

National Capital Parks

A History



A History of National Capital Parks

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Historian**

1953

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Capital Parks

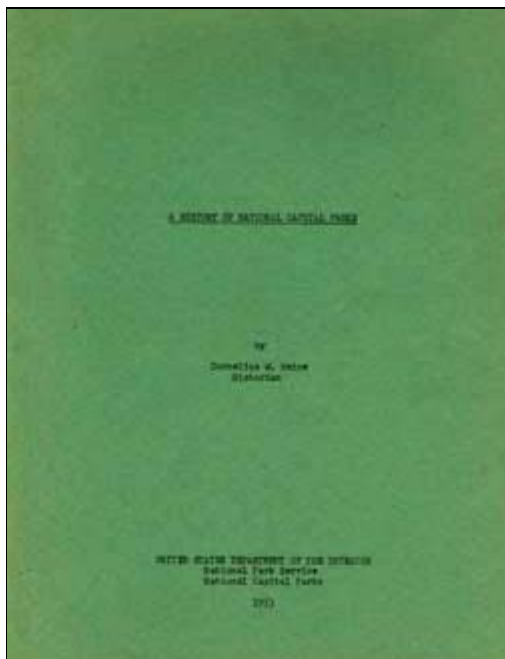


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PREFACE

Americans are vitally interested in their National Parks and especially the parks of the National Capital. This work is an attempt to present a history of the parks of the National Capital from their beginning to the present time, tracing the legal authority for the original office of the three Federal Commissioners of 1791 to the present office of National Capital Parks. It is hoped that the readers of this history may obtain many useful facts concerning the various areas of National Capital Parks as well as a better understanding of the development of the National Capital Parks.

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INTRODUCTION

National Capital Parks is a unique organization within the National Park Service, tracing its origin to the founding of the city of Washington in 1790. By the act of July 16, 1790, the President of the United States was authorized to appoint three Federal Commissioners to lay out a district ten miles square to be the seat of the Federal Government. These three Federal Commissioners had exclusive control of all public lands, including parks. The parks of the National Capital have remained under Federal control for more than 160 years. During this time they have been administered by the same office, although it has been known by several different official titles.

In 1791 the office of the three Federal Commissioners was the one Federal office, which had charge of the supervision, maintenance, and operation of all government properties relating to the District of Columbia. As the area grew, certain powers of the office were transferred to newly established Government agencies. Nevertheless, the line of legal existence from the original office in 1791 can be exactly traced to its present successor — National Capital Parks. On August 9, 1933, National Capital Parks became a unit of the National Park Service. The National Capital Parks embraced in 1951 seven hundred eighty (780) distinct reservations totaling approximately 45,000 acres of land in the District of Columbia and the neighboring States of Maryland and Virginia.

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CHAPTER I:

PARKS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL, 1790-1867

Original Three Federal Commissioners 1791—1802

By the act of July 16, 1790, which really established the park system in the District of Columbia, authority was given to the President of the United States to appoint three Commissioners to lay out a district for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States. [1] On January 22, 1791, President Washington appointed three Commissioners—Daniel Carroll and Thomas Johnson of Maryland, and David Stuart of Virginia. [2] Into the hands of these men, the fate of the new Capital was entrusted. To complete the survey of the new district, Pierre Charles L'Enfant was appointed the first United States City Surveyor. From the very beginning it was the intention to secure for the Capital city a Government purely federal in character and removed from all local influence. [3] The Commissioners were directed by the President to provide suitable buildings for the Congress, the President, and other Government departments. They had the authority "To purchase or accept such quantity of land as the President shall deem proper for the use of the United States." [4] They also were responsible for the protection and care of all public lands, from which the park system of the Nation's Capital evolved. The present office of National Capital Parks is the direct legal successor to the office of the original three Federal Commissioners appointed by President Washington in 1791.

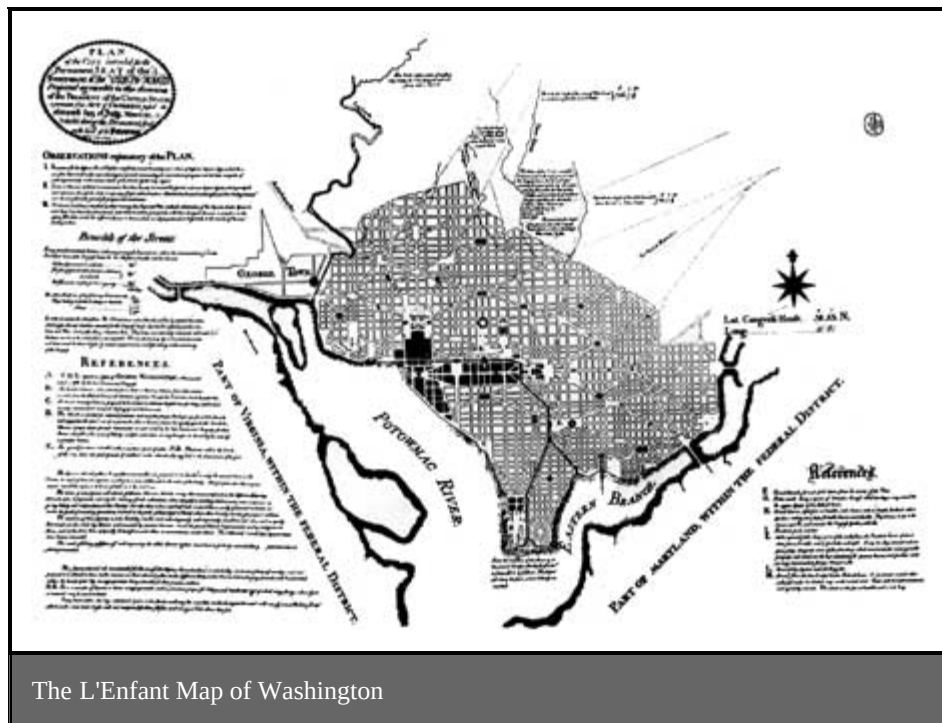
President Washington was intensely interested in the establishment of the seat of Government on the banks of the Potomac. To expedite the arrangements with the original proprietors of the selected territory, he met with them and the Commissioners on the afternoon of March 29, 1791. [5] A written agreement was signed by the nineteen original proprietors on March 30, 1791. [6] Under the terms of this agreement, the land owners agreed to convey to the United States Government, free of cost, such portions of their farms as were needed for streets, parks, and other public reservations, and to sell such land as was needed for Government buildings and public improvements at about \$66 per acre. [7] The remaining land was to be laid out in building lots and apportioned equally between the Federal Government and the original owners. [8] Considering what Washington accomplished by this agreement, it might well be considered his most successful bargain. He acquired for the United States, in addition to the donated street areas, seventeen reservations by purchase. The foundation of the National Capital Parks rests on these seventeen reservations and donated street areas. In the area of the old city (bounded by the Potomac and Anacostia rivers and Florida avenue) the entire park system, totaling 301 reservations, was developed by 1898 on land acquired by the Government in 1791 by means of the agreement with the original land owners. [9]

L'Enfant Plan

According to the L'Enfant plan of Washington, the National Capital was to be a city of beautiful parks. The area from the Capitol to the proposed site for a monument to Washington was envisioned as a formal park bordered by a canal with broad basins and

imposing fountains. There was to be a park surrounding the President's House. Because the street areas were so broad, there would be many small areas suitable for future park treatment. Although modern Washington follows basically the design of the L'Enfant plan, there was considerable deviation from that plan in the early history of the city. The Commissioners, immersed in the program of public building and the sale of lots, were unable to devote the needed time and effort to park development. A dispute between the Commissioners and Major L'Enfant, which ultimately led to the dismissal of the brilliant planner, did not help the development of parks in the Nation's Capital. However, the real foundation of the present park system was actually established with the original plan of Washington.

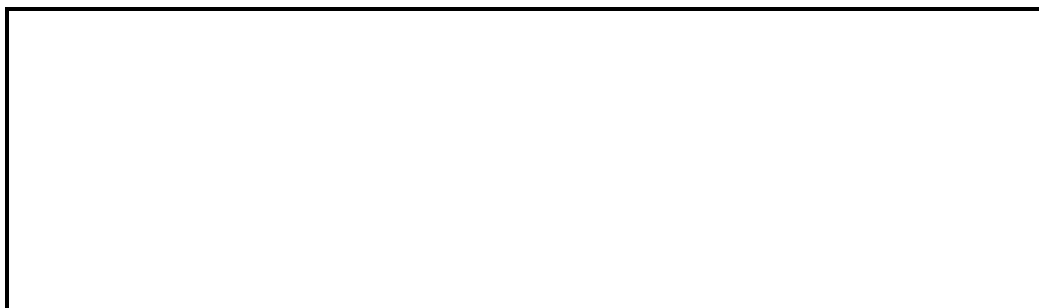
An accomplishment of the Commissioners of considerable importance was the completion of the President's House.



The L'Enfant Map of Washington

White House

Under the direction of the Federal Commissioners work was undertaken on the first public building erected in Washington, the cornerstone having been laid on October 13, 1792. The architect of the President's House was James Hoban of Charleston, South Carolina. The building was first occupied by President and Mrs. John Adams in November of 1800. At that time, the Federal Commissioners had complete charge of the construction and maintenance of the President's House. Today, the National Capital Parks office as the legal successor to the office of the Federal Commissioners administers the fiscal and personnel matters of the Executive Mansion and Grounds for the President of the United States.





The White House

Superintendent of Public Buildings

By the act of May 1, 1802 (2 Stat. 175) the office of the Federal Commissioners was abolished, and their duties devolved upon a Superintendent, appointed by the President of the United States. Thomas Munroe was appointed Superintendent of Public Buildings on June 1, 1802. [10] Although public grounds was not mentioned in the title of the office, he actually had complete control of all public grounds. His duties were identical with those of the original three Commissioners.

An act of May 3, 1802 (2 Stat. 195), incorporated the city of Washington, giving the citizens for the first time a voice in purely local affairs. [11] It was realized that there were certain municipal obligations that were entirely local in character. However, only those duties, which by the strongest argument could be shown to be purely local in character were delegated to the local officials. The Municipal Government was given the right to erect necessary bridges and repair streets, avenues, drains, and sewers; however, all questions regarding the laying out of streets, control of land division and records, and sales of land were zealously retained by the Superintendent of Public Buildings, acting as the representative of the Federal Government. [12] At this early time, the National character of the city of Washington was firmly realized. Accordingly, the parks of the Nation's Capital remained under Federal control.

Commissioner of Public Buildings

By the act of April 29, 1816 (3 Stat. 324), the office of the Superintendent was abolished and all his duties devolved upon a Commissioner of Public Buildings, Samuel Lane was appointed the Commissioner of Public Buildings on May 1, 1816. [13] Following the burning of the public buildings by the British in 1814, a special board of Commissioners was set up to superintend the reconstruction of those buildings. This special board assumed the duties of the Superintendent relating to the public building program, while the Superintendent was chiefly concerned with surveying work. This special board was abolished by the act of April

29, 1816, and the office of Public Buildings and Public Grounds was reunited as it had begun in 1790. [14] The duties of the Federal Commissioner of 1816 were identical with those of the original three Commissioners appointed by Washington in 1791, thus carrying out the legal continuity of the office.

Interior Department Assumes Control of the Parks

An important change in the legal status of the park system of the National Capital occurred when the Department of the Interior was created and given direct control over the park system of the Nation's Capital in 1849. Up to March of 1849, the three Federal Commissioners, the Superintendent, and the Commissioner of Public Buildings had all served directly under the President. The act of Congress creating the Department of the Interior provided in Section 9, "That the supervisory and appellate Powers now exercised by the President of the United States over the Commissioner of Public Buildings shall be exercised by the Secretary of the Interior." [15]

Important Developments, 1790—1867

From 1790 to 1867, the Office of Public Buildings, which included the administration of grounds, effected certain important accomplishments. During these formative years, many of the Capital's most important park areas were acquired. Among these were the Mall, the Monument Grounds, the Capitol Grounds, and the President's Park. Other parks were created from time to time on the remaining reservations, the most important being Lafayette, Franklin, and Garfield Parks. Taking advantage of the broad intersections, many reservations were made available for future development. These reservations have added a unique character to the National Capital Parks. In this manner, 301 separate park reservations were eventually established on the lands acquired from the original proprietors in 1791. Some progress was made toward the development of a planned park system. On July 8, 1851, J. A. Downing was appointed by President Fillmore as "Rural Architect" to lay out the public parks of Washington. [16] His service in this capacity was cut short when he died by drowning in a steamboat accident on the Hudson river on July 25, 1852. [17] In 1853, the first steps were taken toward the development of the Mall between the Capitol and the uncompleted shaft of the Washington Monument, and an informal landscape park treatment was adopted. [18] Although this development of the all fell far short of the grand avenue proposed in 1791 by Pierre Charles L'Enfant, it was a definite beginning; and as such, occupies an important place in the development of the National Capital Parks.

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CHAPTER II:

PARKS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL, 1867-1933

Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, 1867-1925

By the act of March 2, 1867 (14 Stat. 466), the Office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings was abolished, and the Chief Engineer of the United States Army was delegated to perform all duties required by law of the Commissioner. In accordance with this law, the Chief Engineer appointed General N. Michler Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds. [19] The legal continuity of the office was preserved as the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds possessed the same powers as did the Federal Commissioners of 1791. As the city of Washington expanded the work of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds became increasingly complex, and the Officer in Charge was assigned numerous additional powers and duties. Military Aide to the President was included among his many duties.

Federal Control of Parks clearly defined

On July 1, 1898 (30 Stat. 570), Congress vested in the Municipal Commissioners of the District of Columbia the jurisdiction and control of street parking and placed the parks of the District of Columbia under the exclusive control of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army. This act simply clarified the Federal character of the National Capital Parks which had always been under Federal control. In 1898 it was realized that the parks should be administered along National lines, because they belonged to the whole Nation. Following this clarification, great improvements were initiated in the park development of Washington.

It should be remembered that from 1802 the city of Washington had been under two separate governments — that of the Federal Government and that of the local or Municipal Government. Surveyors of the city had been employed from the very beginning of the Nation's Capital. A clear distinction was always preserved by Congress between those surveyors under the Federal Government and those under the Municipal Government. [20] The latter were vested with authority from the municipality and not from Congress, and their activity was limited to work on private property only. The United States City Surveyor represented the Federal Government, and was under the direct control of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds. By the act of January 12, 1899 the United States City Surveyor was designated the guardian of all official maps, deeds, and original land records of the District of Columbia. [21] With the greatest of care the official records of the city were kept in Federal custody. Upon the establishment of The National Archives, certain official records of the office were deposited there for safe keeping.

Important Developments, 1867-1925

The development of the National Capital Parks during the years 1867 to 1925 was extensive and farsighted. To soldiers, Congressmen, and other travelers the Washington of 1865 was a

"backwoods town" of unpaved streets rather than an impressive National Capital. Following the Civil War, there was considerable agitation for improvement of the National Capital. One step in the movement for improvement was the transfer of custody of the Public Buildings and Public Grounds to the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army. [22] Until the famous McMillan plan of 1901, progress toward a planned development of the park system was rather slow. Nevertheless, certain important park developments in the National Capital did precede the McMillan plan. In the year 1871 a park commission was organized. This commission planted some 60,000 trees along the streets. [23] This practice followed in later years has made Washington a city of shady tree-lined avenues. On August 16, 1876, the offices of the Landscape Gardener and Public Gardener were merged into one, in order to better coordinate the landscaping of the Capital's parks. [24]

Rock Creek Park

An outstanding achievement in park development prior to 1900 was the establishment of Rock Creek Park. As early as 1866 General N. Michler had reported to the United States Senate on the suitability of the valley of Rock Creek as a public park. [25] By the act of September 27, 1890 (26 Stat. 492—95), Congress authorized the establishment of Rock Creek Park as a national park. A Commission was created composed of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and three private citizens appointed by the President of the United States. [26] This Commission purchased all the lands possible under the appropriation allotted. On December 13, 1894, the Commission formally turned over the area to the Board of Control of Rock Creek Park, which had been created by section 7 of the Park act. [27] The area acquired for the park contained 1,605.9 acres, and cost \$1,174,511.45. [28] Since the original purchase additional lands have been acquired. The area of Rock Creek Park now comprises 1,737 acres.

Situated in the heart of the Nation's Capital, Rock Creek Park is one of the largest and most beautiful natural parks in the world. Such a keen observer as James Bryce was so impressed with the beauties of Rock Creek Park that he left us the following description:

Rock Creek — a winding, rocky glen, with a broad stream foaming over its stony bed and wild leafy woods looking down on each side, where you not only have a carriage road at the bottom, but an inexhaustible variety of footpaths, where you can force your way through thickets and test your physical ability in climbing up and down steep slopes, and in places scaling the faces of bold cliffs, all that you have in Rock Creek Park. [29]

Besides its natural beauty and geological significance, Rock Creek Park is an area rich in human history. In the early nineteenth century many mills were located along the stream. One of these historic mills, the Pierce Mill, has been preserved, and operates today as it did over a century ago.

Differing from the Capitals of Europe, Washington was a planned city from the very beginning. The original plan of Pierre Charles L'Enfant was a logical and artistic design for the Nation's Capital. Due to the foresight of Washington and the planning ability of L'Enfant, the Capital city was provided with an adequate number of public reservations and parks. [30]





Rock Creek Park

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CHAPTER III:

PARKS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL, 1933-1951

Superintendent of National Capital Parks

The office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital was absorbed by the newly designated office of National Parks, Buildings and Reservations, Department of the Interior by Executive Order on June 10, 1933, under authority of the act of March 3, 1933. [58] Under this reorganization, which became effective on August 9, 1933, the Buildings Division and the Parks Division were separated. However, both these divisions remained under the direct control of the office of National Parks, Buildings and Reservations, Department of the Interior. Actually the separation at this time was not completely effected as both divisions remained closely coordinated. Frank T. Gartside, who had been Chief of the Park Division from 1925 to 1933, was appointed the Acting Superintendent of the Park Division on August 20, 1933.

National Capital Parks

The cumbersome name of the office of National Parks, Buildings and Reservations, Department of the Interior was changed to the "National Park Service" in the Interior Department Appropriation act of March 2, 1934. [59] The name National Capital Parks was officially used for the first time when the Park Division was called "National Capital Parks" in the District of Columbia appropriation act of June 4, 1934. [60] National Capital Parks, as the direct legal successor to the office of the original three Federal Commissioners, retained many of the same duties and powers once exercised by these commissioners of 1791. Due to the growth of the Capital, certain functions once performed by the original office were transferred to newly formed Government agencies. The control of most of the utilitarian type of public buildings was shifted to a new agency in 1939, when the functions of the administration of public buildings was transferred to the Public Buildings Administration of the Federal Works Agency. [61] However, certain historic public buildings continued to be administered by the National Capital Parks office. Among the most important of these structures was the Executive Mansion. The Park office retained control of the public reservations and also all official records of public reservations in the District of Columbia. Many of these original land records were transferred to the National Archives for protection and preservation.

While the office of National Capital Parks is a unit in the National Park System of the United States, it occupies an unusual place with respect to all other field units in the National Park Service. It is older than the National Park Service, since its legal continuity can be traced back to 1790. At the same time many of its functions are entirely different from other field units in the National Park System. In addition to performing work similar to other National Parks and National Monuments, the office supervises a vast system of municipal parks and parkways, which in itself differs from all other National Parks. Not only does the office supervise a municipal park system, but it supervises the park system of the Nation's Capital,

established for the enjoyment of the people of the United States.

In general, the office of National Capital Parks in 1934 was charged with the design and development of park areas, the maintenance of all areas and facilities, protection of park property and park visitors, operation of recreational facilities and the general supervision and administration of recreational facilities, cooperation with the National Capital Park and Planning Commission in general planning of parks and parkways for the District of Columbia and surrounding territory as a major part of city and regional planning, and care and maintenance of the Executive Mansion and grounds. [62]

General Organization

On October 9, 1933, C. Marshall Finnan was appointed Superintendent of National Capital Parks by the Secretary of the Interior and was in general charge of the office until July 31, 1939. [63] Associated with the Superintendent in the overhead administration was one assistant Superintendent, six division chiefs, a landscape architect, a park Naturalist, and an assistant clerk—stenographer. [64] During the years following 1934, certain new divisions and new functions were added to the office. It is interesting to view these changes in administrative procedure as they occurred. Although the organization of the office in 1934 differs somewhat from the present organization in 1952, the duties and functions of the office have remained much the same.

Indicative of the steady growth of National Capital Parks is the fact that the number of employees increased from 724 in 1934 to 1011 in 1951. [65] Over this period of 16 years the duties of the Superintendent increased tremendously. In the present day organization of the office, the Superintendent is assisted by an Associate Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent, and a Special Assistant, each of whom, is delegated supervisory power over various divisions.

Superintendent of National Capital Parks

With the intense development and growth of the National Capital, the duties of the Superintendent became increasingly complex. On July 28, 1950, Edward J. Kelly succeeded Irving C. Root as the Superintendent of National Capital Parks. Mr. Root had served from January 2, 1941 to July 28, 1950. According to the following official organization chart for 1950, the responsibilities of Superintendent Kelly were many and included certain duties identical to those performed by the three Federal Commissioners of 1791.

The Superintendent

Supervises the administration, maintenance, operation, improvement, and protection of the National Capital Parks System. Supervises the administration, maintenance, and improvement of the Executive Mansion and Grounds. Supervises park concessions and facilities. Directs the preparation of detailed plans in accordance with general plans of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission for the development of the District of Columbia recreation system and maintains these areas for the District of Columbia Recreation Board; directs the maintenance and improvement of grounds and plantings of other government agencies. The Superintendent is a member of the District of Columbia Coordinating Committee of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and a member of the District of Columbia Recreation Board, Motor Vehicle Parking Agency, and the Commissioner's Traffic Advisory Board. [66]

Working directly under the Superintendent is a staff of specialists in various phases of park work. Functioning as a coordinated unit this staff constitutes a competent and experienced

park force for the Capital of the United States.

Significant Changes, 1933—1951

From 1933 to 1951 several significant changes have occurred in the office of National Capital Parks. These changes have caused the discontinuance of certain divisions and the addition of other divisions. They relieved the office of certain duties and they added other new responsibilities.

The D. C., W. P. A. contributed to park development in connection with the following projects: Fort Drive at Fort Reno, Piney Branch Road from Arkansas to Beach Drive, Coolidge Recreational area, Banneker Recreational area and swimming pool, Turkey Thicket, and the demolition and regrading of the 16th Street reservoir.

Civilian Conservation Corps

The introduction of the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1933 as a part of the Emergency Works Program introduced certain changes in the operating procedure of National Capital Parks. CCC operations in the National Capital Parks definitely commenced with the authorization dated September 23, 1933 from CCC Director Robert Fechner to Director Cammerer of the National Park Service. [67] This authorization provided for the establishment of CCC Camps at Fort Hunt, Virginia, and Fort Dupont, District of Columbia. These two camps were set up on October 15, 1933 and October 23, 1933, respectively. [68] Subsequently, eight additional camps were established in the Washington area.

According to the operational procedure of the CCC, each Government Department had a representative on the Advisory Council of the CCC. This representative acted as the general supervisor of the program of his respective department. National Capital Parks operated as a field unit like other National Parks under the National Park Service. [69] At first, the National Capital Parks CCC Camps were under the general supervision of the Regional Park Service office No. 1, located at Richmond, Virginia. This procedure was modified on August 1, 1939 so that National Capital Parks could deal directly with the National Park Service Washington office staff handling CCC operations. [70] Collaboration was maintained with the State Park Division of the National Park Service in the operation of CCC Camps in State park areas adjacent to the National Capital Parks and in the Chopawamsic (later the Prince William Forest Park) and Catoctin recreational demonstration areas, both intended for transfer to National Capital Parks jurisdiction. [71] CCC operations continued up until 1942, during which time, numerous achievements in park development were accomplished.





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Federal Commissioners of the District of Columbia

Thomas Johnson, of Maryland	Appointed Jan. 22, 1791
David Stuart, of Maryland	Appointed Jan. 22, 1791
Daniel Carroll, of Maryland	Appointed Jan. 22, 1791
(Act July 16, 1790, Vol. 1, p. 130)	

Daniel Carroll	Continued
Gustavous Scott, of Maryland	Appointed Aug. 23, 1794
William Thornton, of Pennsylvania	Appointed Sept. 12, 1794

Gustavous Scott	Continued
William Thornton	Continued
Alexander White, of Virginia	Appointed May 18, 1795

William Thornton	Continued
Alexander White	Continued
William Cranch, of Georgetown	Appointed Jan. 8, 1801

William Thornton	Continued
Alexander White	Continued
Tristram Dalton	Appointed Mar. 2, 1802

Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds

Thomas Munroe	Appointed Superintendent June 1, 1802
J. P. Van Ness, T. Ringold and R. B. Lee were appointed to repair the damages (British burning of public buildings, 1814) to public buildings in the city.	Appointed Mar. 13, 1815

Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds

Samuel Lane	Appointed May 1, 1816
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Joseph Elgar	Appointed May 13, 1822
William Noland	Appointed Feb. 10, 1834
Andrew Beaumont	Appointed Nov. 5, 1846
Charles Douglas	Appointed Mar. 15, 1847
Ignatius Mudd	Appointed April 16, 1849
William Easby	Appointed Mar. 14, 1851
B. B. French	Appointed July 1, 1853
John B. Blake	Appointed July 28, 1855
William S. Wood (not confirmed but acted sometimes)	Appointed July 12, 1851
B. B. French (2nd term)	Appointed Sept. 7, 186

Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds

Gen. N. Michler	Appointed Mar, 13, 1867
Gen. O. E. Babcock	Appointed June 1, 1871
Col. T. L. Casey	Appointed Mar. 3, 1877
Col. C. F. Rockwell	Appointed April 1, 1881
Col. John M. Wilson	Appointed June 1, 1885
Col. O. H. Ernst	Appointed Sept. 7, 1889
Col. John M. Wilson (2nd term)	Appointed April 1, 1893
Lt. John S. Sewell	Appointed Feb. 8, 1897
Col. Theo. A. Bingham	Appointed Mar. 9, 1897
Col. Thomas Symons	Appointed Apr. 30, 1903
Col. Charles S. Bromwell	Appointed May 31, 1904
Col. Spencer Cosby	Appointed Mar. 16, 1909
Col. William W. Harts	Appointed Oct. 1, 1913
Col. Clarence S. Ridley	Appointed Sept. 24, 1917
Lt. Col. Clarence O. Sherrill	Appointed Mar. 21, 1921

Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital

Lt. Col. Clarence O. Sherrill	Appointed Feb. 26, 1925
Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, 3rd	Appointed Jan. 1, 1926
Col. James A. Woodruff	Appointed June 16, 1933

Superintendent, National Capital Parks

Frank T. Gartside	Appointed Acting Superintendent Aug. 20, 1933
C. Marshall Finnan	Superintendent Oct. 9, 1933—July 31, 1939
Frank T. Gartside	Appointed Acting Superintendent Aug. 1, 1939
Edmund B. Rogers	Appointed Acting Superintendent Feb. 1, 1940
Francis F. Gilen	Appointed Acting Superintendent April 18, 1940
Irving C. Root	Superintendent Jan. 2, 1941—Jan. 2, 1950
Edward J. Kelly	Superintendent July 28, 1950 —

* Sources for the above list of Officers are as follows:

1. The personal Diary of John Stewart, C. E., United States City Surveyor from Sept. 18, 1873 to 1900 or later, covering the years 1791 to 1897, pp. 33-35. Capt. Stewart had charge of the official records of the Office for many years and was perhaps more familiar with said records than any other public servant.
2. From the years 1897 to the present the report of Stanley W. McClure on the Officers of National Capital Parks 1791-1951 was consulted.

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TABLE II:
PERSONNEL, 1791-1951

Year	Office	Total
1791	Three Federal Commissioners	
1802	Superintendent of Public Bldgs.	
1816	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	
1817	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	187
1818	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	190
1821	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	237
1867	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. & Grounds	
1925	Director of Public Bldgs. and Public Parks in the National Capital	2,230 as of 6/30/25
1926	Director of Public Bldgs. and Public Parks in the National Capital	2,320 as of 6/30/26
1927	Director of Public Bldgs. and Public Parks in the National Capital	2,287 as of 6/30/27
1928	Director of Public Bldgs. and Public Parks in the National Capital	2,370 as of 6/30/28
1929	Director of Public Bldgs. and Public Parks in the National Capital	2,416 as of 6/30/29
1930	Director of Public Bldgs. and Public Parks in the National Capital	2,653 as of 6/30/30
1931	Director of Public Bldgs. and Public Parks in the National Capital	2,994 as of 6/30/31
1932	Director of Public Bldgs. and Public Parks in the National Capital	3,482 as of 6/30/32
1933	Director of Public Bldgs. and Public Parks in the National Capital	2,978 as of 6/30/33
1934	Superintendent, National Capital Parks	724 as of 6/30/34
1935	Superintendent, National Capital Parks	775 as of 6/30/35
1936	Superintendent, National Capital Parks	856 as of 6/30/36
1937	Superintendent, National Capital Parks	751 as of 6/30/37
1938	Superintendent, National Capital Parks	669 as of 6/30/38
1939	Superintendent, National Capital Parks	781 as of 6/30/39
1940	Superintendent, National Capital Parks	765 as of 6/30/40
1941	Superintendent, National Capital Parks	786 as of 6/30/41
1942	Superintendent, National Capital Parks	874 as of 6/30/42
1943	Superintendent, National Capital Parks	851 as of 6/30/43

1944	Superintendent, National Capital Parks	725 as of 6/30/44
1945	Superintendent, National Capital Parks	705 as of 6/30/45
1946	Superintendent, National Capital Parks	829 as of 6/30/46
1947	Superintendent, National Capital Parks	924 as of 6/30/47
1948	Superintendent, National Capital Parks	899 as of 6/30/48
1949	Superintendent, National Capital Parks	1,003 as of 6/30/49
1950	Superintendent, National Capital Parks	1,061 as of 6/30/50
1951	Superintendent, National Capital Parks	1,073 as of 6/30/51

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TABLE III:

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES, 1791-1951

Year	Office	Amount	Appropriations or Expenditures
1792	Three Federal Commissioners		
1793			
1794			
1795			
1796			
1797			
1802	Superintendent of Public Bldgs.		
1816	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.		
1817	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	\$249,735.22	Annual Expenditure
1818	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	320,680.42	Annual Expenditure
1819	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	482,831.74	Annual Expenditure
1820	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	127,396.14	Annual Expenditure
1821	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	115,456.28	Annual Expenditure
1822	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	116,795.72	Annual Expenditure
1823	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	121,425.32	Annual Expenditure
1824	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	95,739.23	Annual Expenditure
1825	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	94,725.90	Annual Expenditure
1826	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	94,000.00	Annual Expenditure
1827	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	165,963.52	Annual Expenditure
1828	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	81,306.09	Annual Expenditure
1829	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	61,930.64	Annual Expenditure
1830	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.		
1831	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.		
1832	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	64,514.73	Annual Expenditure
1833	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	173,925.80	Annual Expenditure
1834	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	72,332.07	Annual Expenditure
1835	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	12,990.82	Annual Expenditure
1836	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	65,885.15	Annual Expenditure
			Covers only Treasury & Patent Office Expenditures
1837	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	283,650.99	Annual Expenditure
1838	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	269,134.36	Annual Expenditure

1839	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	342,307.78	Annual Expenditure
1840	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	357,271.93	Annual Expenditure
1841	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	333,223.68	Annual Expenditure
1842	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	155,598.57	Annual Expenditure
1843	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	51,368.85	Annual Expenditure
1844	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	32,859.26	Annual Expenditure
1845	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	36,346.64	Annual Expenditure
1846	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	37,520.29	Annual Expenditure
1847	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	25,497.08	Annual Expenditure
1848	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	78,137.77	Annual Expenditure
1849	Office placed under control of the Secretary of the Interior	160,155.98	Annual Appropriation
1850	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	351,848.92	Annual Appropriation
1851	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	298,975.08	Annual Appropriation
1852	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	330,014.16	Annual Appropriation
1853	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	391,322.89	Annual Appropriation
1854	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	158,008.39	Expenditures from Jan. 1, 1854 —June 30, 1854
1855	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	332,795.36	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1856	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	244,340.00	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1857	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	359,272.00	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1858	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	382,622.00	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1859	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	157,903.90	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1860	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	194,245.00	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1861	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.		
1862	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	168,043.03	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1863	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	153,393.20	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1864	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	147,323.86	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1865	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	202,297.97	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1866	Commissioner of Public Bldgs.	373,014.38	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1867	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	32,000.00	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1868	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds		
1869	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	52,500.00	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1870	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	120,932.00	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1871	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	120,822.00	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1872	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	114,196.00	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1873	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	112,598.33	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1874	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	59,858.61	Fiscal Year Appropriation

1875	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	43,234.35	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1876	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	51,170.00	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1877	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	107,460.00	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1878	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	128,273.37	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1879	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	112,488.82	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1880	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	130,260.00	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1881	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	132,480.00	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1882	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	142,140.00	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1883	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	210,141.64	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1884	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	184,688.14	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1885	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	181,490.00	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1886	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	146,078.66	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1887	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	158,493.40	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1888	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	155,570.00	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1889	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	235,873.71	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1890	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	181,620.52	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1891	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	187,662.00	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1892	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	200,180.80	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1893	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	163,052.00	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1894	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	266,010.00	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1895	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	447,862.49	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1896	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	427,684.41	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1897	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	363,734.85	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1898	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	323,185.12	Fiscal Year Appropriation

1899	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	307,760.34	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1900	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	321,808.84	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1901	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	297,767.69	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1902	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	311,702.76	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1903	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	1,065,929.82	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1904	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	600,809.40	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1905	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	569,849.26	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1906	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	587,668.78	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1907	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	728,434.05	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1908	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	798,245.73	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1909	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	776,919.46	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1910	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	734,995.34	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1911	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	637,966.68	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1912	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	659,161.58	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1913	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds		
1914	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds		
1915	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	610,406.20	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1916	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	579,897.03	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1917	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	637,027.97	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1918	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	3,283,176.75	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1919	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	733,504.78	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1920	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds		
1921	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	1,015,575.46	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1922	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	2,990,486.00	Fiscal Year Appropriation

1923	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	3,172,565.00	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1924	Officer in Charge of Public Bldgs. and Grounds	3,395,536.00	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1925	Director of Public Bldgs. & Pub. Parks in the Nat'l Capital	4,179,117.00	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1926	Director of Public Bldgs. & Pub. Parks in the Nat'l Capital	6,373,679.00	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1927	Director of Public Bldgs. & Pub. Parks in the Nat'l Capital	6,943,436.00	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1928	Director of Public Bldgs. & Pub. Parks in the Nat'l Capital	6,120,800.54	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1929	Director of Public Bldgs. & Pub. Parks in the Nat'l Capital	6,553,254.00	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1930	Director of Public Bldgs. & Pub. Parks in the Nat'l Capital	6,964,899.53	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1931	Director of Public Bldgs. & Pub. Parks in the Nat'l Capital	9,888,598.86	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1932	Director of Public Bldgs. & Pub. Parks in the Nat'l Capital	9,542,960.19	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1933	Director of Public Bldgs. & Pub. Parks in the Nat'l Capital	5,853,724.60	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1934	Superintendent, Nat'l Capital Parks	2,161,731.00	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1935	Superintendent, Nat'l Capital Parks	1,742,981.41	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1936	Superintendent, Nat'l Capital Parks	3,127,624.48	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1937	Superintendent, Nat'l Capital Parks	1,946,877.32	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1938	Superintendent, Nat'l Capital Parks	1,739,391.22	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1939	Superintendent, Nat'l Capital Parks	2,232,327.22	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1940	Superintendent, Nat'l Capital Parks	1,626,728.10	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1941	Superintendent, Nat'l Capital Parks	1,610,999.10	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1942	Superintendent, Nat'l Capital Parks	2,055,195.31	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1943	Superintendent, Nat'l Capital Parks	1,765,935.95	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1944	Superintendent, Nat'l Capital Parks	1,792,775.00	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1945	Superintendent, Nat'l Capital Parks	1,896,500.00	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1946	Superintendent, Nat'l Capital Parks	2,740,570.00	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1947	Superintendent, Nat'l Capital Parks	2,930,427.30	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1948	Superintendent, Nat'l Capital Parks	3,617,858.11	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1949	Superintendent, Nat'l Capital Parks	3,678,719.50	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1950	Superintendent, Nat'l Capital Parks	5,478,136.43	Fiscal Year Appropriation
1951	Superintendent, Nat'l Capital Parks	8,407,615.85	Fiscal Year Appropriation

* Above amounts do not include funds allotted to the Bureau of Public Roads for technical services in connection with National Capital Parks construction projects.



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TABLE IV:
STATUES, MONUMENTS, AND MEMORIALS IN
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

Statue	Description	Location	Sculptor	Dedication	Remarks
1. Gen. Andrew Jackson	Equestrian	Lafayette Park	Clark Mills	Jan. 8, 1853	Extended below
Cost - \$32,000. Act of Mar. 3, 1853, appropriated \$20,000; \$12,000 was furnished by the Jackson Democratic Association of Washington, D. C.; Cost of pedestal, \$8,000, of which \$5,000 was appropriated by act of Aug. 31, 1852, and \$3,000 by act of Mar. 3, 1853. Act of May 31, 1854 appropriated \$500 for completion of pedestal and inclosure.					
2. Gen. Washington	Equestrian	Washington Circle Pa. ave., 23rd & K Sts. NW	Clark Mills	Feb. 22, 1860	Extended below
Cost - \$50,000, which was appropriated by act of Jan. 25, 1853. Act of Feb. 24, 1860 appropriated \$10,000 for transporting and placing statue on pedestal and for expenses incident to the dedication ceremonies.					
3. President Lincoln	Standing	Judiciary Park	Lot Flannery	Apr. 15, 1868	Extended below
Originally on high column and taken down when Courthouse was reconstructed in 1919-20. Reerected on a low granite pedestal June, 1923, under joint resolution passed June 21, 1922, which appropriated \$5,000 for the purpose.					
4. Gen. John Rawlins	Standing	Rawlins Park N.Y. ave., E. 18th & 19th Sts., N.W.	J. Bailly	Completed Nov. 1874; no formal dedication	Extended below
Act of Congress June 10, 1872 appropriated \$10,000 for statue, and act of June 22, 1874 appropriated \$3,000 for pedestal and authorized erection in Rawlins Square, N.W. Ave., and 18th St., NW, from whence it was moved to 9th St. and Pa. Ave., in October, 1866, under authority contained in act of Congress approved May 17, 1886, which appropriated \$500 for the purpose. The statue was moved to its present location in Rawlins Park in October, 1931, in accordance with public resolution and act of Mar, 4, 1931, which authorized and appropriated \$1,500 for that purpose.					

5. Gen. Winfield Scott	Equestrian	Scott Circle Mass. & R.I. Aves., 16th & N Sts., N.W.	Henry Brown	Received by Government informally in 1874	Extended below
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\$20,000 appropriated by Congress in March 1867; an additional \$15,000 appropriated for the statue on July 15, 1870; \$42,000 appropriated for the pedestal on June 10, 1872.

6. President Lincoln	Standing	Lincoln Park East Capitol, bet. 11th & 13th Sts. NE	Thomas Ball	Apr. 14, 1876	Extended below
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Erected by the emancipated citizens of the United States, who subscribed \$18,000 for the statue. Its erection in public grounds was authorized by act of Congress, June 23, 1874, which also appropriated \$3,000 for a pedestal.

7. Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson	Equestrian	McPherson Square Vermont Ave., 15th & K Sts., NW	Louis Rebisso	Oct. 18, 1876	Extended below
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Cost - \$23,000. Paid by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee; cost of pedestal - \$25,000, which was appropriated by Congress, act of Mar. 3, 1875.

8. Gen. Nathanael Greene	Equestrian	Stanton Park Mass. & Md. Aves., 5th & C Sts. NE	Henry Brown	Received by Government informally 1877	Extended below
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\$40,000 appropriated for statue by act of Congress, June 23, 1874; \$10,000 appropriated for completion of statue including pedestal by act of Mar. 3, 1875.

9. Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas	Equestrian	Thomas Circle Mass. & Vermont Aves., 14th & M Sts. NW	J.Q.A. Ward	Nov. 19, 1879	Extended below
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Cost - \$35,000. Paid by the Society of the Army of the Cumberland; cost of pedestal \$25,000, appropriated by Congress, act of July 31, 1876.

10. Admiral Farragut	Standing	Farragut Square 17th & K Sts. NW	Mrs. Vinnie (Ream) Hoxie	Apr. 25, 1881	Extended below
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Cost - \$20,000 appropriated by Congress, act of Apr. 16 1872.

11. Prof. Joseph Henry	Standing	Smithsonian Grounds	W. W. Story	Apr. 19, 1882	Extended below
Cost of statue and pedestal - \$15,000; appropriated by Congress, June 1, 1880.					
12. Washington Monument	Obelisk of marble 555' high, square at the base	Monument Grounds	Modification of design of Robert Mills	Cornerstone laid July 4, 1848; capstone set Dec. 6, 1884; dedicated Feb. 21, 1885	Extended below
Built to height of 152 feet by the Washington National Monument Society with funds raised by popular subscription. Completion taken over by U. S. Government, act of August 2, 1876. Total cost of foundations and shaft was \$1,187,710, of which the Society raised \$300,000.					
13. President Garfield	Standing	1st and Md. Ave., S. W.	J.Q.A. Ward	May 12, 1887	Extended below
Appropriated by Congress \$7,500 for statue, act of Mar. 11, 1882; \$30,000 for pedestal by act of July 7, 1884; \$25,039 subscribed for the statue by the Army of the Cumberland.					
14. General Lafayette	Standing	Lafayette Park S.E. Corner	Alex. Falquiere & Antonin Mercie	Completed April 1891; no ceremony	Extended below
Cost - \$50,000; appropriated by Congress, act of Mar, 3, 1855.					
15. Pa. Volunteers of Civil War, 98th Regiment	Column	Battleground Cemetery	Delos Smith	1891	Extended below
Cost - \$5,000; erected by the State of Pennsylvania after permit was issued by the Quartermaster Corps for its erection.					
16. General Winfield Scott Hancock	Equestrian	7th & Pa. Ave. NW	Henry Ellicott	May 12, 1896	Extended below
Cost of statue and pedestal - \$50,000; appropriated by acts of March 2, 1889 and March 3, 1891.					
17. L. J. M. Daguerre	Bust	Smithsonian Grounds	Johnathan S. Hartley	Set in position 1897	Extended below
Presented to the Government by the Photographic Association of America. Unveiled in the National Museum, August 15, 1890.					
18. Dr. Samuel D. Gross	Standing	Smithsonian Grounds	A. Sterling Calder	May 6, 1897	Extended below
Presented by the physicians and surgeons of the United States; act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1895 authorized its erection in public grounds and appropriated \$1,500 for the pedestal.					
19. Daniel Webster	Standing	Mass. & R.I. G.		Jan. 19,	Extended

		Aves. bet. 16th & 17 Sts.	Trentanove	1900	below
Presented by Mr. Stilson Hutchins to the United States. Act of Congress July 1, 1898 authorized its erection in public grounds and appropriated \$4,000 for a pedestal.					
20. Dr. Samuel Hahneman	Sitting	East of Scott Circle, Mass. & R.I. Aves. & N St., NW	Charles Henry Niehaus	June 21, 1900	Extended below
Erected by the American Institute of Homeopathy. Act of Congress Jan. 31, 1900 authorized its erection in public grounds and appropriated \$4,000 for a foundation.					
21. General John Logan	Equestrian	Logan Circle Vt. & R.I. Aves. & 13th & P Sts., N.W.	Franklin Simmons	Apr. 9, 1901	Extended below
Cost - \$65,000. \$50,000 appropriated by Congress; \$15,000 paid by the Army of Tennessee.					
22. General Albert Pike	Standing	Indiana Ave., 3rd & D Sts., NW	G. Trentanove	Oct. 23, 1901	Extended below
Erected by the Masonic Fraternity of the United States; Act of Congress, April 9, 1898, authorized its erection in public grounds and states its cost shall not be less than \$10,000.					
23. Marshall Count de Rochambeau	Standing	Lafayette Park SW corner	M. Hamar, of Paris	May 24, 1802	Extended below
Cost of statue and pedestal - \$22,500; \$7,500 appropriated by act of Mar. 3, 1901; \$15,000 appropriated by act of Feb. 14, 1902. By the acts of Mar, 21, 1902 and May 15, 1902 Congress also appropriated \$10,000 for the expenses of members of French Government and Rochambeau's and Lafayette's families to attend the dedication.					
24. General William T. Sherman	Equestrian	Sherman Plaza South of Treasury building	C. Rohl-Smith	Oct. 15, 1903	Extended below
Appropriated by act of Congress July 5, 1892, \$50,000; appropriated by act of Mar. 2, 1895, \$30,000; subscribed by the army of the Tennessee for statue, \$11,000. Additional amounts aggregating \$40,055.05 have since been appropriated for subfoundation, mosaic work, granite curb, and improvement of grounds.					
25. Peace Monument (Naval)	Standing	Pa. Ave. & 1st St., N.W.	F. Simmons	Erected by Navy Dept. 1877; transferred	Extended below

to this
office, Mar.
29, 1902

Sundry Civil Act approved July 31, 1876, appropriated the sum of \$20,000 for completing the statue of "Peace" and provided for the selection of a site on the public grounds in the city of Washington for the erection of the statue. Mainly paid by subscriptions made by Naval personnel.

26. N. Y. Volunteers of the Civil War, 122nd Regiment	Column	Battleground Cemetery	J.F. Manning & Co.	July 12, 1904	Extended below
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Cost - \$800. A permit was issued by the Quartermaster Corps for its erection in the Battleground Cemetery. The Battleground National Cemetery was transferred by the War Department to the Interior Department, September, 1933. The Column was erected by the State of New York.

27. CO. K, 150th Ohio Nat'l Guard Infantry	Column	Battleground Cemetery	J. F. Manning & Co.	July, 1904	Extended below
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Cost - \$1,000. Erected by the State of Ohio. A permit was issued by the Quartermaster Corps for its erection in Battleground National Cemetery.

28. Gen. George B. McClellan	Equestrian	Conn. & Calif. Aves. & Columbia Road	Frederick MacMonnies	May 2, 1907	Extended below
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Authorized by Congress, act of Mar. 3, 1901, which appropriated \$50,000. \$2,500 for unveiling, act of June 30, 1906. Funds for improvement of site provided by Society of the Army of the Potomac.

29. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan	Equestrian	Sheridan Circle Mass. Ave. & 23rd St. NW	Gutzon Borglum	Nov. 25, 1908	Extended below
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Act of Mar. 2, 1889 appropriated \$40,000 for preparation of site and erection of pedestal. Act of Mar. 3, 1891, appropriated \$10,000 for completion of pedestal and statue. Act of May 27, 1908, appropriated \$4,000 for unveiling and improving site. Statue was furnished by the Army of the Cumberland.

30. Henry W. Longfellow	Sitting	Conn. Ave. & 18th & M Sts., NW	William Couper	May 7, 1909	Extended below
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Pedestal provided by the United States at a cost of \$4,000 in joint resolution June 8, 1906. Statue presented by the Longfellow Memorial Association.

31. John Witherspoon	Standing	Conn. Ave. & 18th & M Sts., NW	William Couper	May 20, 1909	Extended below
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Pedestal provided by the United States at a cost of \$4,000 appropriated by public resolution May 29, 1908. Statue presented by the Witherspoon Memorial Association.

32. Stephenson Grand Army Memorial	Monumental	Circle at La.	J. Massey	July 3, 1909	Extended
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			Ave., 7th & Rhind C Sts. NW		below
Pedestal provided by the United States at a cost of \$10,000 appropriated by public resolution Mar. 4, 1907. Memorial presented by Stephenson Grand Army Memorial Association.					
33. Gen. Count Pulaski	Equestrian	Triangle, at Pa. Ave., 13th & E Sts. NW	Kazimeirz Chodzinski	May 11, 1910	Extended below
Cost of statue and pedestal \$40,000. Act of Feb. 27, 1903 appropriated \$50,000 for statue and erection of pedestal; act of Feb. 25, 1910, \$5,000 for unveiling, preparing site, and improving grounds.					
34. Gen. Thaddeus Kosciusko	Standing	Lafayette Park Northeast corner	Antoni Popiel	May 11, 1910	Extended below
Presented to the Government by the Polish American Alliance and Polish American people of the United States, under joint resolution Apr. 18, 1904. Act of Congress Feb. 25, 1910, appropriated \$3,500 for preparing and improving site and unveiling the statue.					
35. Gen. Baron von Steuben	Standing	Lafayette Park Northwest corner	Albert Jaegers	Dec. 7, 1910	Extended below
Act of Congress, Feb. 27, 1903, appropriated \$50,000 for procuring and erecting statue and pedestal; act of June 25, 1910 appropriated \$2,500 for dedication.					
36. Commodore John Paul Jones	Standing	Foot of 17th St. Driveway on shore of Tidal Basin in West Pot. Park	Charles Henry Niehaus	Apr. 17, 1912	Extended below
Act of Congress, June 8, 1906, appropriated \$50,000 for statue and pedestal and authorized its erection on public grounds; act of Mar. 4, 1911, appropriated \$2,500 for unveiling ceremonies.					
37. Christopher Columbus	Standing	Union Station Plaza	Lorado Taft	June 8, 1912	Extended below
Act of Congress, Mar. 4, 1907, appropriated \$100,000; District of Columbia Commissioners donated \$456.42 toward construction of foundation; total cost \$100,456.42. Act of Dec. 22, 1911 appropriated \$2,500 for unveiling.					
38. Commodore John Barry	Standing	Center of west side of Franklin Park, 14th St., bet. I &	John J. Boyle	May 16, 1914	Extended below

K Sts. NW

Act of June 8, 1906 authorized erection on public grounds and appropriated \$50,000 for the statue and pedestal. Act of June 23, 1913, appropriated \$2,500 for unveiling and improving the grounds.

39. New York Volunteers, the 125th Cavalry	Standing	Battleground Cemetery	McGibbon & Curry	Sept. 19, 1914	Extended below
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Cost \$7,500. Erected by the State of New York.

40. DuPont Memorial	Monumental Fountain	Dupont Circle Mass. & Conn. Aves., 19th & P Sts., NW	Daniel Chester French	May 17, 1921	Extended below
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Total cost \$77,521.33 paid by members of Admiral DuPont's family. Erected by authority of Joint resolution Feb. 26, 1917 to replace a pedestrian statue of Admiral DuPont by Launt Thompson.

41. Dante	Standing	Meridian Hill Park, lower garden	E. Ximenes, of Rome	Dec. 1, 1921	Extended below
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Presented by Carlo Barsotti, New York, in the name of Americans of Italian birth living in the State of New York. Erected on public grounds under public resolution Feb. 14, 1922.

42. Jeanne D'Arc	Equestrian	Meridian Hill Park, center of Grand Terrace	Copy of original by Paul Dubois	Jan. 6, 1922	Extended below
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Presented by Societe des Femmes de France a New York. Erection on public grounds authorized by act of Mar. 20, 1922.

43. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant	Equestrian	Mall and 1st St. NW	Henry M. Shrady	Apr. 27, 1922	Extended below
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Act of Feb. 23, 1901, authorized erection on public grounds, limited cost to \$250,000 and appropriated \$10,000 for plans and models for base, pedestal, and statue. Act approved June 28, 1902, appropriated \$50,000 for commencing work. Acts of June 30, 1906, Feb. 9 and Mar. 4, 1909, June 25, 1910, June 23, 1913, and Aug. 1, 1914, appropriated a total of \$190,000 for erection of memorial. Act of Aug. 1, 1914 appropriated \$5,000 for dedication.

44. Lincoln Memorial	Monumental Building containing Statue of Lincoln	West Potomac Park	Daniel Chester French, sculptor; Henry Bacon, architect; Jules Guerin, interior decorations	May 30, 1922	Extended below
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Act of Feb. 9, 1911 authorized its erection at a cost not to exceed \$2,000,000, and appropriated \$50,000 for plans and designs. Act of Feb, 28, 1916 increased limit of cost to \$2,594,000 and act of Mar. 4, 1921 further increased limit of cost to \$2,957,000. Act of June 23, 1913, appropriated \$300,000 for commencing the work. Acts of Aug. 1, 1914, Mar. 3, 1915, and Feb. 28, and July 1, 1916 appropriated a total of \$1,963,000 for continuing work. Act of June 12, 1917 appropriated \$331,000 for completing erection, Act of Mar. 4, 1921 appropriated \$345,720 for additional work on approaches and terrace, including foundations. Act of Mar. 4, 1921, appropriated \$100,000 for construction of roads and walks. Acts of July 19, 1919, June 5, 1920, Mar. 4, 1921, and June 30, 1922 appropriated a total of \$584,000 for construction of reflecting pool. Act of July 19, 1919 appropriated \$5,000 for the dedication ceremonies.

45. Edmund Burke

Standing

Mass. Ave.,
11th & L
Sts., NW

Havard
Thomas

Oct. 12,
1922

Extended
below

Presented to the United States by the Sulgrave Institution of Great Britain and America. Erected on public grounds under authority of public resolution of April 25, 1922.

46. The Zero Milestone

Granite
Shaft
4 feet high

North side
of Ellipse,
south of
White
House
grounds

- - -

- - -

Extended
below

On June 28, 1919, permit was granted the National Highway Marking Association to erect temporary plaster monument to mark starting point of a motor convoy trip to San Francisco, which started from Washington July 7, 1919. Joint resolution June 5, 1920, authorized replacement of temporary monument by permanent one without expense to the United States. The Lee Highway Association then carried this project to conclusion. Permanent monument was completed in January, 1922 and dedicated on June 4, 1923 with elaborate ceremonies.

47. Joseph J. Darlington

Memorial
Fountain

Judiciary
Square

- - -

Erection
completed,
Oct. 1923

Extended
below

Presented as a gift to the people of the City of Washington without expense to the United States. Public Resolution, Mar. 3, 1923.

48. Nuns of the Battlefield

Granite
Shaft
with bronze
figures

R.I. Ave. &
M St. NW

Jerome
Connor

Sept. 20,
1924

Extended
below

Erected by Ladies' Auxiliary of Ancient Order of Hibernians, in America. Public resolution, Mar. 29, 1918, authorized erection on public grounds.

49. First Division, AEF World War I

Granite
Shaft
bronze
figure

South of
Executive
Office Bldg.
17th St. &
N.Y. Ave.

Daniel
Chester
French

Oct. 4, 1924

Extended
below

Public resolution, Dec. 16, 1921, authorized erection on public grounds without expense to the United States. Erected by the Memorial Association of the First Division of the U. S. Army in the World War.

50. Bishop Francis Asbury	Equestrian	16th & Mt. Pleasant Sts., NW	Augustus Lukeman	Oct. 15, 1924	Extended below
Joint resolution Feb. 28, 1919 authorized Francis Asbury Memorial Association to erect the memorial on public grounds without expense to the United States.					
51. Serenity	Sitting figure	Meridian Hill Park, west side	Jose Clara	Erected in July 1925; no ceremony	Extended below
Presented by Charles Deering as a gift to the people of the United States. Public resolution Mar. 12, 1924 authorized on public grounds.					
52. General San Martin	Equestrian	Judiciary Square	Copy of original by Dumont	Oct. 28, 1925	Extended below
Public resolution, June 7, 1924, authorized erection on public grounds without expense to the United States.					
53. John Ericsson	Sitting with allegorical group	West Potomac Park	J. E. Fraser	May 29, 1926	Extended below
Authorized by act of Aug. 31, 1916. Appropriated by act of June 12, 1917, \$35,000. Received by private subscription \$25,000. Appropriated by act of Mar. 3, 1925, \$3,500 for dedication.					
54. General George Gordon Meade	Standing	Botanic Garden grounds	Charles A. Grafty	Oct. 19, 1927	Extended below
Erected by the State of Pennsylvania without expense to the United States. Public resolution Jan. 21, 1915, authorized its erection on U. S. property at Third Street and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.					
55. Butt-Millett Memorial	Monumental Fountain	Juncture of West Executive Ave. & Ellipse Road	Daniel Chester French	- - -	Extended below
Authorized by public resolution approved Aug. 24, 1912, to be placed on public grounds at no expense to the United States.					
56. Cuban Friendship	Monumental Urn	(location pending)			Extended below
Acceptance authorized by public resolution approved May 22, 1928. Presented as a gift to President Coolidge from Hon. Gerardo Machado y Morales, President of the Republic of Cuba. The urn was made from a fragment of one of the columns of the monument to the "Maine" in Havana, Cuba. It is made of marble, weighing 7 tons, and was set up in the Rose Garden, in West Potomac Park, about Dec. 15, 1928.					
57. Women of the World War	Monumental	E St., bet.	Trowbridge	Mar. 19,	Extended

Building	17th & 18th Sts., NW	& Livingston, architects	1930	below
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Authorized by public resolution approved June 7, 1924 to cost not less than \$300,000. This resolution also authorized an appropriation of \$150,000, payable when a like sum is raised by private subscription. Public resolution approved Mar. 8, 1928 authorized an additional appropriation of \$50,000. Plans approved by a special commission and by the Commission of Fine Arts. Total cost \$556,214.10

58. President Buchanan

Sitting	Meridian Hill Park	Hans Schuler	June 26, 1930	Extended below
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Erected by trustees of the estate of Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston. Public resolution approved June 27, 1918, authorized its erection on public grounds, without expense to the United States. Plans, design, and location approved by the Commission of Fine Arts.

59. Women's Titanic Memorial

Male Figure	N.H. Ave. & E St. west of 27th St. NW	Harriet P. Whitney	May 26, 1931	Extended below
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Erected by the Women's Titanic Memorial Association on public grounds, without expense to the United States, by authority of the act approved Mar. 3, 1917. Site and design approved by Joint Commission of the Library and Commission of Fine Arts.

**60. District of Columbia
World War Memorial**

Circular Marble Temple	W. Potomac Park	Frederick H. Brooke	Nov. 11, 1931	Extended below
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Erected by District of Columbia Memorial Commission, without expense to the United States, by authority of the act approved June 7, 1924. Site and design approved by Joint Committee on the Library and Commission of Fine Arts.

61. Cardinal Gibbons

Sitting	16th & Park Rd. NW	Leo Lentelli	Aug. 14, 1932	Extended below
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Erected on public grounds by the Knights of Columbus, without expense to the United States. Design and site approved by Commission of Fine Arts. Public resolution approved April 23, 1928, authorized its erection.

62. Arlington Memorial Bridge

Monumental Bridge	Across Potomac river on line joining Lincoln Mem. with entrance to Arlington National Cemetery	McKim, Mead & White of New York City, architects	Jan. 16, 1932	Extended below
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Erected by the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission and its successor, the Office of National Parks, Buildings and Reservations of the Department of the Interior under authority of act of Congress approved Feb, 24, 1925 (43 Stat., 974), at a cost not to exceed \$14,750,000; memorial symbolical of the union of the North and South and to those who died in the service of their country.

63. Lee Mansion National Memorial	Historic House	Arlington National Cemetery	George Hadfield, architect	House transferred from War Dept., to Interior Dept., 1933	Extended below
In 1802 George Washington Parke Custis began construction of the House. Following his marriage to Mary Ann Randolph Custis, Robert E. Lee called the Arlington House his home. During the Civil War federal troops occupied the Mansion. In 1883 the United States acquired clear title to the property, and Congress appropriated \$150,000 for purchase of the Mansion. By act of Mar. 4, 1925 Secretary of War was authorized to undertake the restoration of the Mansion. In 1933 the Arlington House was transferred from the War Department to the Interior Department. The house stands today as a memorial to memory of Robert E. Lee.					
64. Lincoln Museum	Collection of Lincolniana	511 10th St., NW, in Ford's Theater building	James G. Gifford, original architect of Ford's Theater	Lincoln Museum opened Feb. 12, 1932	Extended below
The United States Government rented the Ford's Theater Bldg. for a time after Lincoln's assassination in 1865. The old theater was converted into a three-story building to be used by various agencies of the War Department. An act of Congress approved April 7, 1866 appropriated \$100,000 for purchase of the building. In 1932 the Osborn Oldroyd collection of Lincolniana was placed on exhibit on the first floor of the building. The Lincoln Museum was officially opened to the public on Feb. 11, 1932, and the building dedicated for Museum purposes.					
65. House Where Lincoln Died	Historic House	516 10th St., NW	- - -	Apr. 21, 1932	Extended below
The Petersen House was purchased by the Government for \$30,000 on Nov. 10, 1896. The Oldroyd collection of Lincolniana was housed in this home until Dec. 11, 1931, at which time it was removed to the first floor of the Ford's Theater building. The first floor of the Petersen House was restored with furnishings of the Civil War period, and opened to the public as the House Where Lincoln Died on Apr. 21, 1932.					
66. Samuel Gompers	Sitting	10th & Mass. Ave. NW	Robert Aitken	Oct. 7, 1933	Extended below
Cost - \$117,408. Erected on public grounds without cost to the United States Government. The statue, a gift of the American Federation of Labor.					
67. Francis G. Newlands	Memorial Fountain	Chevy Chase Circle	Edward W. Donn, Jr.	Oct. 12, 1933	Extended below
Cost - \$12,000. A gift to the City of Washington. Erected under the authority of public resolution No. 15, 72d Congress, Senate joint resolution 47, and Joint resolution, April 8, 1932.					
68. William Jennings Bryan	Standing	West Potomac Park, Riverside Dr. & 26th	Gutzon Borglum	May 3, 1924	Extended below

St.					
Cost - \$46,615. Erected on public grounds without cost to the United States Government. A gift of the William Jennings Bryan Association.					
69. Navy-Marine Memorial	Bronze Gulls in Flight	Columbia Island	Ernest Begri del Piatta	Oct. 18, 1934	Extended below
Cost - \$396,600. A gift to the city of Washington by the United States Government.					
70. Original Patentees	Shaft	Ellipse Grounds south of White House	Delos Smith	Apr. 25, 1936	Extended below
Cost - \$1,000. Erected by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Colonists.					
71. Second Division A.E.F. Memorial	Flaming Sword of Gold Leaf	President's Park	James E. Fraser	July 18, 1936	Extended below
Cost - \$60,000. Erected by the Second Division Association as a memorial to their Dead. The memorial erected under authority of Joint Resolution of the Congress approved in 1931.					
72. General Artemas Ward	Standing	Nebraska & Mass. Aves., NW	Leonard Crunelle	Nov. 3, 1938	Extended below
Cost - \$50,000. The statue presented to the people of the United States by the President and Fellows of Harvard College. Ward was first Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in the War of Independence and a graduate of Harvard, class of 1748.					
73. Guglielmo Marconi	Bronze portrait statue & pedestal	16th & Lamont Sts., NW	Attilio Piccirilli	Sept. 8, 1941	Extended below
Cost - \$32,560. Erected on public grounds by the Marconi Memorial Foundation, Inc.. The foundation was granted authority to erect the memorial in park reservation by act of Congress approved April 13, 1938.					
74. Thomas Jefferson Memorial	Monumental Building	The Tidal Basin	John Russell Pope, architect; Rudolph Evans, sculptor of Jefferson statue	Apr. 13, 1943	Extended below
Provision for building the memorial to Jefferson was made by act of Congress in 1934 by authority of Public Resolution No. 49, 73rd Congress, approved June 26, 1934. Thomas Jefferson Commission was organized to plan and supervise this work. Ground-breaking ceremonies, Dec. 15, 1938; cornerstone laid Nov. 15, 1939; the dedication April 13, 1943.					

75. Jose Artigas	Standing	18th & Constitution Ave., NW	Mario Paysse Reyes, Uruguayan architect	June 19, 1950	Extended below
Cost - \$29,000. Erected on public grounds as a gift to the people of the United States and especially the school children from the Oriental Republic of Uruguay. Accepted by the United States of America, under authority of Public Law No. 788, approved June 26, 1948.					
76. "Peace and the Arts of Peace" and "Valor and Sacrifice"	Monumental Equestrian Statues	Arlington Memorial Bridge Plaza	James E. Fraser Leo Friedlander	Sept. 26, 1951	Extended below
The two monumental equestrian statues at the entrance of Arlington Memorial bridge symbolize the arts of War and are called "Valor" and "Sacrifice." They are the work of Leo Friedlander. The two monumental equestrian statues at the entrance to the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway symbolize the arts of peace and are called "Music and Harvest" and "Aspiration and Literature." They are the work of James Earle Fraser. The statues were cast in Italy as a gift to the people of the United States of America from the people of Italy. After a National competition the designs of the respective statues were approved by the Commission of Fine Arts.					

National Capital Parks

A History



TABLE VI:

POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1800-1950

Census Year	Population	Increase over preceding census	
		Number	Percent
1800	3,210		
1810	8,208	4,998	155.7
1820	13,247	5,039	61.4
1830	18,826	5,579	42.1
1840	23,364	4,538	24.1
1850	40,001	16,637	71.2
1860	61,122	21,121	52.8
1870	109,199	48,077	78.7
1880	147,293	38,094	34.0
1890	188,932	41,639	28.3
1900	278,718	89,786	47.5
1910	331,069	52,351	18.8
1920	437,571	106,502	32.2
1930	486,869	49,298	11.3
1940	663,091	176,222	36.2
1950	802,178	139,087	21.0

This table was compiled by C. W. Heine from official figures of the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, April 9, 1952.

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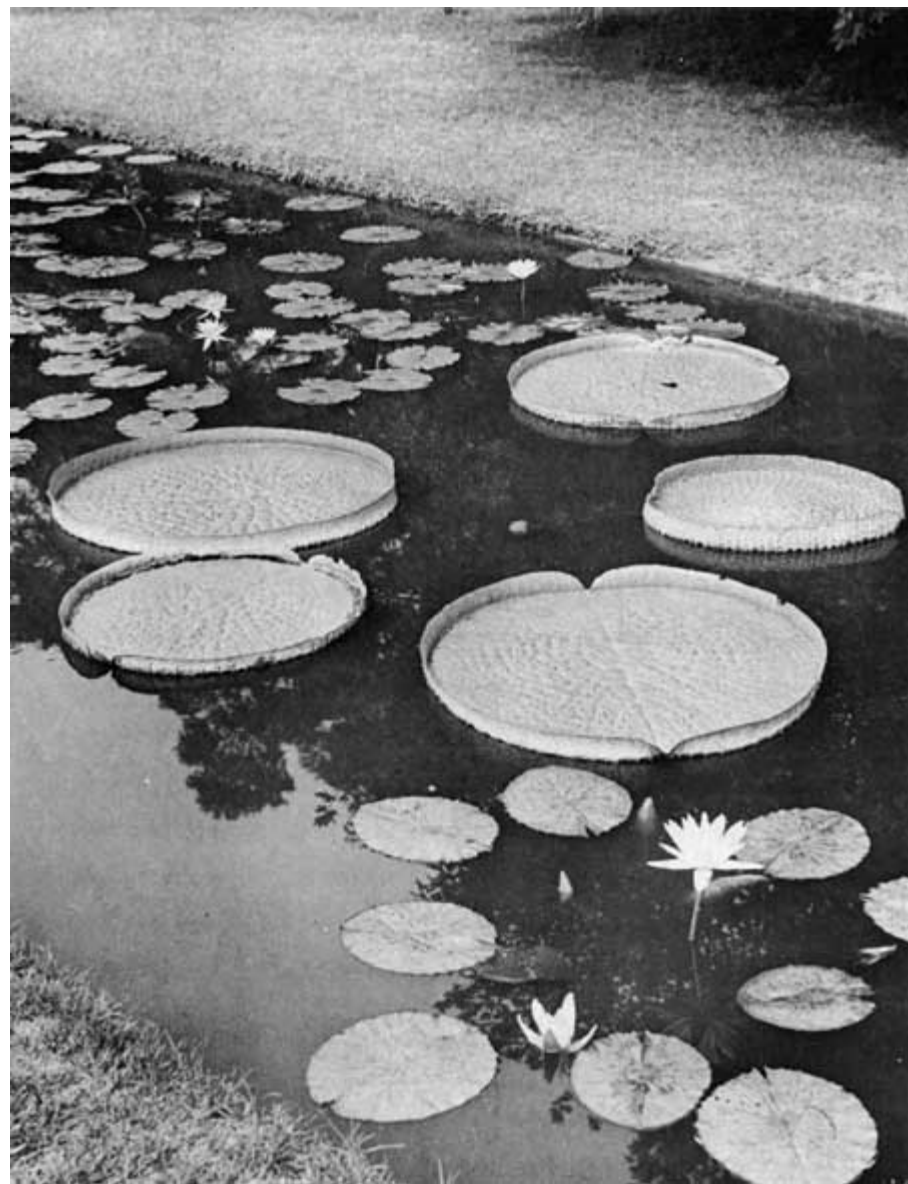








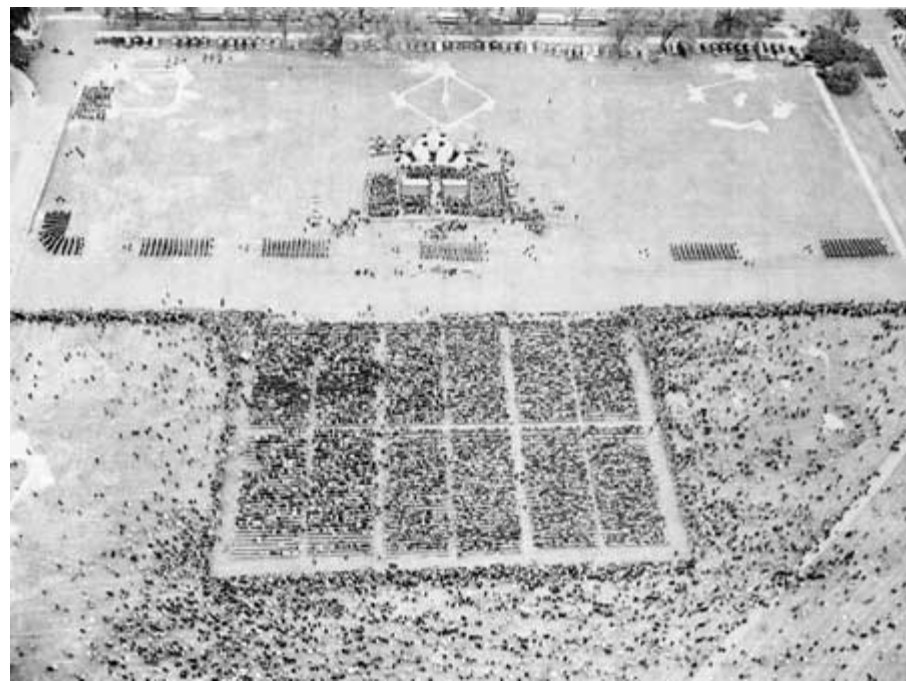


























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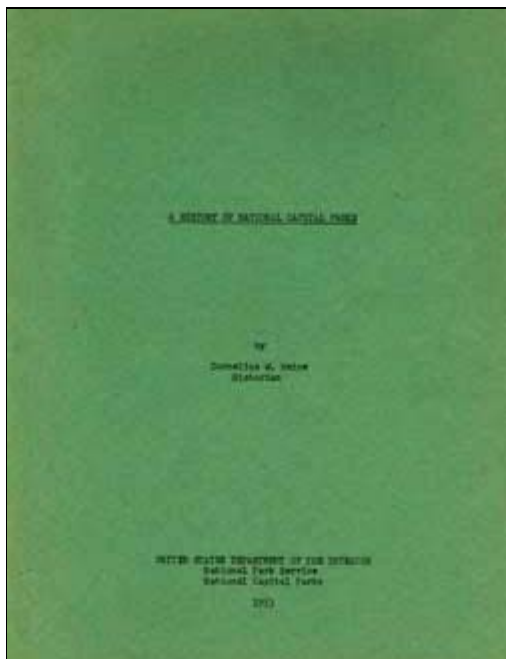


A History of National Capital Parks

Cornelius W. Heine
Historian

1953

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Capital Parks



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