National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2007



Asbury Memorial, US Reservation 309 B
Rock Creek Park - DC Street Plan Reservations

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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.

Inventory Unit Description:

The triangular US Reservation 309 B is bordered to the north by the Kennesaw Apartments property, to the east by 16th Street, NW, and to the west by Mt. Pleasant Street. The 0.28-acre reservation is part of the Rock Creek Park administrative unit. However, it shares no thematic relation to the park other than its nearby location.

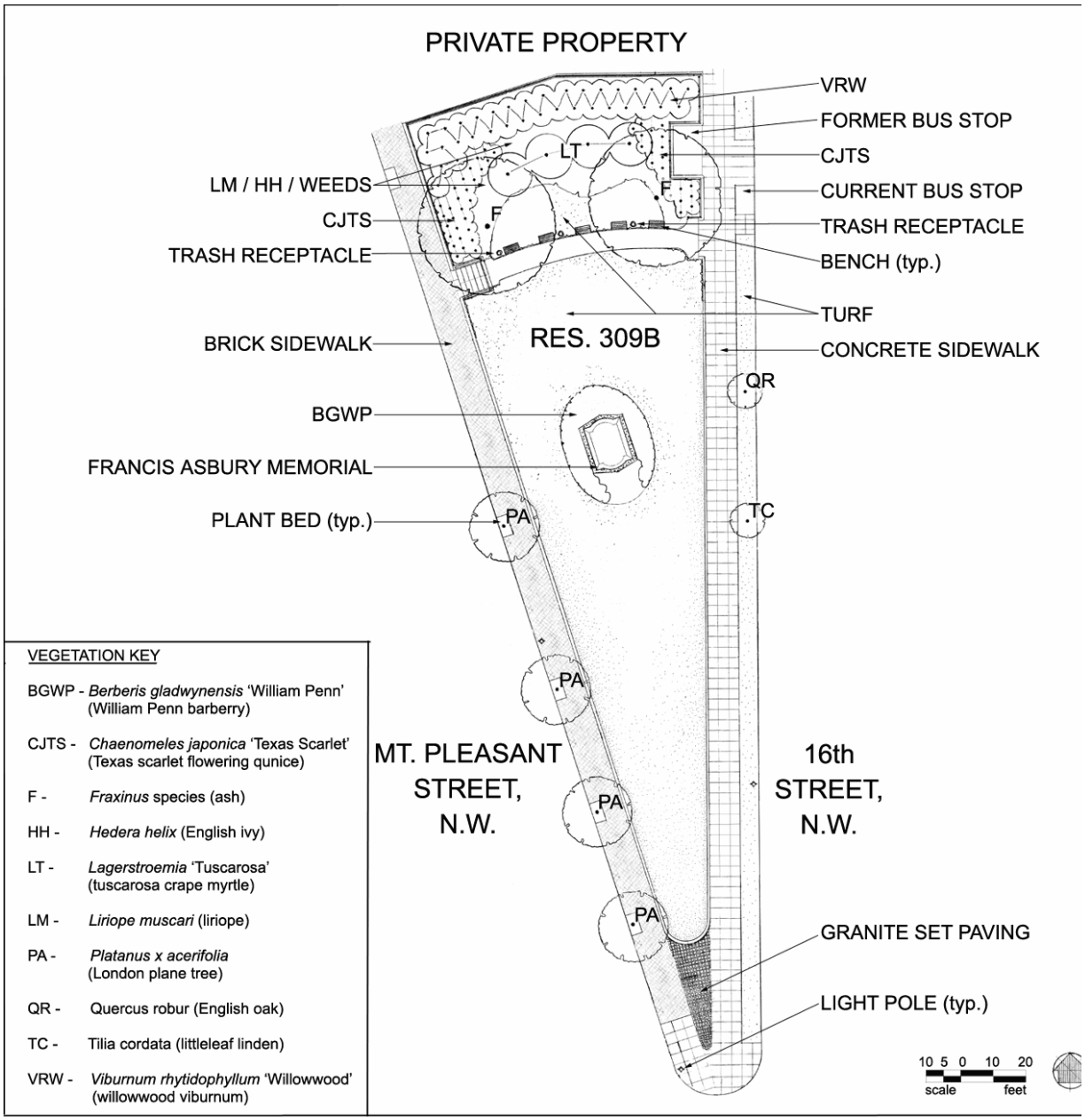
The inventory unit is located within the Mount Pleasant Historic District, which was listed on the National Register on October 5, 1987. The district is roughly bounded by 16th and Harvard Streets, Rock Creek Park, and Adams Mill Road in northwest Washington. The district is significant at the state level under National Register Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Community Planning and Development with a period of significance of 1870 to 1949. The nomination does not describe or mention the Marconi Memorial or US Reservation 309 B, but the district encompasses both. As such, the inventory unit and, more specifically, its landscape are not adequately documented. The Asbury Memorial (statue and base), located within US Reservation 309 B, has been found to be significant in both the Francis Asbury Memorial National Register of Historic Places Registration Form and the Memorials in Washington, DC National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (Barsoum 2006b and 2006a). The forms were approved by the Keeper in October of 2007. The memorial itself has been found to be significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of art with a 1924 period of significance, the year of its installation and dedication.

The reservation property is likely eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C in the area of Community Planning and Development. The period of significance begins with the extension and improvement of 16th Street past Florida Avenue in 1903 and ends with the installation of a memorial to Methodist Bishop Francis Asbury in 1924. The understated landscape design by Irving Payne accentuated the statue without overwhelming the small site.

This CLI finds that US Reservation 309 B retains integrity for its period of significance, 1903-1924. The landscape of 309 B has been altered slightly with changes made in 1956, 1965, and 1988. The landscape of 309 B remained relatively unchanged until 1988 when several of the reservations in the Mount Pleasant Park neighborhood were rehabilitated. Despite some deterioration, the results of the1988 rehabilitation are still clearly evident. While making some changes to the historic landscape, especially with regard to materials, the plan was sensitive to the original characteristics. The cultural landscape today evokes the historic significance of the property retaining integrity of location, design, setting, and feeling.

Though the Asbury Memorial, US Reservation 309 B still retains many characteristics of its 1924 design, the cultural landscape is in fair condition. It is subject to heavy use by pedestrians, including homeless individuals. This use affects the soil, vegetation, and furnishings of the park. The vegetation, especially the historic ash trees, should be pruned and or replanted as necessary to improve the landscape to good condition. The 1924 and 1988 landscape plans may serve as guides.

Site Plan



2007 existing conditions plan of Asbury Memorial, US Reservation 309 B. (NCR CLP 2007). This plan was adapted from the 1988 National Capital Region landsape rehabilitation plans prepared by Darwina Neal. (DSC TIC 878/85619).

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Asbury Memorial, US Reservation 309 B
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	975383
Parent Landscape:	600163

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Rock Creek Park - DC Street Plan Reservations -ROCR
Park Organization Code:	345A
Subunit/District Name Alpha Code:	Rock Creek Park - DC Street Plan Reservations - ROCR
Park Administrative Unit:	Rock Creek Park

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

This inventory was researched and written by Andrew Simpson, Intern, and Christopher Stevens, Regional Cultural Landscape Inventory Coordinator, with the Cultural Landscapes Program of the National Capital Region (NCR).

The project was initiated in January of 2007 and completed in September. Primary and secondary research sources are listed in the bibliography.

Research and editorial assistance were provided by the following NCR staff: Darwina Neal, Chief Cultural Resource Preservation Services; Maureen Joseph, Regional Landscape Architect; Saylor Moss, Historical Landscape Architect; Stephanie Bailey, Intern; Perry Wheelock, Chief of Resource Management, National Mall and Memorial Parks, and Ronda Bernstein, Volunteer, Rock Creek Park.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 08/30/2007

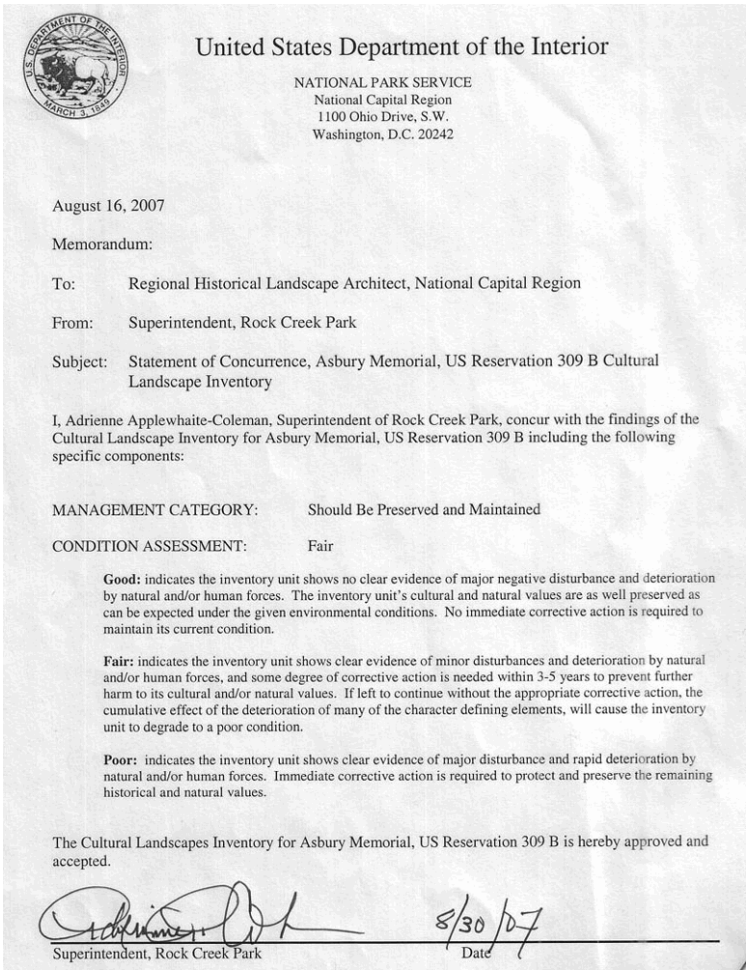
National Register Concurrence: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Date of Concurrence Determination: 09/18/2007

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The State Historic Preservation Officer for the District of Columbia concurred with the findings of the Asbury Memorial, US Reservation 309 B Cultural Landscape Inventory on September 18, 2007, in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It should be noted that the "National Register Eligibility Concurrence Date" refers to this Section 110 Concurrence and not the date of listing on the National Register.

Concurrence Graphic Information:



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

August 16, 2007

Memorandum:

To: Regional Historical Landscape Architect, National Capital Region

From: Superintendent, Rock Creek Park

Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Asbury Memorial, US Reservation 309 B Cultural Landscape Inventory

I, Adrienne Applewhaite-Coleman, Superintendent of Rock Creek Park, concur with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory for Asbury Memorial, US Reservation 309 B including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Should Be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Fair

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.

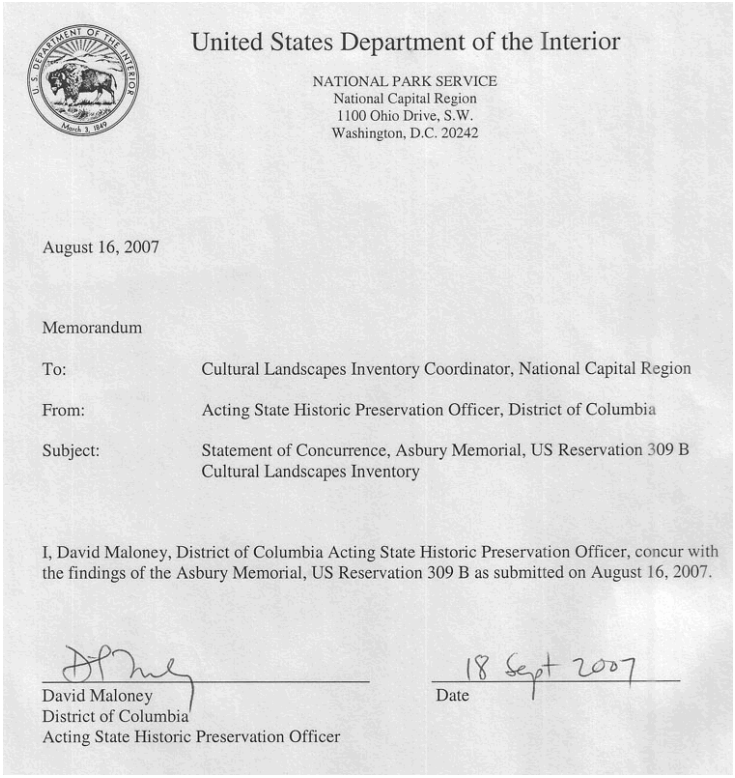
Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective 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 Landscapes Inventory for Asbury Memorial, US Reservation 309 B is hereby approved and accepted.

Superintendent, Rock Creek Park 8/30/07 Date

Rock Creek Park Superintendent Statement of Concurrence.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

August 16, 2007

Memorandum

To: Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator, National Capital Region

From: Acting State Historic Preservation Officer, District of Columbia

Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Asbury Memorial, US Reservation 309 B Cultural Landscapes Inventory

I, David Maloney, District of Columbia Acting State Historic Preservation Officer, concur with the findings of the Asbury Memorial, US Reservation 309 B as submitted on August 16, 2007.

David Maloney
District of Columbia
Acting State Historic Preservation Officer

18 Sept 2007
Date

District of Columbia State Historic Preservation Office Statement of Concurrence.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The triangular US Reservation 309 B is bordered to the north by the Kennesaw Apartments property, to the east by 16th Street, NW, and to the west by Mt. Pleasant Street. Starting at the northernmost point in the middle of the Kennesaw property line, the reservation boundary heads east for 40 feet. Then the border follows the western side of the 16th Street sidewalk due south for 285.64 feet. The boundary then curves for 15' feet around the southern apex before heading northwest along the east side of the Mount Pleasant Street sidewalk for 284.55 feet. There the boundary turns north east along the Kennesaw property line to reconnect to the northernmost point. The reservation is 12,421.07 square feet or 0.28 acre.

State and County:

State: DC

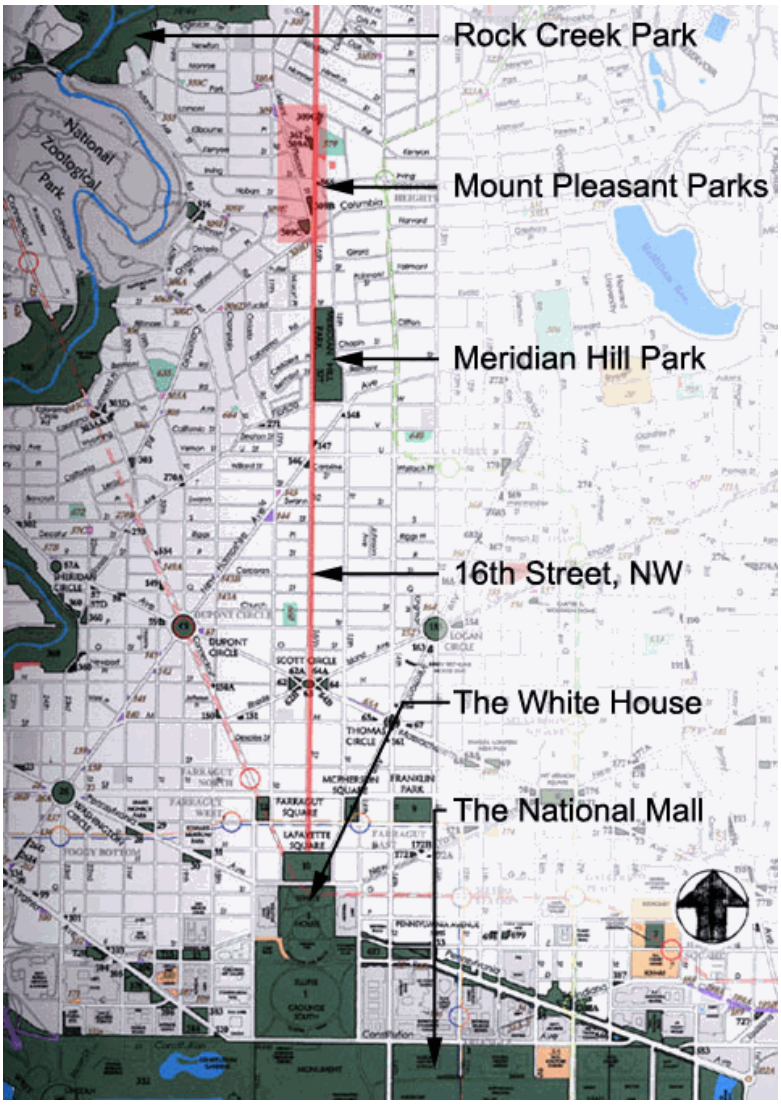
County: District of Columbia

Size (Acres): 0.28

Boundary UTMS:

Source:	USGS Map 1:62,500
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	323,418
UTM Northing:	4,310,553

Location Map:



Asbury Memorial, US Reservation 309 B, is located in the Mount Pleasant neighborhood along 16th Street, NW in Washington, DC. It is located north of the White House and Meridian Hill Park and east of Rock Creek Park.

Management Unit: ROCR

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 08/30/2007

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The management category is "Must be Preserved and Maintained," because the reservation "serves as the setting for a nationally significant structure or object." The memorial was approved and erected following an act of Congress and was listed on the National Register with the Keeper's October 2007 approval of the "Memorials in Washington, DC National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form" and the "Francis Asbury Memorial National Register of Historic Places Registration Form" (Barsoum 2006a and 2006b).

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

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Other Restrictions

Explanatory Narrative:

Posted sign states, "Park is closed at dark."

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

The surrounding streets and buildings of the Mount Pleasant neighborhood contribute to the historic setting.

National Register Information

Significance Criteria:	C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values
Period of Significance:	
Time Period:	AD 1903 - 1924
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Facet:	Urban Planning in the Twentieth Century
Time Period:	AD 1903 - 1924
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Painting and Sculpture
Facet:	Realism 1850-1926
Other Facet:	Naturalism
Area of Significance:	
Area of Significance Category:	Community Planning and Deve
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None

Statement of Significance:

Located at the intersection of Mount Pleasant Street and 16th Streets, NW, Reservation 309 B is the apex of a triangular property which contains both a public park and the Kennesaw Apartments. The Reservation was formed by the extension of 16th Street in the early part of the twentieth century. Reservation 309 B is located in the middle of a chain of six discontiguous reservations located along 16th Street NW that are collectively known as the Mount Pleasant Parks. These reservations are located under the jurisdiction of Rock Creek Park.

Reservation 309 B is within the boundaries of the Mount Pleasant Historic District with 16th Street to the east; Harvard Street to the south; Rock Creek Park to the west; and Piney Branch Park to the north. The district was designated in 1987 with a period of significance lasting from 1870 to 1949 and is significant at the state level under Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Community Planning and Development. With regard for scale and proportion, sensitivity to the hilly terrain, and respect for the

streetscape, this residential district illustrates the growth and development of one of Washington, DC's first suburbs in the transition from rural to urban context (DC Office of Historic Preservation). Reservation 309 B, by virtue of its role as a public space, its landscape, and the Asbury Memorial, are part of the complementary mix of architectural styles and features that defines this district.

Meridian Hill Park, further south along 16th Street, was listed in the National Register in 1974 and later designated a National Historic Landmark in 1994, as "an outstanding accomplishment of early 20th-century Neoclassicist park design in the United States." (National Historic Landmarks Program, Meridian Hill Park) Construction of the park was begun in 1914, and the grounds were transferred to the National Park Service in 1933.

The Reservation 309 B property is likely eligible for individual listing in the National Register under Criterion C in the area of Community Planning and Development. The period of significance begins with the extension and improvement of 16th Street past Florida Avenue in 1903 and ends with the installation of a memorial to Methodist Bishop Francis Asbury in 1924. The reservation's cultural landscape, despite a change in plant material and circulation patterns, reflects the community desire for the public use of the reservation and contributes to the property's significance.

The most prominent feature of Reservation 309 B is the statue of Francis Asbury. The Asbury Memorial, the work of prominent sculptor Augustus Lukeman, was listed on the National Register under Criterion C in the area of Art in October of 2007 (Barsoum 2006a and 2006b). According to the registration form, "the Francis Asbury Memorial is a bronze, life-size, equestrian statue on a marble pedestal located in the center of Reservation 309-B…The sculpture is rendered following the tenets of Naturalism. Asbury wears a cloak and a wide-brimmed hat. His right arm is bent and he carries a bible in front of his chest. The hand holds the closed book while his forefinger is inserted between the pages to mark a particular passage. The horse, carrying a bulging saddlebag, bends his neck toward his left knee in order to lick it" (Barsoum 2006b).

Today's Mount Pleasant neighborhood was originally part of the land claim of Lord Baltimore (Emery 1932). In the years before the Civil War, Mount Pleasant was largely rural, although until 1840 a race track operated east of present day 16th Street. Residents included many transplanted New Englanders, like S.P. Brown, a former resident of Maine who made his fortune supplying military wares to the US Government during the Civil War. Starting in 1865, landowners including S.P. Brown and speculators like Senator John Sherman of Ohio and his brother General William Tecumseh Sherman started to subdivide Mount Pleasant into lots for residential use (Gale 1975: 2-8). According to a retrospective piece by John Claggett Proctor, published in the "Washington Star," one late-nineteenth-century resident of the neighborhood was A.B. Haywood, who built his house at Fourteenth and Columbia in the treetops as a way to maximize the fresh air that Mount Pleasant's suburban location afforded (Proctor 1949).

The upper 16th Street Corridor and Mount Pleasant grew further as a result of the streetcar and suburban development in Washington, DC. As historians like Sam Bass Warner have argued, the street car enabled middle class residents to move from the central city to the suburbs in an attempt to

recreate the bucolic villages of the past in an urban environment. Mount Pleasant was one of Washington, DC's earliest streetcar suburbs.

Reservation 309 B was created as part of a grand plan advanced by Mary Henderson, the wife of Missouri Senator John Henderson, and guided by the 1902 McMillan Commission Report. Streets constructed after 1902 were heavily influenced by the McMillan Commission which intended to extend the Beaux-Arts city past the monumental core and into Washington's neighborhoods. 16th Street was important not for being the heart of the old village of Mount Pleasant, but because it played an important role in the vision of a new Washington. Mrs. Henderson planned to make 16th Street into "The Avenue of the Presidents." As part of the L'Enfant street plan, 16th Street below Boundary Street (present-day Florida Avenue) radiated axially from the White House. Within Mount Pleasant, the more modern extension of the street bent off axis and blurred this important connection. Planners wanted to establish continuity and redesigned this portion to extend in a straight line from the White House along its entire route, while its former Mount Pleasant route became Mount Pleasant Street. Considered to be the meridian of Washington, DC by many, Mrs. Henderson planned for 16th Street to be a gateway of embassies, mansions, churches, and monuments that would serve as an appropriate entry into the capital city (Architrave P.C. Architects 2001). Mrs. Henderson even advocated moving the Presidential residence to an area near her new estate, land that is now Meridian Hill Park. By 1903, the redesigned 16th Street had, according to the "Washington Post," "been opened as far north as the Piney Branch Road…[and]….has been paved with asphalt this fall as far north as Columbia Road, and the order has been issued for the laying of granolithic sidewalks" (Plan Noble Highway 1903).

Triangular reservations, formed by the extension of the L'Enfant street plan over a preexisting grid, are common in Washington. The desire for broad, straight, axial avenues, like Haussmann's Paris, made the creation of small triangular reservations inevitable. The public use of these minor reservations was first proposed in the McMillan Commission Report which advised that minor reservations should be reserved for a public use, often schools and playgrounds. Mount Pleasant residents themselves wanted to ensure that some triangular reservations would become public parks ideal for statuary and memorials. A 1903 "Washington Post" article references the specific desire to make what would later become Reservation 309 B into a public park owned by the District of Columbia for use by the citizens of Mount Pleasant (Plan Noble Highway 1903).

"In 1916, various Methodist bodies throughout the country celebrated the one-hundredth anniversary of Francis Asbury's death and several publications were produced to coincide with the occasion. Consequently, Dr. H.K. Carroll, head of the New York Historical Society, conceived the idea of an Asbury memorial.... The Francis Asbury Memorial Association pressed the Commission of Fine Arts to allow their monument to be erected on the reservation located at the intersection of 16th and Mount Pleasant Streets. The site appealed to the organization due to its association with the White House and the surrounding upper-middle class neighborhood. The close proximity to Argonne Place, Harvard Street, and Columbia Road, immediately to the south was also considered a plus, because various roads at this juncture alluded to the numerous roads and trails Asbury, himself, traveled. The unveiling of the memorial, held on October 15, 1924, entailed a ceremony with prayers, hymns—accompanied by a US Army Band and speeches. Speakers included Methodist bishops, Dr. Carroll, and Lt. Col. Clarence O.

Sherrill, Chief Officer of Public Buildings and Grounds, who accepted the memorial on behalf of the federal government. President Calvin Coolidge gave the keynote address. Although only one speech referenced local Washington, remarking upon the many generals on horseback, the fine homes in the immediate vicinity, and stressing the importance of the 16th Street axis, the nomadic Asbury had a special connection to Washington, DC" (Barsoum 2006b).

By the 1920's, several large public buildings had been built along the 16th Street Corridor. An aerial photograph published by Riggs Bank in a 1923 retrospective on the neighborhood indicates that the reservation was primarily turf, surrounded by a sidewalk on both 16th and Mount Pleasant Streets prior to the placement of the Asbury Statue. The memorial itself was given a commanding position in the reservation—rising almost twenty feet above the streetscape, Francis Asbury is the focal point of the reservation and a landmark for the area. The reservation was organized so that limited vegetation would interfere with the views to the statue when approaching the reservation from the south (the way in which Asbury is oriented). The massing of shrubs behind the memorial created a frame, tucked between the two ash trees that highlighted the statue and screened the Kennesaw apartments behind it. Modifications to the circulation design occurred in 1956 when the rear walkway was shifted 20 feet to the south From 1924 to the 1980's, the reservation was lined along the east and west sides by street trees which have since been removed. A 1988 rehabilitation updated the landscape while maintaining the historic character (Landscape Rehabilitation Res. 309 B 1988).

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Designed

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function:	Leisure-Passive (Park)
Primary Current Use:	Leisure-Passive (Park)

Other Use/Function	Other Type of Use or Function
Urban Park	Both Current And Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
US Reservation 309 B	Both Current And Historic
Asbury Memorial	Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1632	Established	Cecil Calvert, 2nd Lord Baltimore, receives a charter from Charles I of England for the new colony of Maryland, named for the Queen Consort Henrietta Maria.
AD 1727	Settled	James Holmead receives a land grant from Charles Calvert, 5th Lord Baltimore and governor of Maryland Colony, for much of the Mount Pleasant area. The Mount Pleasant area is divided into estates including John Holmead`s 46-acre "Meridian Hill" estate west of 14th Street and north of Boundary Street.
AD 1750		Anthony Holmead, Jame`s Son, inherited the land, which included the present-day Mount Pleasant, Adams Morgan, Columbia Heights, Park View, and Pleasant Plains neighborhoods, renaming it Pleasant Plains.
AD 1760	Established	Robert Peter of Georgetown assembles portions of previous patents to form the Mount Pleasant estate in the Meridian Hill area.
AD 1791	Planned	Land including the future Mount Pleasant area is annexed by the Federal government in 1791 to create the federal city. The estates here are now part of Washington County.
AD 1802 - 1840	Maintained	The Washington Jockey Club`s racetrack, established by Col. John Tayloe, is located in the area that became Mount Pleasant. It may have been an exact circle with a 1-mile perimeter centered on the line of 14th Street stretching from Park Road on the north to Girard Street on the south.
AD 1850	Purchased/Sold	J. Ross Brown buys a 73-acre portion of the remaining Holmead Pleasant Plains land.
	Purchased/Sold	William Selden, a former US Treasurer purchases Brown`s 73 acres.
AD 1865 - 1870	Platted	After the war, Brown begins developing Mount Pleasant Village (the highest elevation in the original Pleasant Plains estate between today`s 14th and 17th Streets NW). He sells the land attracting settlement of many New Englanders.

AD 1865 - 1902	Settled	The new Mount Pleasant Village is made up of wooden frame houses and small farms with commercial businesses centered near the intersection of today's 14th Street and Park Road, NW.
	Settled	Early streets within the Mount Pleasant Village do not extend Washington City's orderly grid and include haphazardly-angled streets like Mount Pleasant Street, Adams Mill Road, Park Road, and Newton Street.
AD 1867 - 1871	Platted	Much of the land surrounding Mount Pleasant Village is subdivided by speculators, including Missouri Senator John Sherman and his brother, General William Tecumseh Sherman.
AD 1873	Paved	16th Street is paved and extended from Florida Avenue to Columbia Road.
AD 1878	Established	Congress passes the DC Organic Act of 1878, eliminating Washington County by extending the boundaries of Washington City to be contiguous with those of the District of Columbia.
AD 1893	Planned	Congress passes the Highway Act in 1893, extending the L`Enfant street pattern to the District of Columbia line based on a plan developed by the Army Corps of Engineers. Street naming conventions are codified.
AD 1893 - 1917	Planned	The City Beautiful movement, sparked by the 1893 World`s Columbian Exposition in Chicago, becomes a dominant force in American urban design. This aesthetic movement seeks to enhance American Cities with formal, ordered, and axially oriented improvements. It is associated with Beaux-Arts design and primarily influenced by the arts and architecture of the Renaissance and baroque eras.
AD 1898	Paved	16th Street is extended north of Columbia Road along the true north-south line.
AD 1898 - 1903	Land Transfer	With the formation of US Reservation 309 B, it comes under management of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds (OPBG), US Army Corps of Engineers, War Department.

AD 1900 - 1920	Expanded	Missouri Senator John Henderson`s wife, Mary, and the 16th Street Improvement Association spearhead the idea of creating an "Avenue of the Presidents" populated by churches, grand homes, and monuments. They succeed in widening and straightening 16th Street, attracting some embassies, and securing an Electric Streetcar line operated by Samuel Brown.
AD 1900 - 1940	Expanded	As the city expands beyond its Florida Avenue boundary to the north, most of Washington County is incorporated, platted, developed, and made accessible to the center of the city. Mount Pleasant grows along 16th Street, NW.
	Built	Streetcar lines, many privately financed by suburban developers, are built beyond the center into, and eventually beyond, the surrounding District, improving access.
AD 1901 - 1902	Planned	The McMillan Plan forms the keystone of the City Beautiful movement. The plan proposes that an, 18-acre reservation be established at Meridian Hill, bounded by Fuller Street to the north; Florida Avenue to the south; 17th Street to the west, and 14th Street to the east (the actual Meridian Hill Park that was ultimately established is rectangular and only 12 acres). No other small parks or reservations are proposed for Mount Pleasant by this plan.
AD 1910	Established	The Mount Pleasant Citizens Association is founded and campaigns for the construction of parks and community buildings, including a school and a branch library.
AD 1919	Memorialized	Congressional authorization given for the statue of Francis Asbury at "no expense" to the United States with Public Law 65-84 of February 28. Site is not specified.
AD 1920 - 1965	Maintained	A Camperdown elm tree grows at the southern end of the reservation according to historic plans and photos.
AD 1924	Memorialized	Fine Arts Commission approves the placement of the Asbury Statue on reservation 309B
	Memorialized	Oct. 15th. President Coolidge speaks at the dedication of the statue to a crowd of 5,000.

	Planted	Office of Public Buildings and Grounds Landscape Architect, Irving Payne, supervises the design and installation of the reservation`s landscape.
AD 1924 - 1956	Maintained	A gravel walk runs along the inside of the northern property line, and sidewalks run along 16th Street and Mt. Pleasant Street with maple tree rows in between.
AD 1924 - 1988	Maintained	No shrubs or paths surround the memorial.
AD 1925	Land Transfer	The Office of Public Buildings and Grounds (OPBG), renamed the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks (OPBPP), is transferred from the Army Corps of Engineers to the office of the US President.
AD 1926	Planned	Field drawing by L.W.R. shows improved reservation. Drawing indicates several unbuilt structures including an oval path around the statue, a second stair near the statue and an unclear (or perhaps truncated) rear boundary.
AD 1927 - 1930	Maintained	Site photos indicate that no hedge or concrete path wrap around the Asbury Statue.
AD 1930 - 1950	Built	Large apartment buildings on 16th Street bring traffic and short-term residents to the community.
AD 1933	Land Transfer	Under Executive Order 6166, June 10, 1933, all public lands and buildings are transferred to the Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations, Department of the Interior. On March 2, 1934, the name of this federal bureau is changed to the National Park Service. The OPBPP becomes National Capital Parks.
AD 1936	Maintained	A landscape rehabilitation plan proposes a few updates, but most are not carried out.
AD 1949	Maintained	Photo by John Wymer closely resembles the 1920`s site photo. Wymer`s photo looks north along Mount Pleasant Street at the Asbury Statue. Vegetation is visible in the background before the Kennesaw Apartments. No railing on the back staircase is present.

AD 1956	Built	The National Park Service relocates the gravel walk twenty feet south from its original location along the property line, paves it, and installs a set of concrete stairs on the Mount Pleasant Road side and a new concrete landing platform on the 16th Street side.
	Built	A black iron fence is installed along north property line.
	Built	Five benches are installed to border the north side of the new walk.
	Planted	The area of the former walk is planted with tall evergreens, 9 cryptomeria plants.
	Maintained	The existing vegetation between the former walk and the new walk includes 3 ash trees and 2 poplar trees as well as abelia and glossy privet that most likely remain from 1924.
	Planned	The plan calls for azaleas north of the new walk location including 'Rose Greeley,' 'salmon beauty,' 'snow,' and 'Cleopatra;' two glossy privet shrubs are proposed for both the northeast and northwest corners; and eighteen Japanese holly shrubs are proposed for the western edge of the existing shrub/tree bed.
	Planned	Thirty-three winter jasmine are proposed to flank the new stairs, while five dwarf Japanese holly shrubs are proposed to flank the new landing platform.
	Maintained	Maple trees line the strip between the DC walkways and the streets.
AD 1961	Abandoned	DC Transit System converted 2 of its four remaining Washingotn streetcar lines, including the Mount Pleasant Line, to bus operation.
AD 1965	Planted	Flowers were planted along the front (south) of the existing shrub bed. 'Dwarf Globe' phlox, 'Snow Magic' petunias, 'Spunky' mums, 'Halero' (carmine red) tulips, 'Snowball' (white) tulips, 'Red Pillar' salvia, and 'Pfitzer's Dwarf Canna Primrose Yellow' canna lilies.

AD 1970	Memorialized	Title of the Francis Asbury Statue is transferred back to the United Methodist Church for movement to a proposed Methodist center on the campus of American University.
AD 1973 - 1975	Engineered	WMATA installs a bus shelter abutting the reservation along 16th Street.
AD 1974	Built	A Metro bus shelter is installed near the northeast corner.
AD 1987	Preserved	The area encompassing Reservation 309 B from 16th Street to the east; Harvard Street to the south; Rock Creek Park to the west; and Piney Branch Park to the north is designated the Mount Pleasant Historic District (National Register of Historic Places).
AD 1988	Conserved	Reservation underwent a landscape rehabilitation. New shrubs were planted, grass areas were resodded, new benches were added, granite pavers added to the small end of the reservation, new crape myrtles planted
AD 1988 - 1989	Planted	The evergreen hedge at the north end is replaced with thirty-five willowood viburnum shrubs.
	Planted	Five tuscarosa crape myrtle trees are planted in the area of the former shrub bed and are surrounded by 200 William Penn barberry shrubs. Texas scarlet flowering quince shrubs are planted to the east and west.
	Planted	A crescent-shaped area of 85 scarlet leader cotoneaster is installed extending from the trunks of the existing ash trees to the east-west walkway.
	Altered	The four existing benches along the walk are replaced and an additional bench is added.
	Planted	Twenty-five William Penn barberry shrubs were planted south of both ends of the east-west walk.
	Planted	A foot of gravel retained by steel edging is laid around the base of the memorial, and then a protective bed of 120 William Penn barberry shrubs is installed.
	Built	An ornamental tubular steel fence is installed along the northern section of the east and west property lines.

	Built	The trash receptacles are reinstalled with new concrete footings, and the turf is replaced with new sod.
AD 1989 - 2007	Removed	Some of the William Penn barberry shrubs have either deteriorated or been removed in front of the Asbury Memorial leaving a gap in the hedge.
	Removed	The central tuscarosa crape myrtle tree has been removed.
	Removed	The 85 scarlet leader cotoneaster shrubs have been removed, and the crescent-shaped area has been seeded with grass.
	Removed	The Metro bus shelter is removed from the northeast corner of the reservation.
	Removed	NPS standard wood/cast iron benches and tulip-type trash receptacles from 1988 rehabilitation have been replaced with modern benches and incompatible brown plastic trash receptacles.

Physical History:

1635-1903: Farm Fields to Urban Parks

Reservation 309 B is part of a land patent extended by the King of England to Cecil Calvert, the Second Lord Baltimore, in 1632. As part of the establishment of the colony of Maryland, the Calvert family subdivided their original patent into smaller land grants. Through a cycle of land grants, marriages, and deaths, the land that would become Reservation 309 B was under the ownership of the Holmead family, who built their home, Holmead Manor, in the area during the 1700s. Holmead land spanned from roughly present-day Seventh Street, NW to Georgetown. The area of Holmead land in the hills overlooking what became the District of Columbia came to be known as Pleasant Plains and later took the name of the nearby village of Mount Pleasant. Over the course of the nineteenth century, subsequent Holmeads subdivided the family estate (The Story of Mount Pleasant and milestones of its later day development 1930:191).

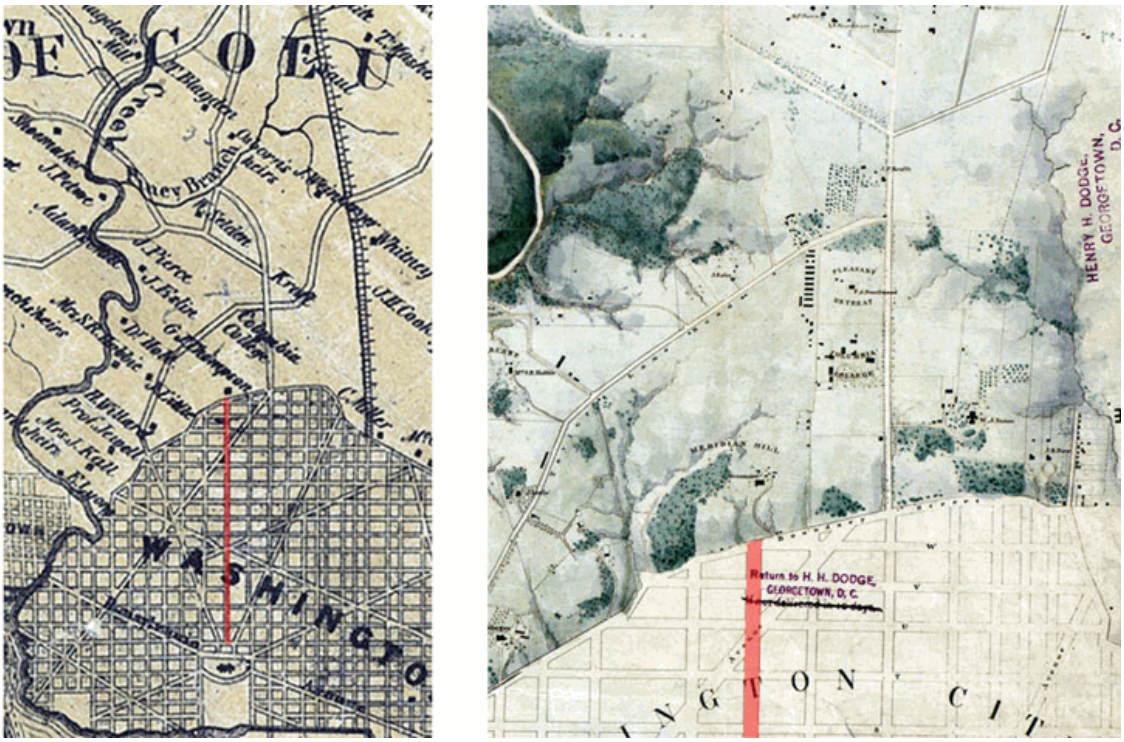
The first formal subdivision of the Pleasant Plains/Mount Pleasant area occurred in 1845 when William Holmead divided the area that had previously served as a race course for the Washington Jockey Club. Fred Emery, the President of the Society of Natives, speaking in 1935, described the process as follows: the Holmeads "subdivided it [the property], first into five acre lots in 1845 and then, in 1848, into parcels of four and six arces [sic.] each as country residences" (The Story of Mount Pleasant and milestones of its later day development 1930: 195).

Subdivisions continued to decrease the size of the Holmead estate, and in 1850 J. Ross Brown purchased the land that now contains Reservation 309 B. He sold it to William Selden a month later. In 1862, Selden, a former Treasurer of the United States and a Confederate sympathizer, was forced to sell his holdings at a depressed rate to S.P. Brown while they were occupied by the Union Army (Records of Historic Mount Pleasant 1974, Collection 37, MLK Library.: The Story of Mount Pleasant and milestones of its later day development 1923: 8-9; Emery 1930: 208).

Following the Civil War, Mount Pleasant came into its own as an active village. Despite additional attempts by S.P. Brown in the immediate post-war years to further subdivide his holdings, growth in the village of Mount Pleasant remained slower than had been anticipated, until the extension of the street car line to Park Road (The Story of Mount Pleasant and milestones of its later day 1923: 12). J.Eslin owned a residential property where US Reservation 309 B now sits, and Columbia Road was known as Taylor's Lane Road.

The extension of the street car was not by chance— Brown was the first president of the Metropolitan Street Car Company and the terminus of the street car line at the intersection of present-day Mount Pleasant Street and Park Road was directly across from Brown's home. The street car encouraged the development of a thriving commercial district along what was then 16th Street (now Mount Pleasant Street) and also encouraged the creation of a suburban community, where government leaders and community leaders had the ability to live high on a hill, separated from the heat, noise, and congestion of the city below Boundary Street.

The bucolic idea of a Mount Pleasant village faded with the growth of the Nation's Capital in the 1890s. Mrs. John Henderson, the wife of the Senator from Missouri, planned to make 16th Street into "The Avenue of the Presidents," either by moving the Presidential residence to an area that is now Meridian Hill Park or by capitalizing on the important axial role assigned to the street below Boundary Street (present-day Florida Avenue). Mrs. Henderson planned for the street, considered the meridian of Washington, to be a gateway of embassies, mansions, and churches that would serve as an appropriate entry into the capital city. Investing in the area by not only purchasing land, Mrs. Henderson built an impressive sandstone castle directly across 16th Street from what later became Meridian Hill Park.



1860s maps showing 16th Street, NW (in red) prior to its extension beyond Boundary Street [Florida Avenue]. The Mount Pleasant area to the north is suburban compared to the grid of the city. (Martenet 1865 and Michler 1867).



Left: 1886 map of proposed extension of streets between Rock Creek and Lincoln Ave. (the proposed 16th Street is red while existing affected streets are hatched). Right: 1907 map showing the street extension as built (Mount Pleasant Parks are green).

1903-1924: The Arrival of Bishop Asbury

By 1903, Mrs. Henderson's vision for the "Avenue of the Presidents" was on its way to being realized, albeit without the relocation of the Executive Mansion. According to the "Washington Post," 16th Street had "been opened as far north as the Piney Branch Road…[and]….has been paved with asphalt this fall as far north as Columbia Road, and the order has been issued for the laying of granolithic sidewalks" (Plan Noble Highway 1903: E4). The boundaries of reservation 309 B were established with the 1878 extension of old 16th Street (now Mount Pleasant Street) to Park Road and the 1898 extension of the current 16th Street along a North/South axis to Park Road (Records of Historic Mount Pleasant 1974, Collection 37, MLK Library:2). The triangle formed by this street extension is also the site of the Kennesaw Apartments, built circa 1906.

The public use of minor reservations, such as triangles, was first formally proposed in the 1902 Report of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia on the Improvement of the Park System of the District of Columbia (McMillan Report). The commission argued that minor reservations should be reserved for a public use, often schools and playgrounds. While 309 B is too small to support this type of usage, its use as a space for a memorial falls within the sprit of the Mrs. Henderson's ideas and the McMillan Plan's guidelines for the use of minor reservations, and a 1903 Washington Post article references the specific desire to make part of Reservation 309 B into a public park owned by the District of Columbia (Plan Noble Highway 1903: E4).

The idea for a memorial to Francis Asbury can be traced back the Francis Asbury Memorial Commission, established in 1915 and created, according to official Methodist sources, "to promote the observance of the centenary of the death of Bishop Asbury…" (Dedication of Equestrian Statue of Francis Asbury 1924). World War I delayed the ability of the commission to raise the requisite money to fund the creation of a statue of Bishop Asbury and it was not until 1919 that a resolution passed by the Congress granted "permission to the Francis Asbury Memorial Association for the erection on public grounds…a memorial to Francis Asbury, a pioneer itinerant, whose continuous journeyings…greatly promoted the interests of patriotism, education, morality, and religion and were a distinct aid to the American Republic" (Joint Resolution 1919: 1213). Of course, the resolution also stipulated that "the United States will be put to no expense in or by the erection of the memorial" (Joint Resolution 1919: 1213).

Reservation 309 B was chosen by the Fine Arts Commission because of its prominent location on the 16th Street corridor and its close proximity to the Francis Asbury Methodist Church. The Memorial Association also liked the location because of its symbolic value—according a draft national register nomination for the statue "the site appealed to the organization due to its association with the White House and the surrounding upper-middle class neighborhood. The close proximity to Argonne Place, Harvard Street, and Columbia Road, immediately to the south was also considered a plus, because various roads at this juncture alluded to the numerous roads and trails Asbury, himself, traveled" (Barsoum (b) draft National Register nomination 2006: 7).

The memorial was placed in the middle of the triangular reservation. Three sites within the reservation along the north to south center line were considered for the memorial, with the central site ultimately being selected. A plan from July 5, 1924 indicates that the northernmost site had once been preferred (DSC TIC 878/85595).

On October 15, 1924 a crowd of more than 5,000 people gathered at Reservation 309 B and on the surrounding streets. After years of planning, Francis Asbury's memorial was finally going to be unveiled. Celebrants and dignitaries pushed right up to the base of the memorial. Festooned with the flags of the thirteen original colonies, the statue of the Bishop sat covered in a large American flag. (Photo stand alone 1924; President Praises Asbury as Bishop's Statue 1924). The celebrations included participation by local students, the US Army Band, and a speech by the President Calvin Coolidge.

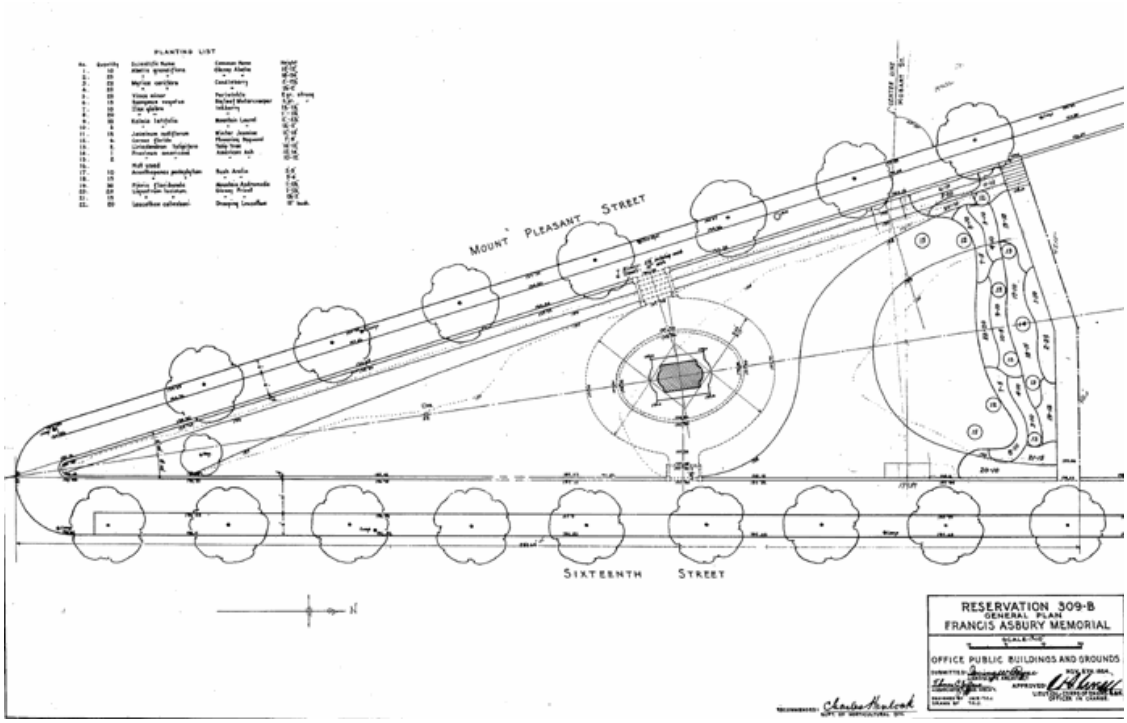
Irving Payne, landscape architect for the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, Army Corps of Engineers, War Department, completed the landscape plans for Reservation 309 B in November of 1924 (NCR Lands Records 69.309B-7). With his position, Payne was involved with design process of many Washington area landscapes including the Lincoln Memorial grounds. The understated landscape design for the Asbury Memorial accentuated the statue, without overwhelming the small site.

The plan proposed to retain existing street trees along 16th and Mount Pleasant Streets and to symmetrically plant new shrubs and trees at the north end of the reservation adjacent to the

Kennesaw Apartments. Proposed plantings for the northern end of the reservation included an American ash tree flanked by 2 flowering dogwood and 2 tulip poplar trees. The shrub masses surrounding these trees were comprised of glossy abelia, southern waxmyrtle, inkberry, mountain laurel, winter jasmine, aralia, mountain andromeda, glossy privet, and drooping leucothoe. Periwinkle and bigleaf wintercreeper were proposed for the western slope. A flowering dogwood and an American ash tree were proposed to be planted south of both the southwest and southeast corners of this shrub bed. Turf covered the rest of the property.

Plans depict a magnolia tree near the apex with a yellowwood tree just north of that, but historic photos tell another story. A 1927 photo clearly shows what appears to be a small Camperdown elm tree at the apex with a shrub, perhaps the yellowwood, located behind it to the north (Lands Records 1927).

The design proposed a walk to cut across the middle of the reservation forming a circle around base of the memorial. Later photos of the site taken in 1927 and 1949 indicate that the central walkway was not constructed (NCR Lands Records Files, 1927; John Wymer Photos, 1949). A gravel walk, however, already existed along the inside of the northern property line, connecting the 16th and Mount Pleasant Street sidewalks. Steps negotiated the slope at the west end of this walk. The east and west edges of the triangular reservation were also outlined with quarter-round concrete curb by this time.



1924 General Plan for US Reservation 309 B, prepared by Irving W. Payne, Landscape Architect. (NCR Lands Records 69.309B-7).



C. 1927 view north of US Reservation 309 B (same vantage point as cover photo). (NCR Lands Records 1927).



C. 1927 view west of the Asbury Memorial toward Mt. Pleasant Street, NW. (NCR Lands Records).

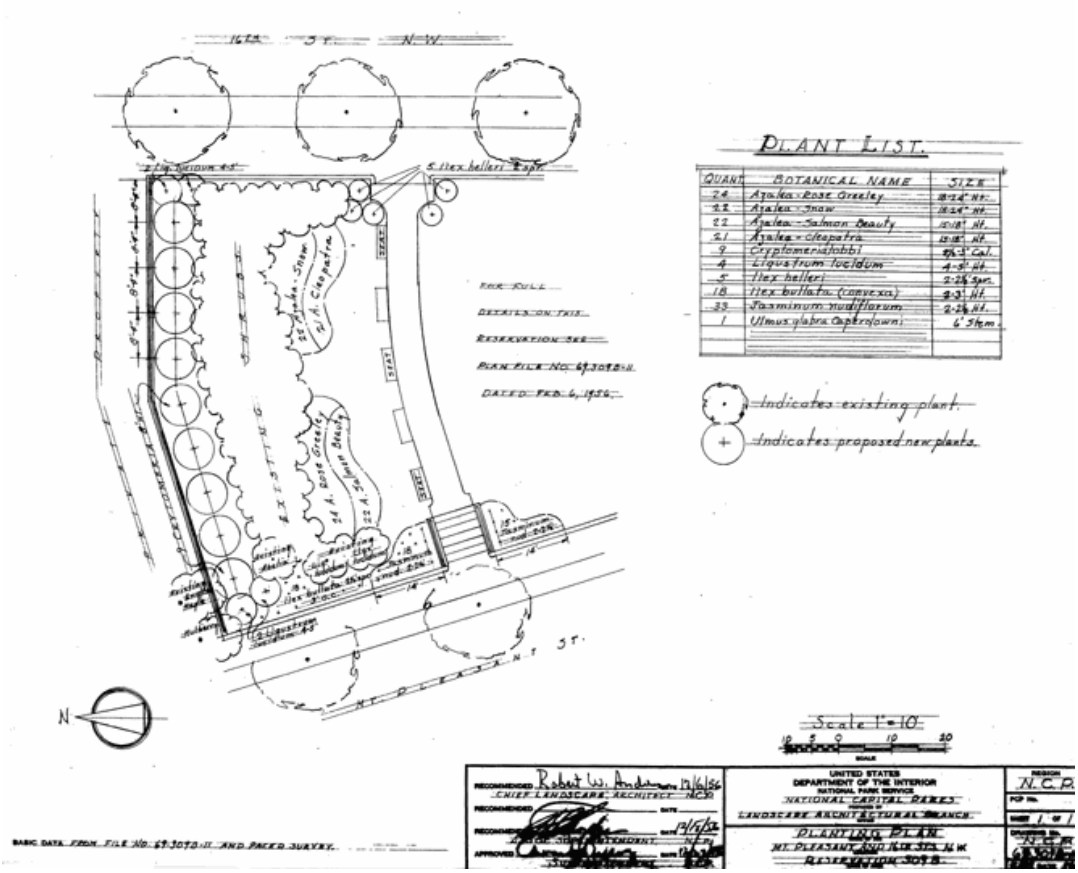
1924-1965: Landscape Changes

A 1936 rehabilitation plan calls for the removal of the tree and shrub at the apex of the reservation - the Camperdown elm and the possible yellowwood (NCR Lands Records 69.309B-9). The plan also proposed paving the gravel walk along the northern property line with bituminous concrete. Later plans indicate that this walk was never surfaced with concrete, and that the Camperdown elm was not removed at this time.

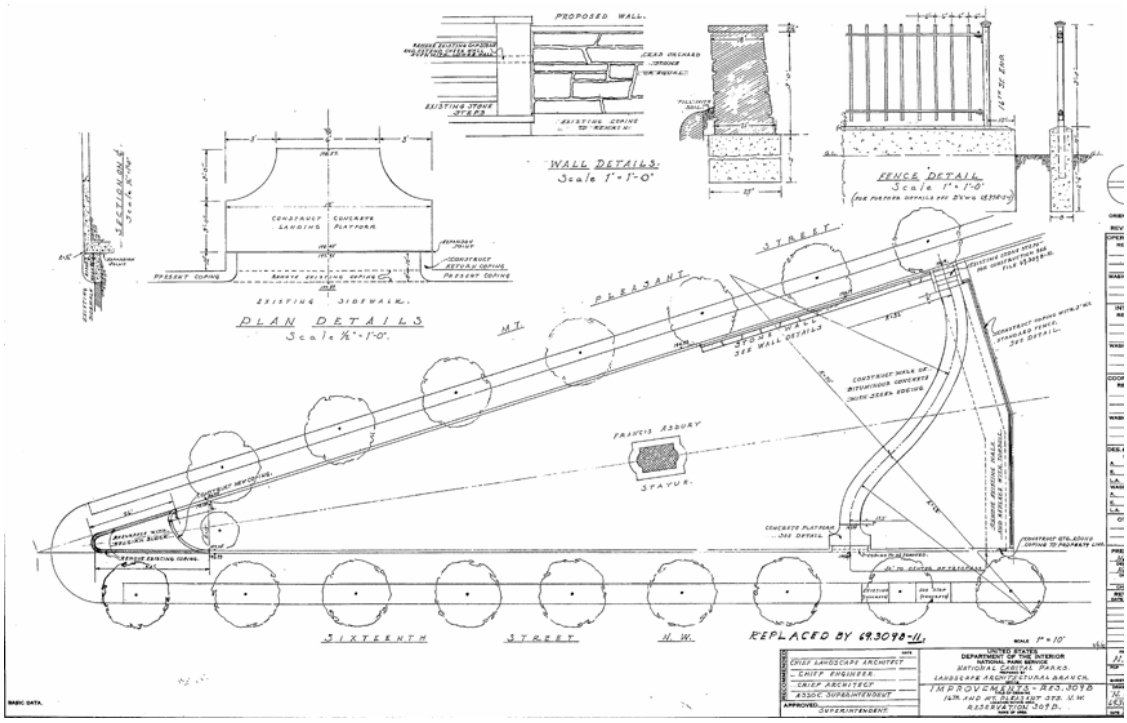
According to 1955-56 rehabilitation plans, the National Park Service relocated the gravel walk twenty feet south from its original location along the property line (NCR Lands Records 69.309B-10,11,12,13,and 14). The new bituminous concrete walk included a new set of concrete stairs (5 risers and 5 treads) on the Mount Pleasant Road side of the reservation and a new concrete landing platform on the 16th Street side. Plans indicate that the new walk was paved with one expansion joint at the center with specifications calling for the surface to be depressed below grade and have a greenish color to match the surrounding turf. Five benches were to border the north side of the new walk. The quarter-round concrete curbing was removed from the apex of the reservation, and the tip was resurfaced with Belgian block. Replacement quarter-round curbing was installed behind this new hardscape. The former walk area was replanted with tall evergreen cryptomeria (Planting Plan 1956). The existing vegetation between the former walk and the new walk included 3 ash trees and 2 poplar trees, as well as abelia and glossy privet that most likely remained from 1924. The plan called for

azaleas to be planted between this mass and the new walk location, including 'Rose Greeley,' 'salmon beauty,' 'snow,' and 'Cleopatra.' Two glossy privet shrubs were proposed for both the northeast and northwest corners, and eighteen Japanese holly shrubs were proposed for the western edge of the existing shrub/tree bed. Thirty-three winter jasmine were proposed to flank the new stairs, while five dwarf Japanese holly shrubs were proposed to flank the new landing platform. Maple trees lined the strip between the DC walkways and the streets.

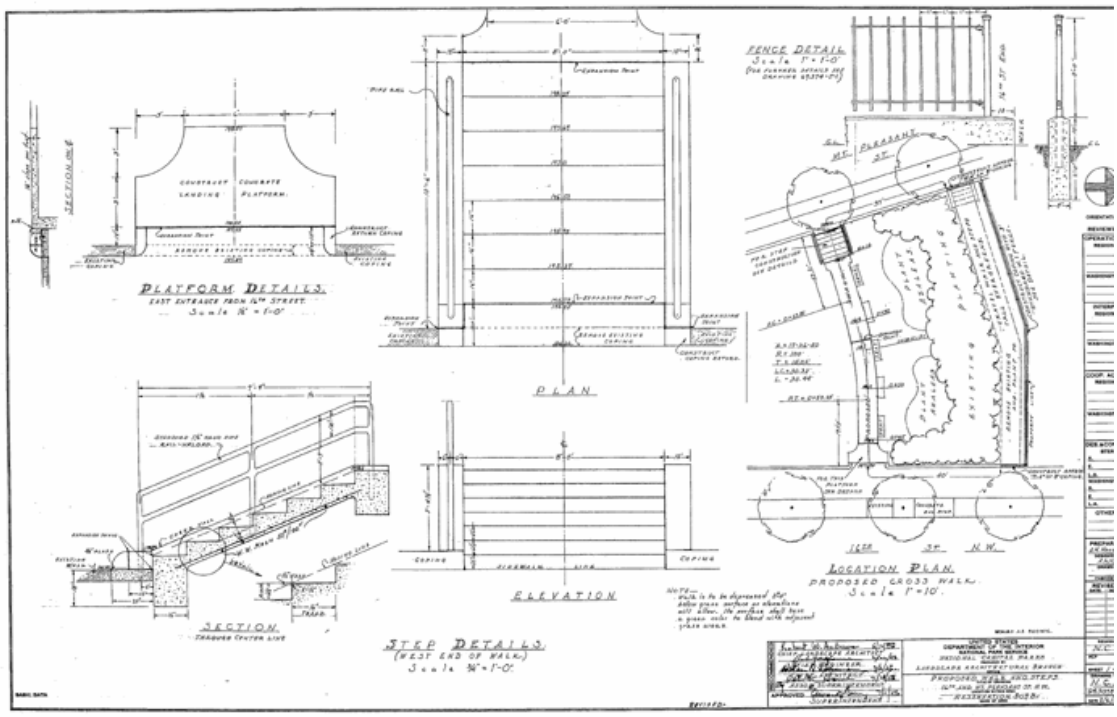
In 1965, the National Park Service once again rehabilitated the landscape of Reservation 309 B (Planting Plan 1965). Two of the nine cryptomeria plants from 1956 were replaced. The remaining trees and shrubs from 1924 and 1956 were retained as were the 5 benches along the walk. Flowers were planted along the front (south) of the existing shrub bed. 'Dwarf Globe' phlox, 'Snow Magic' petunias, 'Spunky' mums, 'Halero' (carmine red) tulips, 'Snowball' (white) tulips, 'Red Pillar' salvia, and 'Pfitzer's Dwarf Canna Primrose Yellow' canna lilies.



1956 Planting Plan - Francis Asbury Memorial. (NCR Lands Records 69.309B-14).



1956 Improvements - Reservation 309 B plan [the walk was not constructed as proposed]. (NCR Lands Records 69.309B-12).



1956 Proposed Walk and Steps plan [concrete landing platform, concrete stairs, and steel handrails were constructed as planned]. (NCR Lands Records 69.309B-11).

1965-2007: The Current Form

Almost one hundred years after the street cars had first passed by its borders, Reservation 309 B once again became a part of the regional transportation system with installation of a Metro bus shelter in the mid-1970s. The bus shelter, of which the pad remains today, was located in the Northeast corner of the reservation and was located halfway between the sidewalk across the park and the rear property line.

In 1987, the area encompassing Reservation 309 B, from 16th Street to the east; Harvard Street to the south; Rock Creek Park to the west; and Piney Branch Park to the north, was designated the Mount Pleasant Historic District (Hughes 1987). Meridian Hill Park, to the south along 16th Street, was listed on the register in 1974. The park was later designated a National Historic Landmark in 1994, as "an outstanding accomplishment of early 20th-century Neoclassicist park design in the United States." Construction of the park was begun in 1914, but it was not transferred to the National Park Service until 1933.

The landscape rehabilitation of 1988-1989 brought many updates (DSC TIC 878/85619). On the north end of the reservation, adjacent to the Kennesaw Apartments, the evergreen hedge was replaced with 35 willowood viburnum shrubs. In the place of the old shrub bed that had included an ash tree flanked by two poplar trees, five tuscarosa crape myrtles were planted and surrounded by 200 William Penn barberry shrubs. A bed of Texas scarlet flowering quince

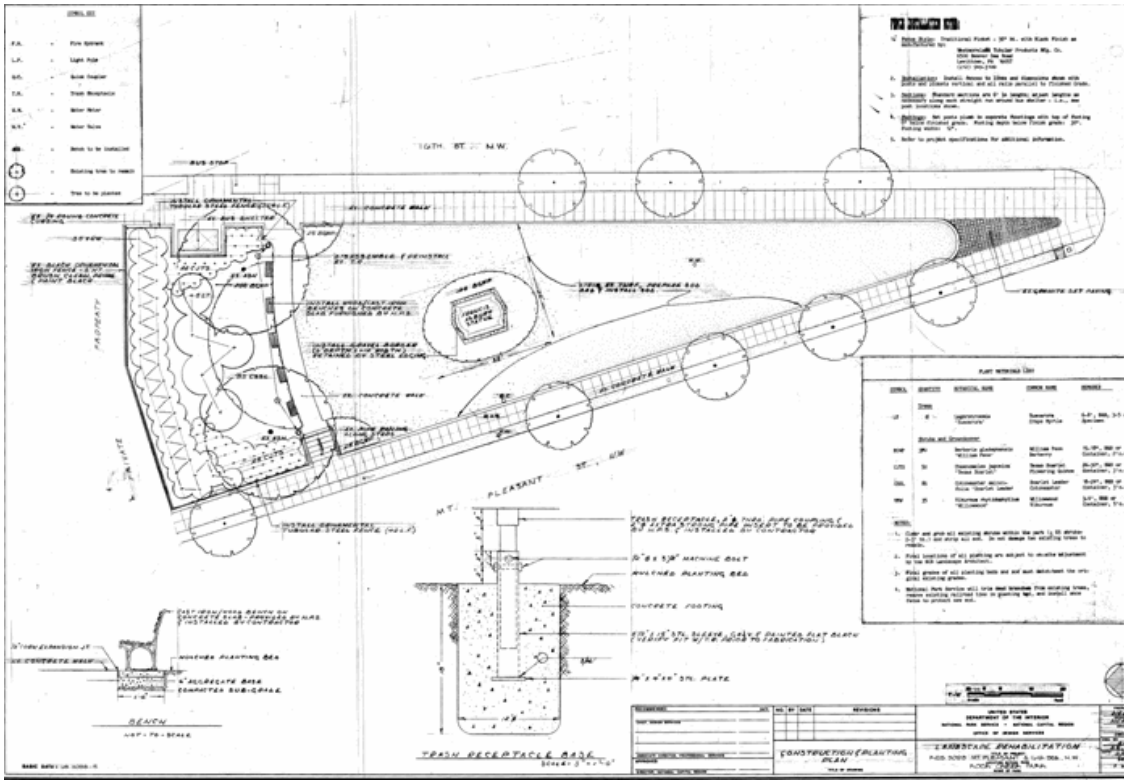
shrubs was established at both the east and west ends of this bed. The two existing large ash trees just south of the bed were retained, and a crescent shaped area of 85 scarlet leader cotoneaster shrubs was installed that extended from their trunks to the east-west walkway. The four existing benches along the walk were replaced and one bench was added. Twenty-five William Penn barberry shrubs were planted south of both ends of the walk.

Changes were also made around the statue of Bishop Asbury. For the first time since the memorial's dedication, a protective planting bed was installed around the base of the memorial. A foot of gravel retained by steel edging was first laid around the base of the memorial, and then a bed of 120 William Penn barberry shrubs was planted.

The ornamental iron fence along the northern property line was wire-brush cleaned and painted black, and an ornamental tubular steel fence was installed along the northern section of the east and west property lines. The trash receptacles were reinstalled with new concrete footings, and the turf was replaced with new sod.

The 1988 plans also indicate that granite pavers had been installed at some time at the southern tip of the reservation. The flowering magnolia, present in earlier photos, had disappeared by this time (DSC TIC 878/85619; Cherkasky 2006: 3).

Since 1988, some of the William Penn barberry shrubs have either deteriorated or been removed in front of the Asbury Memorial, leaving a gap in the planting, which has been pruned into hedge form. English Ivy has invaded the northern plant beds, and the central tuscarosa crape myrtle tree has been removed. The 85 scarlet leader cotoneaster shrubs have been removed, and the crescent-shaped area has been seeded with grass. The Metro bus shelter in the northeast corner of the reservation has been removed with a new shelter going in on DC property along the 16th Street sidewalk.



1988 Landscape Rehabilitation Plan, prepared by Darwina Neal, Landscape Architect. (DSC TIC 878/85619).

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

INTRODUCTION
This section provides an evaluation of the physical integrity of the cultural landscape of US Reservation 309 B by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance (1903-1924) with current conditions. Landscape characteristics are the tangible and intangible aspects of a landscape that allow visitors to understand its cultural value. Collectively, they express the historic character and integrity of a landscape. Landscape characteristics give a property cultural importance and uniqueness. Each characteristic or feature is classified as contributing or non contributing to the site's overall historic significance.

Landscape characteristics comprise landscape features. Landscape features are classified as contributing if they were present during the property's period of significance. Non contributing features (those that were not present during the historical period) may be considered "compatible" when they fit within the physical context of the historic period and attempt to match the character of contributing elements in a way that is sensitive to the construction techniques, organizational methods, or design strategies of the historic period. Incompatible features are those that are not harmonious with the quality of the cultural landscape and, through their existence, can lessen the historic character of a property. For those features that are listed as undetermined, further primary research, which is outside the scope of this CLI, is necessary to determine the feature's origination date. Landscape characteristics and features, individually and as a whole, express the integrity and historic character of the landscape and contribute to the property's historic significance.

This section also includes an evaluation of the property's integrity in accordance with National Register criteria. Historic integrity, as defined by the National Register, is the authenticity of a property's identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the site's historic period. The National Register recognizes seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Several or all of these aspects must be present for a site to retain historic integrity. To be listed on the National Register, a property not only must be shown to have significance under one of the four criteria, but must also retain integrity.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE
Reservation 309 B is within the boundaries of the Mount Pleasant Historic District with 16th Street to the east; Harvard Street to the south; Rock Creek Park to the west; and Piney Branch Park to the north. The district was designated in 1987 with a period of significance lasting from 1875 to 1949 and is significant at the state level under Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Community Planning and Development. With regard to scale and proportion, sensitivity to the hilly terrain, and respect for the streetscape, this residential district illustrates the growth and development of one of Washington, DC's first suburbs in the transition from a rural to an urban context. Reservation 309 B, by virtue of its role as a public space, its landscape, and the Asbury Memorial, is part of the complementary mix of architectural styles and features that define this district.

The Reservation 309 B property is likely eligible for individual listing on the National Register under Criterion C in the area of Community Planning and Development. The period of significance begins with the extension and improvement of 16th Street past Florida Avenue in 1903 and ends with the installation of a memorial to Methodist Bishop Francis Asbury in 1924. The understated landscape design by Irving Payne accentuated the statue, without overwhelming the small site.

Despite a change in plant material and circulation patterns, the landscape still reflects the community desire for the public use of the reservation and contributes to the property's significance. Mount Pleasant residents themselves wanted to ensure that some triangular reservations would become public parks ideal for statuary and memorials. A 1903 "Washington Post" article references the specific desire to make what would later become Reservation 309 B into a public park owned by the District of Columbia for use by the citizens of Mount Pleasant (Plan Noble Highway 1903:E4).

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES
Contributing landscape characteristics identified for Reservation 309 B are spatial organization, topography, vegetation, circulation, views and vistas, small scale features, and buildings and structures.

The spatial organization of the site remains similar to its arrangement during the period of significance. The Asbury Memorial still retains its role as the focal point in the center of the reservation — the landscape and the circulation pattern established in 1924 still shapes the spatial organization of the reservation today. The reservation still retains its intention of being approached from the south.

The reservation retains the gentle grade changes that characterized its topography during the period of significance, including a gentle rise from the east and west edges to the center and a gentler north to south slope that follows the grade of 16th Street.

While most of the today's vegetation is non-contributing, it is compatible with the reservation's historic landscape. The majority of the reservation is still covered with turf; and the dense trees and shrubs at the north end of the property, including two historic ash trees, are consistent with past iterations of the reservation's plantings. The hedge of William Penn barberry surrounding the memorial is not historic; no shrubs or plantings other than turf had previously surrounded the memorial.

The property retains a similar circulation pattern to the period of significance. The two city sidewalks that border the reservation along Mount Pleasant Street and 16th Street are still in use. A concrete walk bisects the reservation at the north end. Although not in the same location as the original walkway, it still serves the same purpose of leading pedestrians east and west across the site.

The views and vistas for Reservation 309 B have retained a remarkable degree of continuity to the later portion of the period of significance. A view to the south still includes the three churches located at the intersection of 16th and Columbia Roads. In addition, passing pedestrians and vehicle passengers enjoy an impressive view of Francis Asbury on horseback towering roughly 20 feet over the intersection.

The small-scale features of the reservation have been substantially modified over time and have very limited integrity. Although most of the small-scale features are non-contributing, some are compatible with the historic character of the property. The historic quarter-round concrete curb remains and still serves to separate the reservation from the existing streetscape.

Today the Asbury Memorial remains the only existing building or structure on the property. The memorial, the work of prominent sculptor Augustus Lukeman, has been found to qualify for listing on the National Register under Criterion C in the area of Art (Barsoum b draft National Register Nomination 2006).

THE SEVEN ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY

1. Location is the place where the historic property was constructed. US Reservation 309 B retains its original location at the intersection of Mount Pleasant Street and 16th Streets, NW. The apex of a triangular parcel, containing both the park and the Kennesaw Apartments, the Reservation was formed by the extension of 16th Street in the early part of the twentieth century. Reservation 309 B is located in the middle of a chain of six discontiguous reservations along 16th Street NW that are collectively known as the Mount Pleasant Parks.

2. Design is the composition of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a cultural landscape or historic property. The current form of US Reservation 309 B evolved over time with the development of the park. The basic 1924 design by landscape architect Irving Payne remains with a few modern modifications. The triangular reservation is still flanked by city sidewalks and street trees, the memorial still faces the busy intersection to the south, and shrubs and trees still cover the area north of the memorial.

3. Setting is the physical environment of a cultural landscape or historic property. The overall street intersection setting, with its linear and surrounding views, remains. The setting surrounding the reservation has somewhat changed over time, reflecting the modernization of the twentieth century. However, the neighborhood is preserved as a historic district. The reservation is located across from the Mount Pleasant Branch Library, one of three Carnegie Libraries in the District of Columbia. By the 1920s, this and several other large public buildings like the Sacred Heart Church had been built along the 16th Street Corridor. Reservation 309 B, by virtue of its role as a public space, its landscape, and the Asbury Memorial, is part of the complementary mix of architectural styles and features that defines this district. The setting within the reservation itself has also slightly changed over time, with some circulation changes and alterations to the vegetation. Despite these changes, the property's cultural landscape retains integrity of setting for the period of significance.

4. Materials are the physical elements of a particular period, including construction materials, paving, plants, and other landscape features. US Reservation 309 B retains limited integrity of materials. Materials remaining from the period of significance include the quarter round concrete curb, the two ash trees north of the Asbury Memorial, and the Memorial itself.

5. Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular period. With a lack of historic

built materials at US Reservation 309 B, the landscape lacks integrity of workmanship. The Asbury Memorial and the quarter round concrete curb are the only evidence of the crafts of 1903-1924.

6. Feeling is the ability of a historic property to evoke the aesthetic or historic sense of a past period of time. Although most of the materials have changed within the reservation, the overall design and setting remains. A visitor today will experience much the same feeling as a visitor in 1924. The Asbury Memorial is still the focal point rising above the major city intersection of streets and sidewalks. A bed of trees and shrubs still buffers the memorial from the historic Kennesaw Apartments to the north.

7. Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. While being part of a larger community planning and development effort, led by such luminaries as Mary Henderson and the members of the McMillan Commission, there is no historic event or person directly associated with this reservation.

CONCLUSIONS
This CLI finds that US Reservation 309 B retains integrity for its period of significance, 1903-1924. The landscape of 309 B has been altered slightly with changes made in 1956, 1965,1988, and in recent years. As part of the 1988 rehabilitation, the vegetation was updated. Despite some deterioration, the results of the1988 rehabilitation are still clearly evident. While making some changes to the historic landscape, especially with regard to materials, the plan was sensitive to the original characteristics. The cultural landscape today evokes the historic significance of the property retaining integrity of location, design, setting, and feeling.

Aspects of Integrity: Location

Design

Setting

Feeling

Landscape Characteristic:

Spatial Organization

Historic Conditions

The spatial organization of the reservation was established during the period from 1898 to 1924, as the system of permanent roads in Washington, DC was established. The boundaries of the reservation were defined by 16th Street NW on the east, Mount Pleasant Street NW on the west, and the Kennesaw Apartment Houses to the north. During the period of significance, as well as today, the total size of the reservation was 0.28 acres. The reservation was located north of the original boundary of Washington, DC and was part of a long-standing residential neighborhood.

The idea for a memorial to Francis Asbury can be traced back the Francis Asbury Memorial Commission, established in 1915 and created, according to official Methodist sources, “to

promote the observance of the centenary of the death of Bishop Asbury…" (Dedication of Equestrian Statue of Francis Asbury 1924). Reservation 309 B was chosen by the Fine Arts Commission because of its prominent location on the 16th Street corridor and its close proximity to the Francis Asbury Methodist Church. The Memorial Association also liked the location because of its symbolic value—according a draft national register nomination for the statue "the site appealed to the organization due to its association with the White House and the surrounding upper-middle class neighborhood. The close proximity to Argonne Place, Harvard Street, and Columbia Road, immediately to the south was also considered a plus, because various roads at this juncture alluded to the numerous roads and trails Asbury, himself, traveled" (Barsoum b draft National Register nomination 2006). The memorial was dedicated on October 15, 1924.

The memorial itself holds a commanding position in the reservation—rising almost 20 feet above the streetscape, Francis Asbury is the focal point of the reservation and a landmark for the area. The reservation was organized so that limited vegetation would interfere with the views to the statue when approaching the reservation from the south (the way in which Asbury is oriented). The massing of shrubs behind the memorial created a frame, tucked between the two ash trees that highlighted the statue and screened the Kennesaw apartments behind it.

Existing Conditions

Despite some changes to the circulation and vegetation patterns, the spatial organization of the site remains similar to its arrangement during the period of significance. The Asbury Memorial still retains its role as the focal point of the reservation—the landscape and the circulation pattern established in 1924 still shape the spatial organization of the reservation today. Even with vegetative changes, the reservation and memorial still retain their intention of being approached from the south.

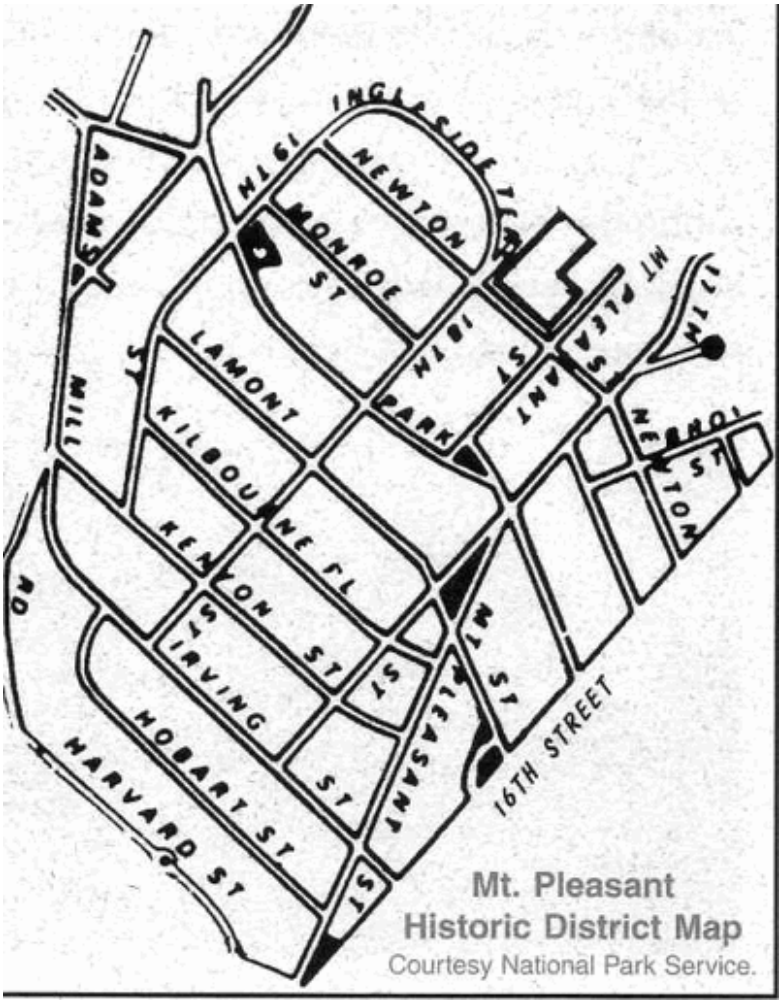
Character-defining Features:

Feature: Boundaries

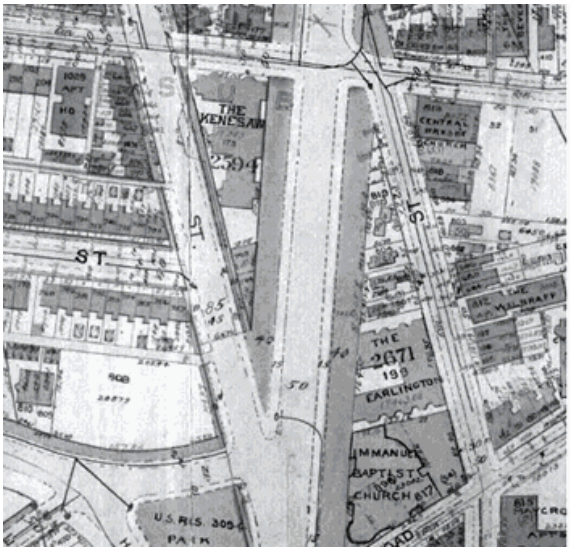
Feature Identification Number: 121360

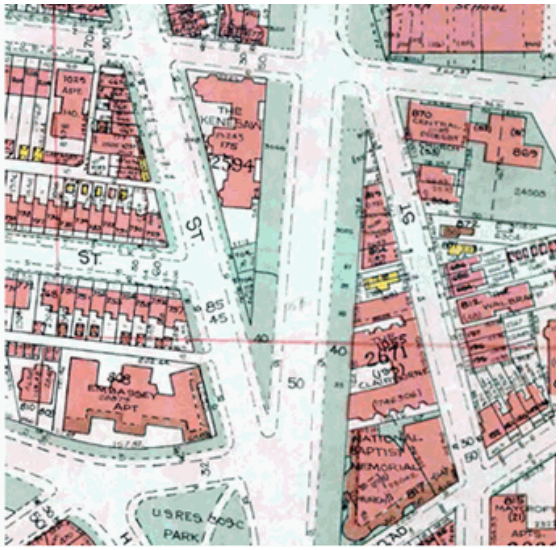
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Mount Pleasant Historic District Map with US Reservation 309 B is located at the bottom right corner. (Hughes 1987).





1919 (left) and 1968 (right) Baist maps showing the surrounding area or setting of Mount Pleasant. (Baist 1919 and 1968).

Topography

Historic Conditions:

Reservation 309 B is located on the escarpment above the coastal plain that holds the original (L'Enfant city) portion of Washington, DC. Mount Pleasant acquired a reputation as a bucolic retreat from the city, where fresh air and unspoiled views were to be expected. During the period of significance, the reservations that make up the Mount Pleasant Park system were established, as both roads and streetcar tracks opened up what was previously a rural area to suburban development. Located on an upswell, 309 B exhibited no severe grade changes. The memorial to Francis Asbury was located in the middle of the reservation, midway up the swell.

Existing Conditions

The reservation retains the gentle grade changes that characterized its topography during the period of significance including change in elevation (negative) of about 4 feet from the east to the west side of the reservation. The grade change from north to south is gentler, follows the contour of 16th Street, and is part of a larger rise from Coastal Plain to Piedmont that characterizes much of the city of Washington, DC above Florida Avenue.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



US Reservation 309 B is steepest at its NW corner. The Kennesaw Apartments are in the background. (NCR CLP 2007).

Vegetation

Historic Conditions

During the period of significance, the reservation was primarily turf, with maple street trees lining 16th and Mount Pleasant Streets. A Camperdown elm tree stood at the south end of the reservation as shown by historic graphics from the 1920s to the 1950s. A shrub and tree bed at the north end of the reservation provided a backdrop to the memorial. Plantings for this part of the reservation likely included an American ash tree flanked by 2 flowering dogwood and 2 tulip poplar trees. The shrubs massed around these trees were made up of clusters of glossy abelia, southern waxmyrtle, inkberry, mountain laurel, winter jasmine, aralia, mountain andromeda, glossy privet, and drooping leucothoe. Periwinkle and bigleaf wintercreeper covered the western slope. A flowering dogwood and an American ash tree were planted south of both the southwest and southeast corners of this shrub bed.

Existing Conditions

The vegetation in Reservation 309 B underwent several changes from 1924-1988. Today's vegetation mainly dates to a 1988 landscape rehabilitation. The majority of the reservation today is still turf, as it was historically. Around the Francis Asbury Memorial, a protective bed of William Penn Barberry was planted, although the front portion of this planting, now pruned as a hedge, has deteriorated and been removed. North of the walk behind the statue, are turf and shrub plantings. Here, adjacent to both the Mount Pleasant and 16th Street boundaries are two masses of Texas scarlet flowering quince. Four tuscarosa crape myrtle trees sit between the hedges and frame the view between the memorial and the Kennesaw Apartments. Behind the quince and the crape myrtle are 32 willowwood virburnum shrubs along the rear boundary of the reservation. The two historic ash trees located near the north end of the reservation remain, but they are in a rapid state of decline, perhaps due to the emerald ash borer. The area is covered with a groundcover of weeds, English ivy and liriope. The north end plantings are similar in character, if not materials, to the plantings during the period of significance.

The street trees that were present during the period of significance have been removed and most have been replaced with either London plane, Sugar maple, or Oak trees. These street trees are on property that is under the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Ash Trees

Feature Identification Number: 121376

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Turf

Feature Identification Number: 121384

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tuscarosa crape myrtle trees

Feature Identification Number: 121386

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: English ivy

Feature Identification Number: 121390

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Liriope

Feature Identification Number: 121396

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Texas scarlet flowering quince shrubs

Feature Identification Number: 121406

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: William Penn barberry shrubs

Feature Identification Number: 121408

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Willowwood viburnum shrubs

Feature Identification Number: 121414

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Two historic ash trees frame the memorial and screen the Kennesaw Apartments. Both trees are in a state of decline with many dead limbs. William Penn barberry surrounds the memorial. (NCR CLP 2007).



The northeast historic ash tree shows the most severe decline. Texas scarlett flowering quince and a tuscarosa crape myrtle tree are also visible with DC street trees beyond. (NCR CLP 2007).



A DC plant bed and street tree along Mount Pleasant Street, NW, just west of US Reservation 309 B. The beds are bordered with hoop fence and contain yarrow and gladiolas. (NCR CLP 2007).

Circulation

Historic Conditions

The boundaries of reservation 309 B were established with the 1878 extension of old 16th Street (now Mount Pleasant Street) to Park Road and the 1898 extension of the current 16th Street along a North/South axis to Park Road (Records of Historic Mount Pleasant 1974, Collection 37, MLK Library: 2). The triangle formed by this street extension is also the site of the Kennesaw Apartments, built circa 1906.

Early plans indicate that a walkway was proposed that would ring the Asbury statue; however photographs indicate that this walkway was never built. (NCR Lands Records Files, 1927; DC Historical Society Kiplinger files, Wymer Photo, 1949). A gravel walk, however, already existed along the inside of the northern property line, connecting the 16th and Mount Pleasant Street sidewalks. Steps negotiated the slope at the west end of this walk. The east and west edges of the triangular reservation were also outlined with quarter-round concrete curb by this time.

Existing Conditions

Currently 309 B retains a similar circulation pattern to the period of significance. The two city

sidewalks that border the reservation along Mount Pleasant Street and 16th Street are still in use. A concrete walk crosses the reservation at the north end. This walkway follows grade and ends at a staircase on the west side of the reservation facing Mount Pleasant Street. Although not in the same location as the original walkway (it was relocated 20 feet to the south), it still serves the same purpose of leading pedestrians east and west across the site.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Concrete Walk

Feature Identification Number: 121424

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:





The east-west concrete walk located north of the memorial provides a gathering spot adjacent to the northern plantings, which includes the 2 historic ash trees. (NCR CLP 2007).



The bottom of the concrete walk steps along the brick Mount Pleasant Street sidewalk. (NCR CLP 2007).

Views and Vistas

Historic Conditions

Mount Pleasant, at its founding, was well sited to take advantage of views that overlooked the entire Washington area to the Potomac River (Emery 1930: 199). During the period of significance, the growth of the city and the important axial role of 16th Street shaped both the actual views and vistas and the role that views and vistas played in defining the property.

In 1809 William Lambert and other members of the Columbian Institute for the Promotion of Arts and Sciences made the bold claim that the meridian line of Washington, DC drawn in 1772 by Andrew Ellicot was wrong. Members claimed that the true meridian of Washington bisected the White House and not the Capitol (Wiley 2005: 9). Accepted by Congress, this new meridian line played an important role in shaping the subsequent development of the 16th Street corridor and Mount Pleasant Parks. The axial role of 16th Street combined with the plans of Mary Henderson and the Beaux-Arts tendencies of the McMillian Commission, which favored wide streets with a terminated vista, ensured that the views from the Mount Pleasant Park cluster were impressive.

Reservation 309 B sits at the confluence of several important roads in addition to those that directly border the reservation. Across from the point of the triangle, Columbia Road, Harvard

Street, and 16th Street converge at a major transportation point in Washington, DC. At this intersection, three churches dominate the skyline.

In addition to the churches, the views along 16th Street include embassies, and landmarks such as the Washington Monument. Theoretically, Reservation 309 B was sited so that one could stand directly adjacent to the reservation in the middle of 16th Street and see the White House to the south.

Existing Conditions

The views and vistas for Reservation 309 B have retained a remarkable degree of continuity to the later portion of the period of significance. A view to the south still includes the three churches located at the intersection of 16th Street and Columbia Road. As a major site line and transportation corridor, 16th Street still retains its central role in defining the reservation's views.

Today drivers along the 16th Street corridor enjoy views of the city when heading south, but also enjoy interesting views when approaching the reservation when driving north along 16th Street. Surrounded by an interesting mix of architectural styles that include both Beaux-Arts and Art Deco apartments, single family row houses, and grand public structures, the views near the reservation reflect the gradual growth and development of the Mount Pleasant neighborhood. The Asbury memorial also plays an important role in shaping the views in the area—drivers and pedestrians heading north along 16th Street are rewarded with a wonderful view of Francis Asbury on horseback towering roughly 20 feet over the intersection. The views and vistas from Reservation 309 B exhibit a great deal of integrity due to the relatively unchanged nature of the surrounding street grid and buildings in the immediate vicinity.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: 16th St. corridor view – church spires

Feature Identification Number: 121494

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View north of memorial from intersection

Feature Identification Number: 121496

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



The panoramic view south from the Asbury Memorial of the busy intersection and church spires. (NCR CLP 2007).

Small Scale Features

Historic Conditions

The boundaries of the improved reservation were defined with a rolled quarter-round concrete curb that set the park area apart from the street. 1926 site drawings indicate that two water stand pipes were present somewhere on the property, although it is unclear where.

Existing Conditions

The small scale features of the reservation have been substantially modified over time and have very limited integrity. Currently the reservation still maintains a primary focus on the memorial. The historic quarter-round concrete curb remains and still serves to separate the reservation from the existing streetscape. The curb at the apex was pulled about 20 feet north in 1956, when the tip of the reservation was paved with Belgian block to improve circulation between the 16th and Mount Pleasant Street sidewalks. The tip of the triangle is still surfaced with this block.

Crossing the reservation, nearly three-quarters north of the tip, is a concrete walk with stairs at the west end, with round tube steel handrails, standing 2.75 feet high. Flanking this path are

four brown plastic trash receptacles with five benches. The five benches postdate the 1988 rehabilitation. They are a new design with three arms – two side arms and a center arm. The cast-iron supporting structure has curving legs, arms, and struts, with legs at either side joined by a single strut. The iron seat back and arms terminate on each side in a scroll containing a flat disk that bears the National Park Service arrowhead. The continuous slats are made of dense, rot-resistant purpleheart wood (Fanning 2005: 12). A "park watch" metal sign, mounted on a 5-feet-tall wooden post northeast of the memorial and south of the walk, provides Rock Creek Park contact and police information and announces that the "park is closed at dark," but its prominent location is visually intrusive.

Near the northeast corner of the reservation, a concrete pad remains from the installation of a bus shelter on the site during the 1970s. The 1956 black tubular steel picket fence was adjusted to wrap around the inside of this pad. It protects the shrub bed at the northern end of the reservation from the Mt Pleasant and 16th Street sidewalks and blocks access to the steepest areas. This fence outlines the back 3 sides of the former bus shelter site. The fence is 3 feet tall along the east and west sides and has some damaged or missing pickets at its southeast corner. A 6 feet tall iron fence runs along the northern boundary line.

The grass strip between 16th Street and the sidewalk has several small scale features including a bus shelter, several newspaper boxes, a Cultural Tourism DC Heritage Trail sign, and a light pole. The Mount Pleasant Street side includes several street trees with plant beds bordered with iron hoop edging.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Quarter-round concrete curb

Feature Identification Number: 121434

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tubular steel picket fence

Feature Identification Number: 121436

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Iron picket fence

Feature Identification Number: 121438

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: NPS benches

Feature Identification Number: 121440

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Trash receptacles

Feature Identification Number: 121442

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Steel handrails

Feature Identification Number: 121444

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Park watch sign

Feature Identification Number: 121448

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Concrete bus shelter pad

Feature Identification Number: 121450

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View north along the 16th Street, NW sidewalk with bustop showing the quarter-round concrete curb, tubular steel picket fence, and concrete bus shelter pad of US Reservation 309 B. (NCR CLP 2007).



View south along 16th Street, NW sidewalk showing quarter-round concrete curb, tubular steel picket fence, and iron picket fence at northeast corner of US Reservation 309 B. (NCR CLP 2007).



NPS Benches and trash receptacle along northern edge of concrete walk. (NCR CLP 2007).

Buildings and Structures

Historic Conditions

Prior to the instillation of the Francis Asbury Memorial, reservation 309 B had no buildings or structures. The 1924 memorial was the only building and structure present on the reservation during the period of significance.

Existing Conditions

Today the Asbury Memorial remains the only existing building or structure on the reservation.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Francis Asbury Memorial
Feature Identification Number:	121452
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	100076
LCS Structure Name:	Asbury; Francis Asbury Monument
LCS Structure Number:	309-B1

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 08/30/2007

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Though the Asbury Memorial, U.S. Reservation 309 B still retains many features of its 1924 design, it is subject to heavy use by pedestrians including homeless individuals. This use affects the soil, vegetation, and furnishings of the park. Since it is a small reservation, declining vegetation has a big impact on its condition. The vegetation is an important part of the reservation's design, providing a backdrop to the memorial. The only two remaining historic trees, two ash trees, stand tall behind the memorial against the Kennesaw Apartments. Their condition is declining, and within 3-5 years if left untreated, the important structure that they provide to the reservation and memorial will be lost. The vegetation, especially the historic ash trees, should be properly maintained and replaced as necessary to improve the landscape to good condition. The 1924 and 1988 landscape plans may serve as a guide.

Stabilization Measures:

PMIS Statement 113292 - Preserve Francis Asbury Monument. Monument consists of a bronze equestrian figure on granite with bronze base. Project entails: 1) bronze repairs; 2) wash and blast with walnut shells; 3) wax; 4) remove deteriorated mortar; 5) clean joints and repoint; 6) clean base.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Description: The 2 remaining historic ash trees are declining and should undergo rejuvenative pruning / treatment as necessary until they may both be replaced in kind to maintain the historic design elements, the vegetative backdrop behind the memorial. Both should be replaced at the same time with same-size specimens to maintain the symmetry.

Type of Impact: Exposure To Elements

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Description: As an outdoor monument, the memorial is exposed to weather and pollution and requires periodic cleaning and maintenance. The base also requires repointing. PMIS 113291: Preserve Francis Asbury Monument.

Type of Impact:	Pests/Diseases
External or Internal:	Both Internal and External
Impact Description:	The two remaining historic ash trees located behind the memorial may be infected with Emerald Ash Borer – if so, they should be treated if the damage is not too extensive already.
Type of Impact:	Soil Compaction
External or Internal:	Both Internal and External
Impact Description:	The high volume of pedestrian traffic near the walk and benches results in soil becoming compacted, making it difficult for water to filter through to tree and shrub roots.
Type of Impact:	Vandalism/Theft/Arson
External or Internal:	Both Internal and External
Impact Description:	The aluminum fence has been damaged northeast of the memorial along the 16th Street sidewalk.
Type of Impact:	Vegetation/Invasive Plants
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Some shrubs have died and been removed, and the historic ash trees are in a state of decline. PMIS 63102: Replace Shrubbery at Res. No. 309A 309B.
Type of Impact:	Visitation
External or Internal:	Both Internal and External
Impact Description:	Many visitors pass through the reservation daily. It attracts a large number of homeless persons, and serves as a gathering place for local residents and workers. The number is often too great, causing soil compaction and impacting the plants.

Stabilization Costs

Landscape Stabilization Cost: 33,000.00

Cost Date: 12/08/2006

Level of Estimate: C - Similar Facilities

Cost Estimator: Park/FMSS

Landscape Stabilization Cost Explanatory Description:

This project to preserve the Francis Asbury Memorial is proposed in PMIS 113292. The project statement was Region-Reviewed on 5/16/2005. Because of its location, the memorial has been subject to urban environmental conditions and requires periodic conservation in order to preserve and protect it.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

There is a PMIS Statement (63102) titled "Replace Shrubbery at Res. No. 309A, 309B." Description: Replant 800 shrubs in Res. Nos. 309A and 309B of the 16th Street parks per the original landscape plan. Justifications: Presently shrubs in these park areas are either dead, missing, or overgrown. This project will bring these parks areas up to the original intended standard.

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Costs

Landscape Treatment Cost: 60,000.00

Level of Estimate: C - Similar Facilities

Cost Estimator: Park/FMSS

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