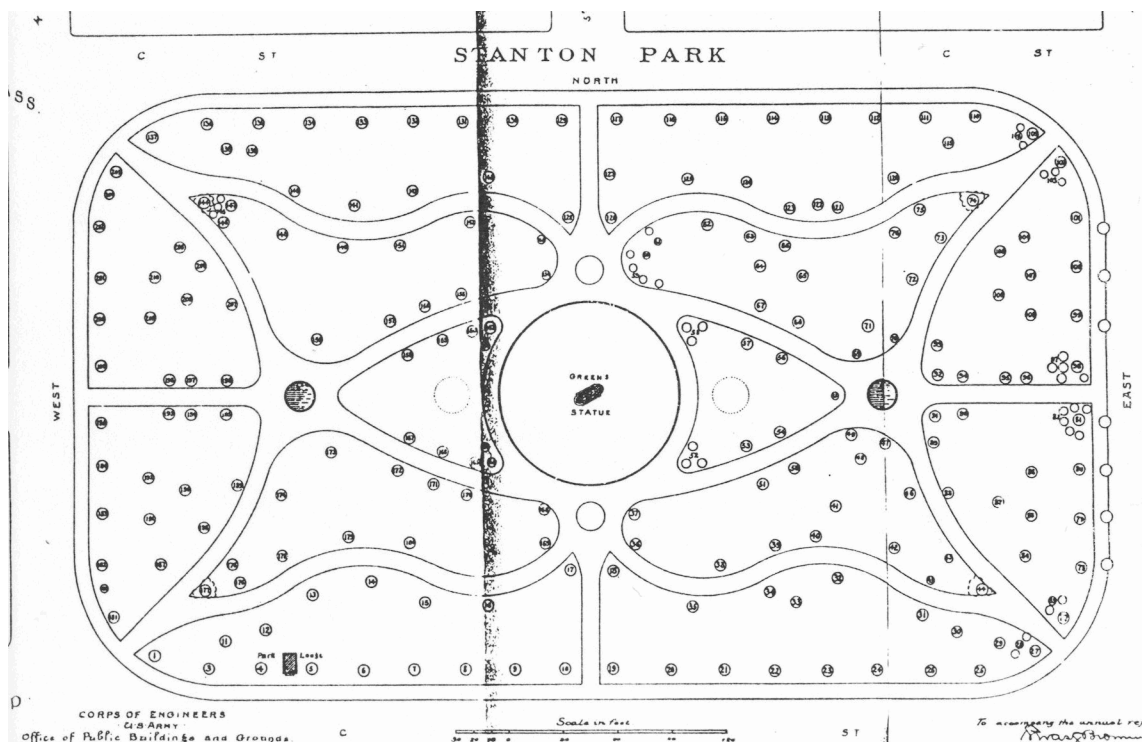
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Hedges around circle and diagonal walks

Feature Identification Number: 102217

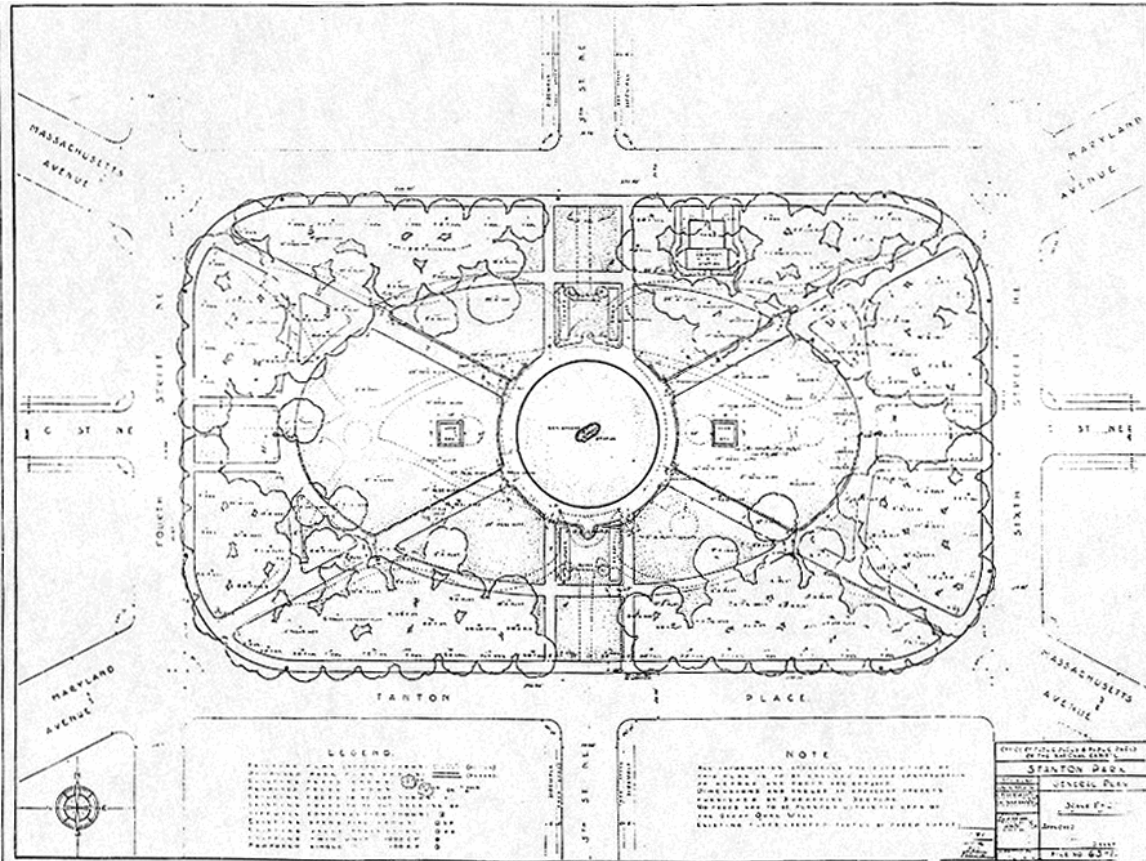
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



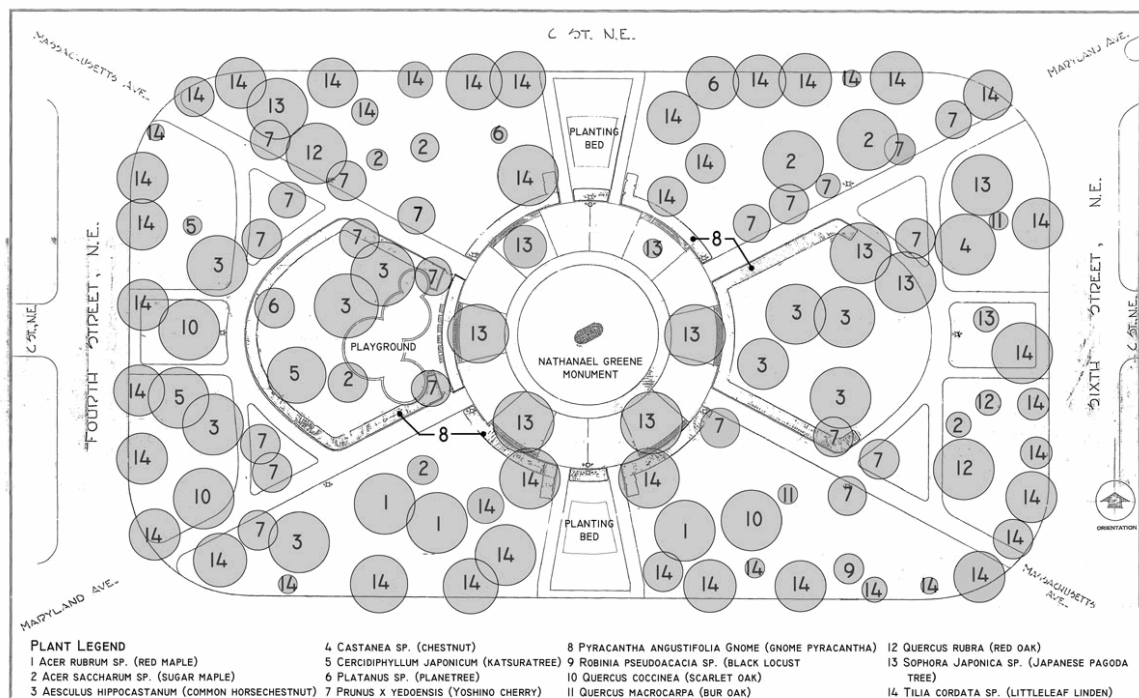
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Tree placement and flower bed locations shown for Stanton Park, 1905. (Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers, 1905)



Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks, "Stanton Park, General Plan, 1930". This shows plantings planned in 1930. (NPS-TIC 820-80012.)

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Existing arrangement of vegetation, 2004. (CLP, 2004.)



A single row of lindens border C Steet at the south edge of the park. (LCS photo, June 2000)



Stately horse chestnuts trees from the early 1900s shade the eastern portion of the park. (CLP photo, Dec. 2004)



*Japanese pagoda trees and pyracantha hedges ring the central plaza around the Greene statue.
(LCS photo, June 2000)*

Land Use

Although acquired by the District Commissioners in 1791, reservation 15 laid largely unused until the 1870s, when it was developed into a public park known as "Stanton Square" and later "Stanton Park." It has remained a public park ever since. Residents of the neighborhood have been the primary users of the park, both historically and currently. Typical activities are reading and sunning on park benches, picnics, enjoying the flowers and trees, and exercising dogs. With the construction of the playground in the 1960s, the play area has been a major attraction for children and their families

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



The new playground structure at Stanton Park. (CLP photo, Dec. 2004)

Small Scale Features

LIGHTING

Sometime before 1912, boulevard-style gas lights were installed in Stanton Park. This style was common throughout Washington, D.C and other eastern cities, starting in the 1890s. In 1930, the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks installed #14 post with a single 14 x 8 ball globe. Along the perimeter streets, twin ball globes were used instead. During the 1960s rehabilitation, the ball globes were replaced with mushroom-style lights. In 1992, the lights were replaced again back to a #14 post but a single Washington Globe style was selected

instead of the historic ball globe.

BENCHES

The first known reference to benches in the park is from c. 1912. (Historical Society of Washington, D.C. negative, CHS 10165) Simple wood slat benches were placed near the central statue. Most likely during the redesign to the park in 1932, the benches were replaced with a two slat wooden back with metal frame. In the 1960s another bench style was added to the park where a continuous wood and concrete type was installed around the central plaza, similar to ones installed at Dupont Circle. At some point after 1965 the two slat wooden back benches were removed and the wood and concrete type were installed in their place and remain today.

FENCING

By the end of 1879, a low iron post-and-chain fence surrounded the entire reservation and low looping wire wickets edged the smaller circular planting beds as well as the central turf bed around the Greene statue. (Historical Society of Washington, D.C. Gen. Photo Coll. CHS 10165) These features remained until the redesign of the park in the 1930s. By 1949, a low iron paling fence was located along the north and south segments of C Street at the 5th Street axis. (Area 31, #1639, John P. Wymer Photographic Collection, Historical Society of Washington, D.C.) This fence was removed in 1960s when the entrance walks on the 5th Street axis were realigned. The last remaining change occurred in 1987 when two gates were added at gaps in the hedge surrounding the play area.

OTHER FEATURES

One unique feature in the park is a fire and police call box, installed by the city around 1933 on the east side of the park along 6th Street N.E. Although this system was abandoned in 1976, the call box remains as a reminder of this earlier era, before residents had their own telephones. The remaining features represent upgrades by the NPS to improve the playground equipment (2004) and replace the aging tulip trash receptacles (2004) and drinking fountains (1992).

Several of these small-scale features were recorded in the 1999 List of Classified Structures update. Only the fire and police call box is original and all remaining features were determined non-contributing in National Register determinations-of-eligibility submitted to the D.C. State Historic Preservation Office. These include continuous wood-and-concrete benches that originated during the 1964 rehabilitation and the replica Washington Standard lights and accessible drinking fountains, installed during the 1992 rehabilitation.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Fire and police call box
Feature Identification Number:	101646
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Wood and concrete benches
Feature Identification Number:	101652

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Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Recycled product vertical slat trash receptacle

Feature Identification Number: 101650

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: replica Washington Standard lights

Feature Identification Number: 101651

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: play structure and associated features

Feature Identification Number: 101649

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Accessible drinking fountains

Feature Identification Number: 101647

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: iron gates to play area

Feature Identification Number: 101648

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

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Perimeter view of Stanton Park. Note twin-twenty Washington Standard lights and standard Office of Public Buildings and Grounds bollards surrounding the park, 1927. (NCR, Division of Lands, Resources and Planning, Reservation File 15.)



Original police and fire call box located on the eastern side of the park. (CLP photo, June 2004)

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The 1960s concrete and wood benches. (CLP photo, June 2004)



Replica Washington Standard lights, trash receptacle and new playground (CLP photo, June and Dec. 2004)

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 03/18/2005

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Assessment Date refers to the date that the park superintendent concurred with the Condition Assessment. The Date Recorded information refers to the date when condition was first assessed by the author of the report.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/27/2007

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

On May 15, 2007 Maureen Joseph, NCR-CLP Manager met with park representatives from NACE to reassess the condition of Stanton Park. In the last few years several projects have been completed to improve the condition of the park, including the following:

1. Replanted trees that were missing along the diagonal walks and around perimeter of the park
2. Removed shrubs and installed fence around the playground.
3. Filled gaps in pyracantha hedge.

To maintain Stanton Park in good condition, the park must continue to do the following:

1. Prune dead wood and replace trees and shrubs in-kind in the same location.
2. Reseed the turf once or twice a year to maintain a healthy ground cover.
3. Repair damaged wooden slats on the benches.

Stabilization Measures:

May 15, 2007 Maureen Joseph, NCR-CLP Manager met with park representatives from NACE to reassess the condition of Stanton Park. The park completed or is in the process of completing several projects in the park. See twp PMIS project statements for deferred / regular cyclic maintenance projects.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Inappropriate Maintenance

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: The wooden benches require frequent maintenance to replace broken or missing wooden slats caused by normal wear, inappropriate use or vandalism. Recent replacement slats used incompatible shape slats for the circular benches causing the

wood pieces to dislodge and break.

Type of Impact: Exposure To Elements

External or Internal: External

Impact Description: Exposure to acid rain and other pollutants poses a threat to the park's major cultural resource, the Nathanael Greene Monument. The Greene statue and base are cleaned according to a cyclic maintenance schedule to preserve the feature.

Type of Impact: Visitation

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Frequent use by park visitors with dogs in the area around the Greene statue and east-central grass panel create bare patches in the turf. Annually, these areas are fenced, aerated and reseeded to reestablish the turf.

Type of Impact: Soil Compaction

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: The daily use of the park by cut through foot traffic, joggers and dog walkers have created worn short cut paths to mid-block crosswalk locations and worn paths around the perimeter of park. Although attempts by the park to remove the use of these desire paths have been unsuccessful, the worn paths have remained unchanged and are not creating further damage to the landscape.

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: To maintain their shape as a hedge, the shrubs are pruned twice a year. Where gaps in the hedge develop due to die back, replacement plants are installed or as an interim measure, snow fencing is positioned in the gaps to prevent cut through traffic.

Stabilization Costs

Landscape Stabilization Cost: 29,000.00

Cost Date: 05/07/2007

Level of Estimate: C - Similar Facilities

Cost Estimator: Park/FMSS

Landscape Stabilization Cost Explanatory Description:

The park has two PMIS statements to restore 72,000 sf of turf, and to clean and repoint the Greene statue.

PMIS 76305 - Turf Restoration in Lincoln, Stanton and Marion Parks - Total for the three parks - \$70,000 (\$24,000 is estimated for Stanton Park's 72,000 sf @ \$0.33/sf)

PMIS 76338 - Clean and Point Statues at Lincoln and Stanton Park - Total for the three statues (Lincoln, Bethune and Greene) - \$15,000 (estimate \$5,000 for the Greene Statue)

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Preservation

Approved Treatment Document: Other Document

Document Date: 12/31/1989

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

This treatment is based on the 1989 Resource Management Plan for National Capital Parks - East.

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Date: 12/31/1989

Level of Estimate: B - Preliminary Plans/HSR-CLR

Cost Estimator: Park/FMSS

Landscape Approved Treatment Cost Explanatory Description:

This data is for the Nathanael Greene Monument only; figures are based on PMIS Project 1A05,. There are no LCS cost estimates for the park landscape.

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

Citation Author: Staff
Citation Title: National Capital Parks-East, Resource Management Plan
Year of Publication: 1994
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 013241
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service

Citation Author: Staff
Citation Title: Statement for Interpretation, National Capital Parks-East
Year of Publication: 1993
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 450378
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service

Citation Author: Syphax, Stephen///
Citation Title: Statement for Management, National Capital Parks-East
Year of Publication: 1993
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 450374
Citation Title: "Stanton Park: Planting Plan, Annual Flower Beds."
Year of Publication: 1930
Source Name: DSC/TIC
Citation Number: NPS-TIC 820/80015
Citation Type: Graphic
Citation Location: NCR, Office of Lands, Resources, and Planning

Citation Title: HABS Documentation for Stanton Park
Year of Publication: 1993
Source Name: HABS
Citation Number: DC-686
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: NCR, Office of Lands, Resources and Planning, Resource Library

Citation Author: James Goode
Citation Title: Outdoor Sculpture of Washington, D.C.:
Year of Publication: 1974
Citation Publisher: Smithsonian Institution Press
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Number: NB235.WG66
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: NCR, CLP, Resource Library

Citation Author: various
Citation Title: Annual Reports of the Chief of Engineers, Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, 1867-1932.
Year of Publication: 1867
Citation Publisher: U.S. Government
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: NCR, Office of Lands, Resources and Planning, Resource Library. Original copies in the office of the Regional Historian,
Citation Title: "Stanton Place," City Lots, Washington, D.C. Real Estate Directory
Year of Publication: 1876
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: NARA RG 42, Series 230
Citation Type: Graphic
Citation Location: National Archives and Records Administration

Supplemental Information

Title: MAPS AND PLANS CONSULTED

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