



September 25-26, 2010

What's Out There Weekend

Washington, D.C.



SEPTEMBER 2010

Dear TCLF Visitor,

Welcome to What's Out There Weekend! The materials in this booklet will tell you all you need to know about engaging in this exciting event, the first in a series which we hope to continue in other cities throughout the United States.

On September 25-26 in Washington, D.C., TCLF will host What's Out There Weekend, providing residents and visitors an opportunity to discover and explore more than two dozen free, publicly accessible sites in the nation's capital. During the two days of What's Out There Weekend, TCLF will offer free tours by expert guides.

Washington, D.C. has one of the nation's great concentrations of designed landscapes – parks, gardens and public spaces – laid out by landscape architects or designers. It's an unrivaled legacy that stretches back more than 200 years and includes Pierre L'Enfant's plan for the city, Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr.'s design for the U.S. Capitol grounds and Dan Kiley's plaza at the National Gallery of Art. Throughout the weekend, expert guides will lead tours that shed new light on some of the city's most iconic landscapes and introduce you to places you may not have known before. TCLF's goal is to make visible these sites and their stories just like the capital city's great buildings, monuments and memorials.

The What's Out There Weekend initiative dovetails with the web-based What's Out There (WOT), the first searchable database of the nation's historic designed landscapes. Spanning more than two centuries of American landscape design, the database is searchable by name, locale, designer, type, and style. The richly-illustrated database includes a glossary of 27 types, 49 sub-types, and 14 styles, hundreds of designer profiles and site entries, descriptions of some of our country's most important cultural landscapes, and relevant website links.

On behalf of The Cultural Landscape Foundation, I thank you for participating in What's Out There Weekend, and hope you enjoy the tours.

Sincerely,



Charles Birnbaum

President and Founder, The Cultural Landscape Foundation



Site Tours

Congressional Cemetery

1801 E St. SE, 20003



1

Saturday, 11am

Tour led by Congressional Cemetery; Meet at the Chapel, through the main gate at 18th and E St.



Blue/Orange: Stadium-Armory Sta

Dumbarton Oaks-Dumbarton Oaks Park

32nd and R St. NW, 20007



2,3

Saturday, 11am

Tour led by Gail Griffin (DOaks) and NPS (DOaks Park); Meet at 31st and R St. entrance to Dumbarton Oaks

Limit 20 people ; Usual entrance fee waived



Blue/Orange: Foggy Bottom-GWU Sta

Federal Reserve Board Garden

2001 C St. NW, 20551



5

Saturday, 3pm

Tour led by Sunny Alsop; Meet at the seatwall by the fountain



Blue/Orange: Foggy Bottom-GWU Sta

Fort Circle Parks

3825 Alabama Ave. SE, 20020



6

Saturday, 1pm

Tour led by NPS James Rosenstock; Meet at Fort Dupont Activity Center, front entrance



Green Line: Naylor Road Sta

Fort Lincoln Park

Fort Lincoln Dr. NE, 20018



7

Sunday, 12pm

Tour led by D.C. Parks and Recreation; Meet at amphitheater off of Commodore Joshua Barney Dr. NE, near the school parking lot



Red Line: Brookland-CUA Sta

Franciscan Monastery Garden

1400 Quincy St. NE



8

Saturday, 12pm; Sunday, 2pm

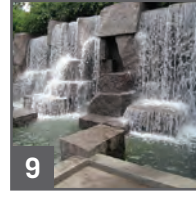
Tour Led by Franciscan Monastery Garden Guild; Meet under arcade at main entrance to museum



Red Line: Brookland-CUA Sta

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial

1850 West Basin Dr. SW, 20024



9

Saturday/Sunday, 10am

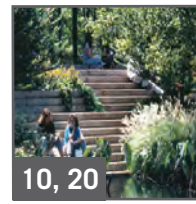
Tour led by NPS Ranger Janet Buerger; Meet at the bookstore by the main entrance to the memorial



Blue/Orange: Foggy Bottom-GWU Sta

Freedom Plaza - Pershing Park

Pennsylvania Ave. between 13th and 15th Sts. NW, 20004



10, 20

Sunday, 10:30am

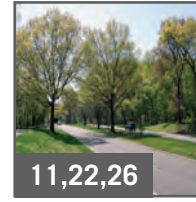
Tour led by Tom Luebke, Secretary to the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts; Meet at Pulaski statue at 13th St.



Blue/Orange: Federal Triangle Sta

George Washington Memorial Parkway

GW Memorial Prkwy, Arlington, VA



11,22,26

Saturday/Sunday, 11am

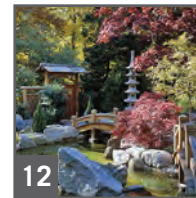
Tour led by NPS Ranger Emily Zivot; Meet at Theodore Roosevelt Island, parking lot by the bridge; tour will progress to Arlington Ridge



Blue/Orange: Rosslyn Sta

Hillwood Estate, Museum, and Gardens

4155 Linnean Ave. NW, 20008



12

Saturday/Sunday, 3:30pm

Tour led by Hillwood; meet at the Visitor's Center
Usual suggested donation waived



Red Line: Van Ness-UDC Sta

Howard University

6th St. at Howard Place NW 20001



14

Sunday, 2pm

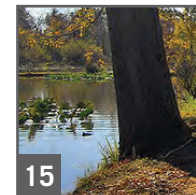
Tour led by Prof. Harry G. Robinson III; Meet at Howard Hall, restored home of the university's founder, tour includes short film



Green Line: Shaw-Howard University Sta

Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens

1550 Anacostia Ave. NE, 20019



15

Saturday, 1pm; Sunday 9am, 11am, and 1pm

Tour led by NPS Ranger; Meet at the Visitor's Center

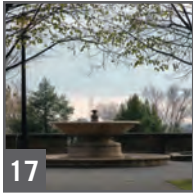


Orange Line: Deanwood Sta

Site Tours (CONTINUED)

Meridian Hill Park

16th St. at Euclid St. NW, 20009



17

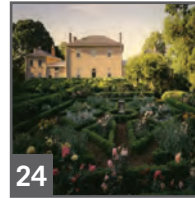
Saturday/Sunday, 2pm

Tour led by NPS Ranger; Meet in front of the Lodge House at 15th and Euclid Sts.

M Green Line: Columbia Heights Sta

Tudor Place

1644 31st St. NW, 20007



24

Saturday/Sunday, 1pm

Led by Tudor Place; Meet at the main gate
Usual entrance fee waived

M Blue/Orange: Foggy Bottom-GWU Sta

National Gallery of Art - East Building Plaza

4th St. at Madison Dr. NW, 20565



18

Sunday, 12 and 2pm

Tour led by Rebecca Frischkorn and Leslie Gignoux; Meet by the Henry Moore sculpture, East Building courtyard

M Green/Yellow: Archives-Navy Memorial Sta

U.S. Capitol Grounds

100 Constitution Ave. NE, 20002



25

Saturday, 2pm

Tour led by Charles Beveridge, Olmsted Papers; Meet at the plaza on the north side of the US Botanical Garden

M Red Line: Union Station

National Mall

14th St. at Jefferson Dr. NW, 20036



19

Sunday, 3pm

Tour led by Nancy Witherell from NCP; Meet at the west end of the reflecting pool by the Lincoln Memorial

M Blue/Orange: Smithsonian Sta

Washington National Cathedral

3101 Wisconsin Ave. NW, 20016



27

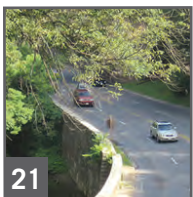
Saturday, 1pm

Tour led by All Hallows Guild; Meet at the Herb Cottage near the Bishops Garden
Tour limited to 25 people

M Red Line: Cleveland Park Sta

Rock Creek Park

5200 Glover Rd. NW, 20015



21

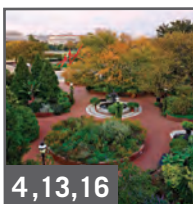
Various times throughout the day
in conjunction with **Rock Creek Park Day**;

Tours meet at the Rock Creek Park Nature Center
(see www.nps.gov/rocr/)

M Red Line: Van Ness-UDC Sta

Smithsonian Gardens

900 Jefferson Dr. SW, 20024



4, 13, 16

Saturday/Sunday, 10am and 1pm

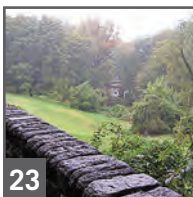
Haupt, Ripley and Hirshhorn Gardens

Tour led by Smithsonian; Meet in the Haupt Garden, by the Castle doors, south entrance

M Blue/Orange: Smithsonian Sta

Tregaron

3100 Macomb St. NW, 20008



23

Saturday/Sunday, 2pm

Tour led by Bonnie Lepard, Tregaron Conservancy; Meet in front of the Tregaron Mansion/International School

M Red Line: Cleveland Park Sta

Partners

Presenting Sponsors

Room&Board
HOME FURNISHINGS

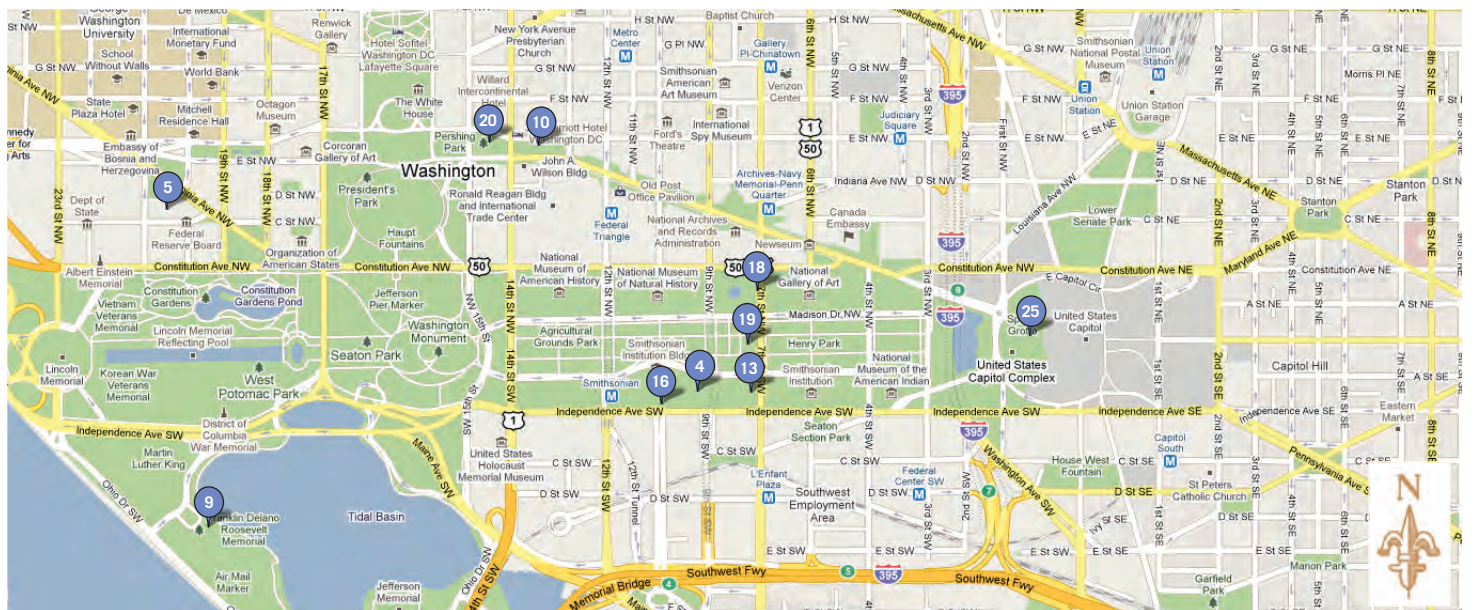
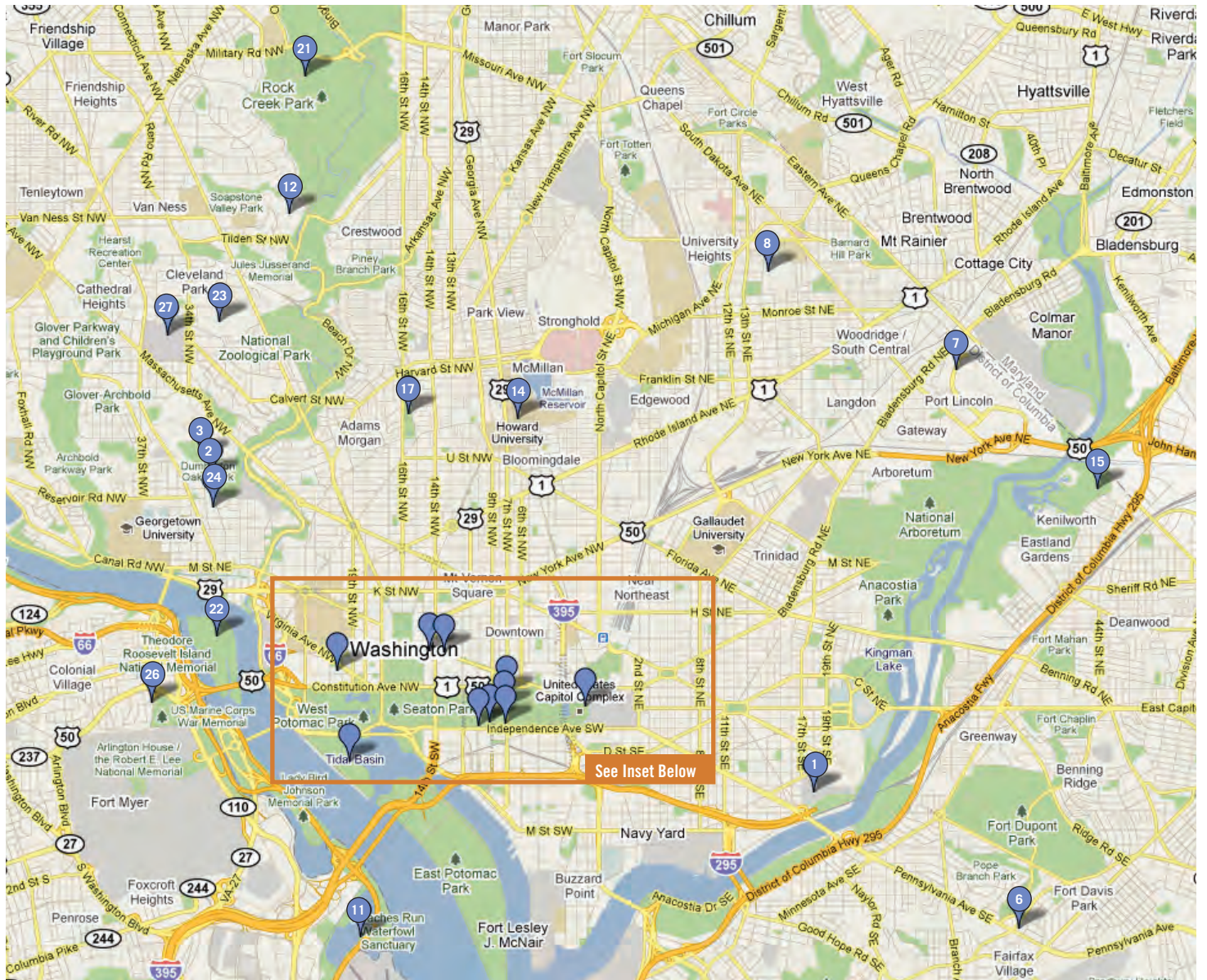


NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Additional Support



Site Tours (MAP)



Congressional Cemetery

1801 E Street SE, Washington, DC,



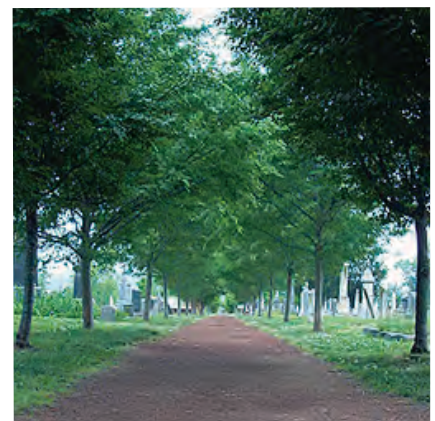
Historic Name:
The Washington Parish Burial
Grounds

Type:
Cemetery

National Register of Historic
Places

Map (Tour Site 1):
Congressional Cemetery

Established in 1807 by the vestry of Christ Church and officially named the Washington Parish Burial Ground, the cemetery served as the favored burial site for U.S. public servants until the establishment of the National Cemetery System following the Civil War. The irregular 30-acre site occupies about nine blocks of L'Enfant's original street grid on the west bank of the Anacostia River overlooking southeastern Washington. Linear rows of monuments and straight walking paths continue the city's geometry within the cemetery gates, and a chapel, added in 1903, occupies the axial center. Much stone and ironwork survives from the cemetery's Victorian era and tree canopies along major walks and drives continue to be restored. Architect Benjamin Henry Latrobe, best known for his work on the U.S. Capitol, designed the cemetery's 165 cenotaphs, whose Egyptian-inspired design marks a significant departure from the colonial-style gravestones that predominated during the 19th century. Interred in the grounds are numerous congressmen and members of the executive branch who died in office, FBI director J. Edgar Hoover, composer John Philip Sousa, several American Indian chiefs, and a number of landowners and architects who played a role in the city's early development. The cemetery was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1969.



Dumbarton Oaks

32nd and R Street, Washington, DC, 20007



A quintessential example of a Country Place Era garden, Dumbarton Oaks was designed by Beatrix Farrand in close collaboration with owners Mildred Barnes Bliss and Robert Woods Bliss.

A series of terraced gardens connected by paths and stairways layer into a deciduous woodland on the edge of Georgetown. Farrand was hired in 1921, shortly after the Blisses acquired the 53-acre property. She developed a cohesive plan for the gardens as a series of rooms with strong architecture, elegant sculptural detail, and a sophisticated and complex horticultural plan. These were implemented over more than 30 years, integrating traditional estate elements, such as a swimming pool, tennis court, and kitchen gardens. With elements of English and Italian gardens such as the Lovers' Lane Pool, the garden is uniquely American.

Style:

Arts & Crafts

Type:

Garden and Estate

Designed by:

Beatrix Farrand

Ruth Mildred Havey

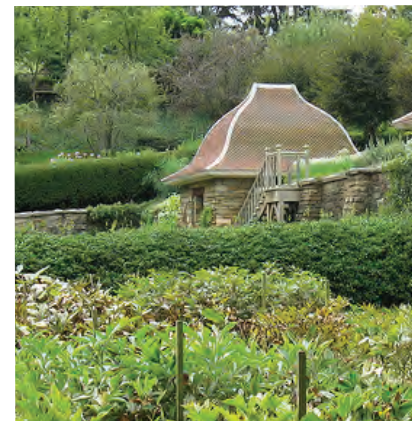
Alden Hopkins

In 1940, the Blisses gave the upper 16 acres to Harvard as a center for Byzantine, Pre-Columbian, and Garden and Landscape Histories, while the lower 27 acres were given to the federal government as a public park. Farrand, in 1941, anticipating changes, wrote the Plant Book to direct future renovation and maintenance of the gardens. Farrand's design was refined after her 1959 death by former associate Ruth Havey (the Pebble Garden) and consulting landscape architect Alden Hopkins (the Ellipse.)

National Register of Historic Places

Map (Tour Site 2):

Dumbarton Oaks



The Cultural Landscape Foundation
WHAT'S OUT THERE WEEKEND Washington, D.C.

www.tclf.org
September 25 and 26, 2010

Dumbarton Oaks Park

32nd and R Street, Washington, DC, 20007



This 27-acre woodland garden was originally designed as the naturalistic component within the estate gardens of Dumbarton Oaks. As part of the collaboration between landscape gardener Beatrix Farrand and philanthropists and collectors Mildred and Robert Bliss, the Park was conceived as a series of paths and meadows organized around a small, unnamed tributary of Rock Creek. The larger 53-acre garden complex was crafted, Bliss wrote, to offer the “illusion of country life,” and the Park with its naturalized expanses of wildflowers, bulbs, and woodland shrubs, both native and exotic, was the culmination of that effect. Built elements include two arbors, multiple benches and footbridges, two pump houses, and 18 waterfall dams, all of rustic Arts & Crafts design. The woodland garden was designed both as the ultimate destination within Dumbarton Oaks’ garden exploration and as a “wild” complement to the formal terraced gardens above the stream valley. Dumbarton Oaks Park was given to the federal government in 1940 and is managed by the National Park Service as part of Rock Creek Park. It was listed on the National Register for Historic Places in 2004.

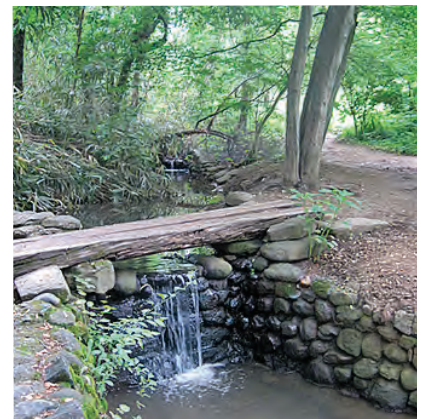
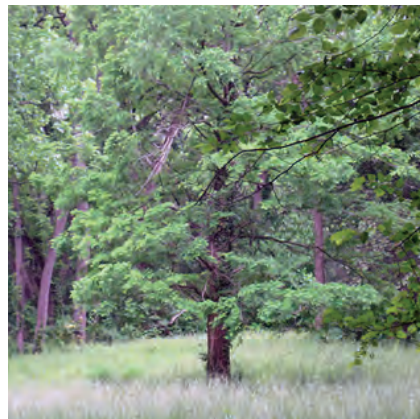
Style:
Arts & Crafts

Type:
Public Park

Designed by:
Beatrix Farrand

National Register of Historic
Places

Map (Tour Site 3):
Dumbarton Oaks Park



Enid A. Haupt Garden

1050 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC, 20560

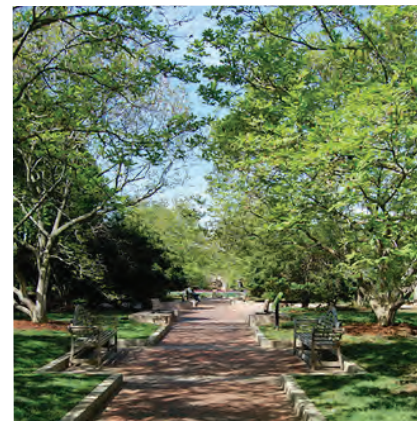


Type:
Institutional Grounds
Roof Garden

Designed by:
Lester Albertson Collins
Sasaki/Walker & Associates

Map (Tour Site 4):
Enid A. Haupt Garden

The 4.2 acre Enid Haupt roof garden on the Independence Avenue side of the Smithsonian Castle building was constructed in 1987 with a \$ 1.5 million gift from philanthropist and garden patron Enid A. Haupt. Replacing the Victorian gardens behind the 1855 Gothic building designed by James Renwick as the original home for the Smithsonian Institution, the gardens at first glance do not appear to be a roof garden. Designed by Sasaki/Walker Associates in conjunction with Lester Collins, the gardens are atop a group of museum buildings housing both the National Museum of African Art and the Arthur M. Sackler Museum, with 96% of the museum structure below grade. Two granite pavilions, 35' high and 90' long, present the public face of the two museums within the formal garden. A central parterre is aligned with the Castle, and complementary gardens, distinctly different in geographical style, lie on either side, connected by a series of brick paths. The plant palette includes many mature spring flowering ornamentals as well as large shade trees. Victorian-style herbaceous plantings provide color year-round.



Federal Reserve Board Garden

2001 C Street, NW, Washington, DC, 20551-0001



Style:
Modernist

Type:
Institutional Grounds
Governmental
Modern Garden

Designed by:
Oehme van Sweden & Associates
George Patton

Map (Tour Site 5):
Federal Reserve Board Garden

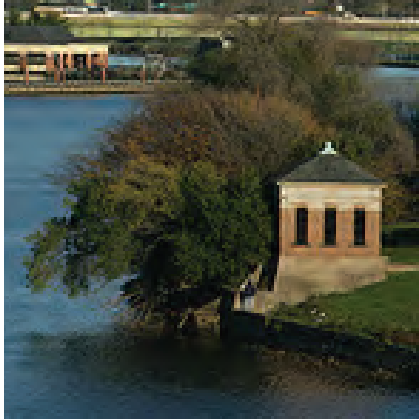
The original Federal Reserve Board Building (now called Eccles Building) designed by Paul Cret in the modern classical style was dedicated in 1937. In 1974, Cret's successor firm, Harbeson Hough Livingston and Larson (later called H2L2), was engaged to design an additional building, called the Martin Building. Its surrounding garden, built over the parking garage was designed by George E. Patton. In 1977 a winter storm destroyed much of Patton's evergreen plantings. David Lilly, a Governor of the Federal Reserve engaged James van Sweden and Wolfgang Oehme, of Oehme van Sweden to renovate the garden and create a more useable outdoor public space. Their planting design was a symbolic change from the formal European geometry to a garden style which drew influence from America's Great Plains heritage and the native plant palate of Karl Foerster from Germany and Mien Ruys from the Netherlands. It also launched a new American garden style.

The redesign incorporated new seating sheltered by earth berms planted with broad masses of perennials and grasses which also channeled views in and out to the Mall. Central and side lawn panels were scaled to host rotating large scale sculpture exhibits. The design incorporates elements of Patton's earlier design including a large, dramatic fountain which animated the space; raised planters which provided spatial variety, and site-specific, modern lighting standards.



Fort Circle Parks

3100 Macomb St NW, Washington, DC, 20008



Historic Name:
Civil War Defenses of
Washington

Type:
Public Park - Park System

National Register of Historic
Places

Map (Tour Site 6):
Fort Circle Parks

Built by Union forces to defend the nation's capital against Confederate troops, the Civil War Defenses formed a 37-mile ring around the city of Washington. The Army began construction of the fortifications in the early 1860s along the ridges that rise up from the lower river terraces of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers. By 1865, the defenses included 68 forts, supported by 20 miles of rifle pits and covered ways, with 32 miles of military roads. Constructed mostly of sod, earth and timber, the fortification system defended the city well, especially during the Battle of Fort Stevens, where President Abraham Lincoln was present.

Abandoned after the war, the network of green, open spaces and hilltop views became a catalyst for one of the first urban planning efforts for public recreation. The McMillan Plan of 1902 recommended transforming over 350 acres into the system of Fort Circle Parks, adding much-needed park space to the city. Efforts have continued since then to realize the McMillan Plan vision, with varying success. Among other projects, the CCC created roads and facilities at Fort Dupont, and M. Paul Friedberg designed a playground at Fort Lincoln that utilized the 100-year old earthworks on the site. Today, nineteen of the fort sites are administered by the National Park Service, while four are administered by other jurisdictions.



Fort Lincoln Park

Fort Lincoln Drive NE, Washington, DC, 20018



Style:
Modernist

Type:
Public Park - Neighborhood
Park

Designed by:
M. Paul Friedberg

Map (Tour Site 7):
Fort Lincoln Park

Located high on a ridge overlooking Washington, D.C. from the northeast, the park was designed as the recreational component of the Fort Lincoln New Town development. Conceived under the Johnson administration as part of a 1969 plan to offer racially and economically balanced housing and amenities, the neighborhood development was slow to begin and was never fully completed.

The six-acre park occupies one of 68 former Civil War ramparts, now known as the Fort Circle Parks, and is designed to emphasize the site's elevated position and its military history. Five open air pavilions ring the park on top of the historic earthworks, shaded by clusters of honey locusts that grow through wood latticed roof pavilions, with offer extensive views of the surrounding area. The center of the park has a mix of flat meadows, smaller berms, rubberized turf, and paved areas, with permanent seating and tables designed for board games on the perimeter. An active climbing area represents the historic battlements and offers a diversity of scales for different-aged children. A pyramidal array of small bricks with a moat provides another scale of climbing and a now-defunct water feature. The park's many small outdoor rooms and levels are all connected by ramps for universal accessibility.



Franciscan Monastery Garden

1400 Quincy Street, NE , Washington, DC, 20017



Historic Name:
Mount Saint Sepulchre

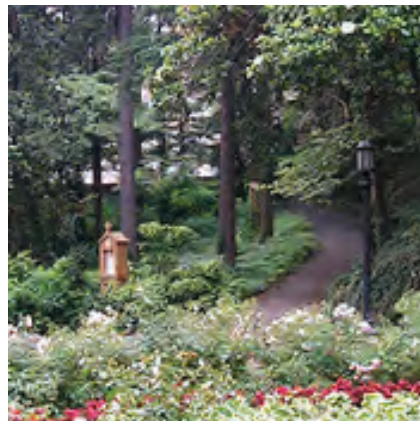
Style:
Italianate
Picturesque or "Romantic"

Type:
Institutional Grounds
Religious

Map (Tour Site 8):
Franciscan Monastery Garden

Surrounding the Memorial Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the grounds of northeast Washington's Franciscan Monastery of the Holy Land invite pilgrims of all faiths to visit replicas of famous Holy Land shrines. The church, designed by Roman architect Aristide Leonori and built in 1898-99, is Byzantine in style with a late Romanesque monastery behind it. The grounds, which originally included a small farm, consist of formal and picturesque gardens.

Framing the upper, more formal garden, is the Rosary Portico designed by John Joseph Early, an innovator in decorative concrete whose work can also be seen at Meridian Hill Park. Reminiscent of St. John the Lateran's cloister in Rome, the portico contains 15 chapels commemorating the lives of Jesus and Mary in colorful mosaics, and acts as both a border and entrance gate for the churchyard. Formal plantings of boxwood and masses of roses line the walks, palm and banana trees dot the lawns, and brightly-colored annuals surround memorial statuary. The lower gardens are less formal and highlight fourteen Stations of the Cross. Winding paths with woodland plantings of azaleas, ferns, and hellebores reveal grottoes, chapels, replicas of tombs and spaces for devotion. The site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1992.



FDR Memorial

1850 West Basin Dr SW, Washington, DC, 20024



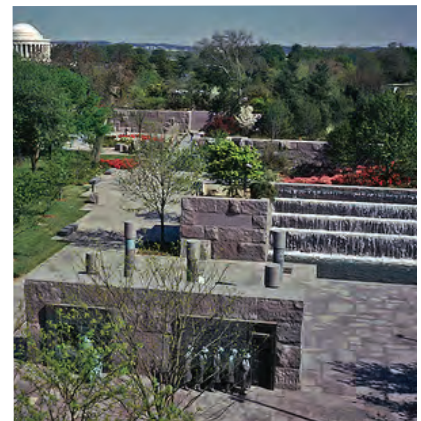
Style:
Modernist
Type:
Commemorative Landscapes

Designed by:
Lawrence Halprin

National Register of Historic
Places

Map (Tour Site 9):
FDR Memorial

In 1974 Lawrence Halprin was selected by the FDR Memorial Commission to design the 7.5 acre site adjacent to the Cherry Tree Walk on the western edge of the Tidal Basin. Halprin created a new sort of memorial, a sequence of four galleries or “garden rooms,” crafted in a narrative sequence to tell the story of our nation during the four terms of FDR’s presidency. The memorial’s rooms and water features, built primarily of red South Dakota granite, use stone to express the fracture and upheaval of the times. Water, in the form of cascades, waterfalls, and pools, is a metaphorical component of the palette, with the volume and complexity escalating as the narrative progresses. The memorial also incorporates 10 bronze sculptures and 21 carved inscriptions, quotations from FDR’s speeches and radio talks. The sculptures, by Leonard Baskin, Neil Estern, Robert Graham, Thomas Hardy, and George Segal, depict images from the Depression and World War II, including a breadline and a man listening to a Fireside Chat on his radio. After complaints from the National Organization on Disability, a statue of the president seated in his wheelchair was incorporated into the memorial, the nation’s first memorial designed to be wheelchair accessible. The memorial was dedicated by President Clinton on May 2, 1997. In Halprin’s New York Times obituary, the FDR Memorial was described as Halprin’s favorite project.



Freedom Plaza

Pennsylvania Avenue & 14th Street NW, Washington, DC, 20004



Map
Freedom Plaza

Historic Name:
Western Plaza

Style:
Modernist

Type:
Plaza

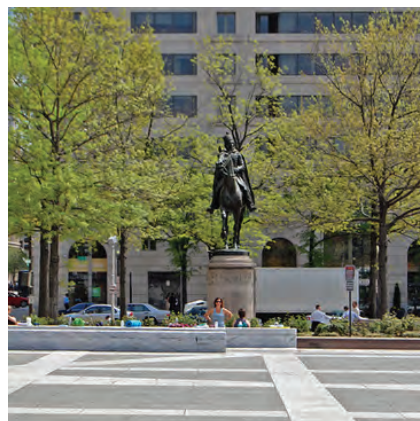
Designed by:
Venturi, Scott Brown and Associates
George Patton

Map (Tour Site 10):
Freedom Plaza

Freedom Plaza and Pershing Park were part of a design competition won by M. Paul Friedberg (Pershing Park) and Venturi, Rausch and Scott Brown with George Patton landscape architect (Freedom Plaza). These new public spaces were part of The Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation's (PADC) plan to transform Pennsylvania Avenue into a ceremonial route connecting the US Capitol to the White House.

Named in honor of Martin Luther King, Jr. and opened in 1980, this modernist plaza set on a raised terrace platform and separated from the surrounding streets by a series of steps, is a partially realized design because of concerns expressed by chairman of the Fine Arts Commission, J. Carter Brown. Composed of simple elements, the pavement consists of a large 1887 map of Pierre L'Enfant's federal city delineated in black granite and white marble, grass panels representing the Mall and the Ellipse, and bronze markers denoting the Capitol and the White House. (The original design scheme proposed large maquettes of the White House and Capitol buildings, two tall sculptural pylons which would frame the Treasury Building linking the plaza to the city and a multipart sculpture by Richard Serra.) Historic quotations are incised on the plaza floor and terrace walls. The western end of the plaza contains a large fountain, while the eastern end contains an equestrian statue of Kazimierz Pułaski.

This project along with Welcome Park and Franklin Court, in Philadelphia, are unique interpretive designs by Venturi and Scott Brown for reclaiming urban spaces and transforming them into urban plazas.



G.W. Memorial Parkway

The George Washington Memorial Parkway, Arlington, VA



Originally designed as a grand gateway to the nation's capital, the parkway is a scenic transportation route, running parallel to the Potomac River Gorge, linking the Capital Beltway to the north with Mount Vernon to the south. It also provides advantageous views of the city while enhancing environmental conservation along the river. Theodore Roosevelt Island and Lady Bird Johnson Park are two of many parks and commemorative landscapes dotting the parkway.

The 7,146 acre route, based on the picturesque Bronx River Parkway in New York, was completed in 1932 to commemorate the bicentennial of George Washington's birth. It is characterized by an undivided four-lane road surrounded by dense woodland, open grassy embankments, and marsh land. Landscape architects Gilmore Clarke and Wilbur Simonson with engineer Jay Downer and plantsman Henry Nye, consulted on the project. From the 1930s to 1966, as land acquisition continued, these men were joined by Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. and other landscape architects from the National Capital Parks and Planning Commission and the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts for the design of the northern portion of the parkway. In contrast, this later parkway section is more open and manicured, with more formal memorial spaces and a roadway divided by median, than the first southern section leading to Mount Vernon.

Historic Name:

Mount Vernon Memorial Highway

Style:

Picturesque or "Romantic"

Type:

Parkway

Designed by:

Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr.

Gilmore Clarke

Wilbur H. Simonson

Map (Tour Site 11):

GW Memorial Parkway

Currently managed by the National Park Service, the parkway was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1981 and 1995. Over the last 20 years, NPS has replaced aging materials, rehabilitated drainage systems, and added safety measures.



The Cultural Landscape Foundation

WHAT'S OUT THERE WEEKEND Washington, D.C.

www.tclf.org

September 25 and 26, 2010

Hillwood

4155 Linnean Avenue, NW, Washington, DC, 20008



Historic Name:
Arbremont

Style:
Beaux Arts / Neoclassical
Japanese

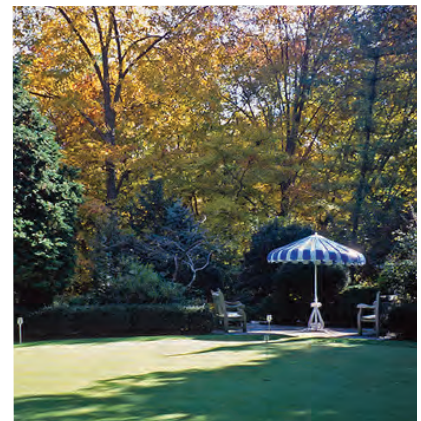
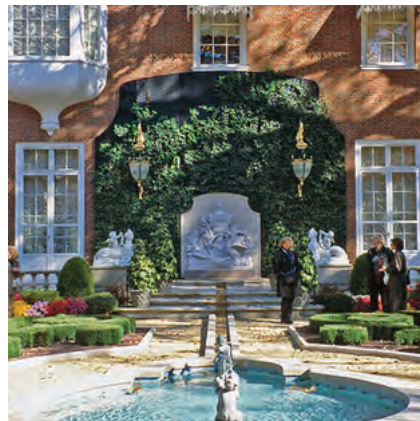
Type:
Garden and Estate
Country Place Era Garden

Designed by:
Innocenti & Webel
Perry Wheeler
Willard Gebhart

Map (Tour Site 12):
Hillwood

This 25-acre estate, designed by landscape architect Willard Gebhart, overlooks Rock Creek Park in northwest Washington D.C. and includes a Georgian-style mansion designed by John Deibert in 1926 for Colonel and Mrs. Henry Parsons Erwin.

In 1955, cereal heiress Marjorie Merriweather Post purchased the property and renamed it Hillwood. The mansion was renovated to house her vast collections of imperial Russian and 18th century French decorative art. Thirteen acres of the estate were redesigned for her by a variety of landscape architects. This includes a French Parterre garden by Innocenti and Webel designed, to complement her collection of 18th century French furnishings and decorative arts; a circular rose garden with a curving pergola designed by Perry Wheeler (who also worked on the garden's Friendship Walk); and a Japanese-influenced pleasure garden, representing a traditional interpretation of a mountain, built in miniature which was refined by Shogo J. Myaida. Garden "rooms", defined by hedges or large plantings include a putting green, greenhouses (with a dedicated orchid curator), cutting garden, lunar lawn, and vista terrace, in addition to 12 acres of woodlands,



Hirshhorn Sculpture Garden

Independence Avenue at 7th Street SW, Washington, DC, 20013



Style:
Modernist

Type:
Institutional Grounds

Designed by:
Gordon Bunschaft
Lester Albertson Collins

Map (Tour Site 13):
Hirshhorn Sculpture Garden

Sited halfway between the Washington Monument and the U.S. Capitol, the Hirshhorn Museum's Sculpture Garden is a one-and-a-half-acre, recessed garden displaying over 60 works of sculpture year-round. Sculpture formed nearly a quarter of philanthropist Joseph Hirshhorn's bequest of 6,600 works of art to the nation. For this reason, he stipulated that an outdoor garden be part of the new Smithsonian museum, authorized by Congress in November 1966 to house his collection. Gordon Bunschaft, of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, an avid art collector, himself, designed the four-acre complex. The Joseph Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden opened to the public in October 1974.

Bunschaft's austere design for the garden was consistent with that of the cylindrical museum building and typical of the minimalist mode then fashionable with many artists and architects. The plan divided the garden into terraces at several levels with a central reflecting pool. Pebbles on the garden floor, matching the concrete-aggregate walls coupled with minimal plantings gave the overall effect of Japanese Zen gardens, popular in the West during the 1960s.

Three years after opening, the Smithsonian hired landscape architect Lester Collins to provide accessible surfaces and ramps from the Mall, as well as extensive landscaping to provide shade for the blistering sun of Washington summers. The garden re-opened in 1981, with lawns, trees, and climbing vines. As one critic observed, the new design better reveals the sculpture, allowing the artworks to appear and disappear as the spectator moves about the space.



Howard University

McMillan Drive NW & 5th Street NW, Washington, DC, 20059



Style:
Colonial Revival

Type:
Campus
Quadrangle Plan

Designed by:
David Williston

Map (Tour Site 14):
Howard University

Starting with a single building in 1867, Howard University today comprises 258-acres and 115 buildings. Situated on a hilltop north of downtown Washington, D.C., and edged by Georgia Avenue on the west and McMillan Reservoir on the east, the site was chosen for its panoramic views of the surrounding city. The campus' major expansion following the First World War was the product of collaboration between landscape architect and horticulturalist David Williston and architect Albert Cassell. Williston created many campuses for historically black colleges, including Tuskegee University, and was the first African-American landscape architect in private practice. Cassell is credited with producing the campus master plan and overseeing the design of many buildings constructed during the interwar period, including Frederick Douglass Hall and Founder's Library, both National Historic Landmarks, designated in 2001. The Main Quadrangle (or "The Yard"), one of the campus' oldest features, was redesigned in 1930 with precise cross-paths and tree placements. The hillside east of the Main Quadrangle is terraced, with stairs leading down to the Lower Quadrangle, and together the two spaces are set off from the rest of the campus by a brick and wrought iron fence with entrance gates designed by architect Louis Fry, Jr.



The Cultural Landscape Foundation
WHAT'S OUT THERE WEEKEND Washington, D.C.

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Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens

Anacostia Avenue NE & Ponds Street NE, Washington, DC, 20020



Located on marshy flatlands beside the Anacostia River, the gardens are composed of a series of irregularly sized and shaped ponds created by Walter Shaw. Within a larger 37-acre property purchased by Shaw in the late 1800s, there were eight acres of marsh that held an ice pond. Shaw purchased a dozen wild water lilies from his native Maine to add to the pond. As they flourished he began filling in more marshland, making additional ponds and planting new varieties of flowers. By the time he died in 1921, Shaw Gardens was a commercial enterprise run by his widowed daughter, Helen Shaw Fowler.

By 1930, the Anacostia River was so filled with silt that the Army Corps of Engineers was asked to dredge the river and use the silt to fill the wetlands. Fowler, along with the Kenilworth Citizens Association, fought for the preservation of the Shaw Gardens. Congress authorized their purchase in 1938, renaming them Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens adding the eight acres to Anacostia Park. No longer a commercial venture, the gardens are managed by the National Park Service. The property was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978.

Type:

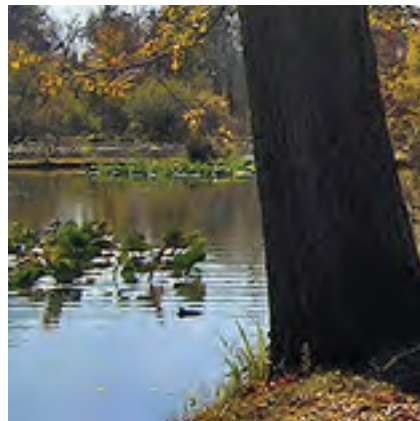
Public Park

National Park

National Register of Historic Places

Map (Tour Site 15):

Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens



The Cultural Landscape Foundation

WHAT'S OUT THERE WEEKEND Washington, D.C.

www.tclf.org

September 25 and 26, 2010

Mary Livingston Ripley Garden

Jefferson Drive SW on the National Mall (between the Castle and Hirshorn), Washington DC, 20560



Type:
Institutional Grounds
Public Park

Designed by:
Hugh Newell Jacobsen

Map (Tour Site 16):
Mary Livingston Ripley Garden

This half-acre pocket garden was built in 1978, the inspiration of Mrs. S. Dillon Ripley, wife of the Smithsonian Institution's eighth Secretary. Located on the south side of the National Mall, tucked between the Arts and Industries Building and the Hirshorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, it was designed by architect Hugh Newell Jacobsen in an area previously slated for a parking lot. The original design intent was a sensory garden for handicapped and other visitors to the Smithsonian. Jacobsen's unique, curvilinear design and raised planting beds create a distinct, quiet space amidst the Smithsonian's diverse complex of buildings and gardens. Early plants in the garden were brought from the Ripley home in Litchfield, Connecticut. More recent horticultural efforts have focused on displaying a broad variety of plants, many of which are grown in the Smithsonian greenhouses. The 19th-century cast-iron furnishings in the garden are also unique, part of the historical collection belonging to Smithsonian Gardens. The garden was renamed in Mrs. Ripley's honor in 1988 by the Smithsonian Women's Committee, a philanthropic group she helped found more than twenty years earlier.



Meridian Hill Park

16th Street, NW, Washington, DC, 20009



Style:
Italianate

Type:
Public Park
Neighborhood Park

Designed by:
George Elberton Burnap
Horace Peaslee
Ferruccio Vitale

National Historic Landmark

Map (Tour Site 17):
Meridian Hill Park

In 1914, the Department of the Interior hired George Burnap to design a grand formal park of the European model, as suggested by the 1902 McMillan Plan. Architect Horace Peaslee later modified the 12-acre Meridian Hill Park plans, creating the extensive monumental walls and fountains built of exposed aggregate in varying colors and textures.

Sited on the escarpment of the Potomac floodplains, the 900-foot, flat, upper terrace of the park originally held commanding vistas of the city, with a central grass mall, side promenades, and a linden allée of distinct French style, culminating with a bronze statue of Joan of Arc. The steeply sloping lower level is stylistically Italianate. Inspired by the fountains of Villa Aldobrandini, in Frascasti, Peaslee designed a grand central cascade, which flows through 13 graduated basins into a large reflecting pool. Four large sculptures decorate the park. The chief designer of the park's planting plan was Ferruccio Vitale.

The site of racial protest in the 1970s, the park was unofficially renamed Malcolm X Park. It became a National Historic Landmark in 1994 and is now maintained by the National Park Service.



National Gallery of Art East Building Plaza



4th Street NW and Madison Drive NW, Washington, DC, 20565



The two buildings that house the National Gallery of Art - the West Wing, a 1941 Greek Revival structure designed by John Russell Pope, and the Modernist East Wing, designed by I.M. Pei in 1978 - straddle Fourth Street at a point where the lines of Pennsylvania Avenue converge with those of the Mall. The treatment of the pedestrian plaza that ties the new, modern building to its classical counterpart is the collaboration of architect I.M. Pei and landscape architect Dan Kiley.

Cobblestone pavers that stretch from west door to east door, incorporating Fourth Street itself, play an important role in unifying the expanse between the two buildings. On the larger west plaza, Pei designed pyramidal skylights and a sunken fountain, illuminating the passage below and bringing design elements of the new building literally to the door of the old. To frame the space into an elongated court and extend the symmetry of the west building façade eastward, Kiley placed twin, rectangular groves of saucer magnolias (*Magnolia soulangiana*) on either side of the plaza. The east plaza is more open, providing a space for the daily play of shadows on the cobblestone paving. Between the East Wing and the Mall, Kiley planted a bank of cherry trees that forms a curtain, offering a naturalistic, alternative treatment to the linear, axial nature of the adjoining Mall. Kiley also designed roof terrace plantings for the East Wing that included a small grove of tea crabs.

Style:
Modernist
Type:
Public Park

Designed by:
Daniel Urban Kiley
I.M. Pei

Map (Tour Site 18):
National Gallery



National Mall

14th Street NW & Jefferson Drive SW, Washington, DC, 20036



Style:

Beaux Arts / Neoclassical

Type:

Public Park

Institutional Grounds

Designed by:

Pierre L'Enfant

Andrew Jackson Downing

National Register of Historic
Places

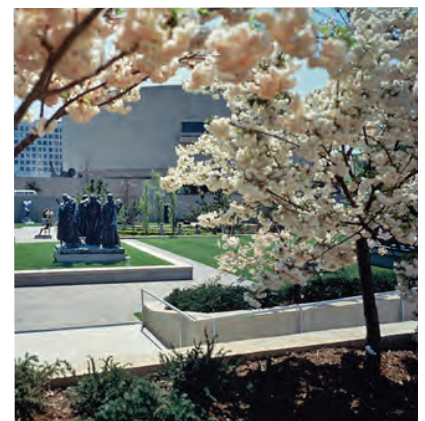
Map (Tour Site 19):

National Mall

In Major Pierre L'Enfant's 1791 Plan for the Capital City, The National Mall was to be a 400-foot wide, mile-long avenue, anchored by the Congress House on the east and a statue of George Washington on the west. An east-west canal, built in 1820 on the north side of the Mall, connected Tiber Creek to the Potomac River.

Railroad tracks were laid across the eastern section of the Mall in the 1840's, severing the Capitol Grounds from the rest of the monumental space. In 1851, President Fillmore, concerned about the condition of the Mall, commissioned Andrew Jackson Downing to design a public park for the Mall. Downing's design, never fully executed, combined naturalistic gardens with a museum of trees and shrubs. During the Civil War, the Mall grounds were used for military activities. In 1872, the canal was removed.

In 1902, the Senate Park Commission submitted a plan to Congress calling for the restoration, development, and improvement of the Mall. The Commission, led by architects Daniel Burnham and Charles McKim, landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. and sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens, proposed a narrower, 300-foot greensward bordered on each side by four rows of American elm trees and lined by public buildings. In 1909 the railroad tracks were removed, as proposed, restoring the continuity of the grounds.



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Pershing Park

Pennsylvania Avenue NW & 15th Street NW, Washington, DC, 20004



Style:
Modernist

Type:
Plaza
Public Park

Designed by:
M. Paul Friedberg
Oehme van Sweden & Associates

Map (Tour Site 20):
Pershing Park

An integral part of the long-range plan to transform Pennsylvania Avenue into the nation's pre-emanate street, M. Paul Friedberg + Partners was engaged by the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation to transform a former traffic island into a multi-level park. Conceived during the same time as the adjacent Freedom Plaza by Robert Venturi and George Patton (immediately to its east), the park plaza opened in 1981.

The plaza, named in honor of General John J. Pershing, includes many of the signature design elements found in Friedberg's earlier work at Minneapolis' Peavey Plaza. These include a central sunken plaza which also serves as a pool basin (filled with water during the summer or frozen in winter for skating), a waterfall constructed of rock-cut granite animate the space, amphitheatre style seating oriented around the plaza with lawn terraces, and a site-specific palette of furnishings, including moveable chairs like the ones in Paley Park in New York City. In addition, the design includes a monument to Pershing and a small structure that houses a café, restrooms and changing area for skating. In recent years the plantings were revised by Oehme van Sweden & Associates.



Rock Creek Park

5200 Glover Road, NW, Washington, DC, 20015



Type:
Public Park
Scenic Reservation

National Register of Historic
Places

Map (Tour Site 21):
Rock Creek Park

Established in 1890 through the concerted efforts of military engineers, businessmen and civic activists, the nearly 3,100 acres of Rock Creek Park is the national capital's natural park preserve. Chosen for its topographic intricacy, Rock Creek was identified as a suitable setting for a Presidential Mansion in 1867, in response to a Senate resolution directing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to search for such a site. Rock Creek Park became a unit of the National Park Service on the same day as Sequoia National Park in 1890. Within the week, two more national parks- General Grant (now Kings Canyon) and Yosemite, were authorized. Of these early parks, only Rock Creek was to be urban, with the legislation language specifying the necessity to prevent urban encroachment, declaring that the park would "provide for the preservation ... of all timber, animals, or curiosities..., and their retention in their natural condition, as nearly as possible."

Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., designer of the National Zoological Park, also in Rock Creek Valley, was a strong defender of the park. In 1918, he and his brother, John Charles Olmsted, prepared a report that provided the philosophy and practical framework for the development of the park between 1921 and 1950. Home to the NPS's only planetarium, the park also contains bridle, pedestrian, and vehicular circulation routes, stables, picnic pavilions, and numerous historic structures. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1991.



Theodore Roosevelt Island

George Washington Memorial Parkway, Washington, DC, 20007



Historic Name:

Analostan, My Lord's Island,
Barbadoes, Mason's Island

Type:

Commemorative Landscape

Designed by:

Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr.

National Register of Historic
Places

Map (Tour Site 22):

Theodore Roosevelt Island

Dedicated to the legacy of America's 26th President, the Theodore Roosevelt Island National Memorial is a 91-acre wooded island, located in the Potomac River between Arlington Memorial Bridge and Key Bridge. A natural geological feature (in contrast with the highly planned city of Washington, D.C.) the island has been used by Native Americans as a fishing village, granted to Lord Baltimore by King Charles I, owned by a Caribbean sea captain, inhabited by the Mason family (who built a brick mansion and cultivated extensive gardens), protected by Union troops during the Civil War, and enjoyed as a picnic venue. In 1932, The Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Association purchased the island with the idea of creating a memorial to the American political leader and renowned conservationist. The island was re-naturalized into mature woodland through the efforts of landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. and the Civilian Conservation Corps. Architect Eric Gugler sited the memorial at the island's northern end. He designed an oval space with upper and lower terraces planted densely with boxwood and surrounded by a moat of water and a double hedge of willow oak trees. The grove-like quality of the site offers a spirit of solitude and contemplation to the formal memorial. A 17-foot bronze statue of the former president designed by sculptor Paul Manship soars heroically as the memorial's centerpiece, while four 21-foot granite stelae present quotations expressing Roosevelt's philosophy on manhood, youth, nature, and the nation.

Today, this wildlife sanctuary serves as a living memorial to Roosevelt's leadership in land and resource conservation. Managed by the National Park Service, it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1966 and dedicated in 1967.



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Tregaron

3100 Macomb St NW, Washington, DC, 20008



Historic Name:
The Causeway

Style:
Beaux Arts / Neoclassical

Type:
Garden and Estate
Country Place Era Garden

Designed by:
Charles Platt
Ellen Biddle Shipman

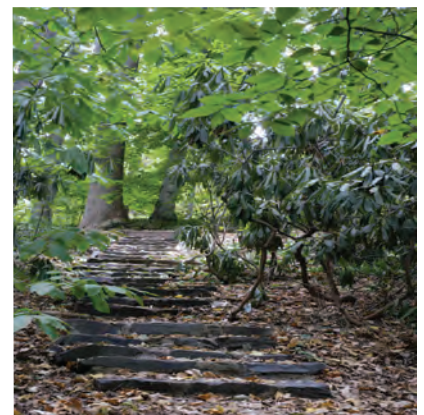
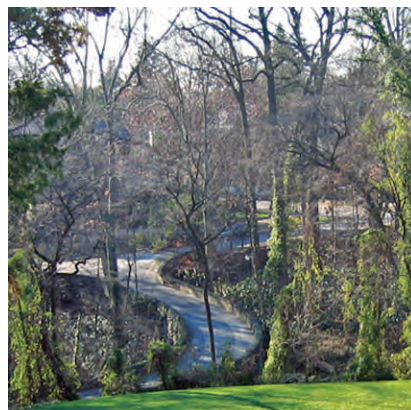
National Register of Historic
Places

Map (Tour Site 23):
Tregaron

Tregaron Estate is a 20-acre Country Place Era house and garden located on the edge of Rock Creek Park. The land was acquired in the 1880s by Gardiner Greene Hubbard, founder of the National Geographic Society. Hubbard subsequently divided the property between his two daughters, one of whom married Alexander Graham Bell. The Bells never lived there, selling the land to James Parmelee, who named it “The Causeway.”

In 1912, Parmelee hired Charles Adams Platt to design a Beaux Arts-style house and grounds. The layout of the property follows Platt’s typical schema of an entryway (in this case a causeway leading over a large stone bridge) bending toward an arrival court. Platt employed Ellen Shipman to design the gardens and surrounding woodlands. From the back terrace of the house, visitors encounter sweeping views: to the south, a meadow, woodland and a pond and cow pasture beyond; to the east, extensive woodland, traversed by bridle and woodland paths. In the 1930s, Ambassador Joseph Davies and his wife, Marjorie Merriweather Post, bought the estate and renamed it Tregaron. Post’s alterations included the addition of a Russian-style dacha in the western formal garden.

In 1989, the National Register of Historic Places listed Tregaron Estate as Platt’s only surviving house in Washington, DC, and as one of only three surviving Platt-Shipman collaborations nationally. Today, the mansion and surrounding seven acres are owned by The Washington International School. In 2006, The Tregaron Conservancy was founded to restore the remaining 13 acres and ensure its perpetual preservation.



Tudor Place

1644 31st Street, NW, Washington, DC, 20007



Style:
Colonial Revival

Type:
Garden and Estate
Colonial Garden

National Register of Historic
Places

Map (Tour Site 24):
Tudor Place

In 1805, Martha Washington's granddaughter, Martha Curtis Peter, and her husband, Thomas Peter, a successful tobacco merchant, established this estate in the hills above the port of Georgetown. Its remaining five and a half acres of gardens combine formal, naturalistic and Gardenesque design elements, and are the cumulative work of the Peter family, who occupied the estate for six generations, preserving and altering the grounds as Georgetown and the Federal City grew around them. Dr. William Thornton, the first architect of the U.S. Capitol, designed the neoclassical mansion at the center of the property. Shade trees, including a large Tulip Poplar, frame the South Lawn, which slopes upward to meet the circular portico. The northern grounds encompass several distinct garden spaces. The informality of the pastoral Bowling Green contrasts with the geometric clarity of the Boxwood Ellipse, the brick-edged Lily Pond, and the English Knot Garden, the last ornamented with heirloom roses. In the northeast corner of the property, the Tennis Court Garden lies secluded behind a screen of white pine trees and shrubs and framed by 200-year-old white oaks. The site also contains a number of historic outbuildings, including a Smoke House, Garage, and the Japanese Tea House. Tudor Place was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1960.



U.S. Capitol Grounds

100 Constitution Avenue Northeast, Washington, DC 20002



Style:
Picturesque or “Romantic”
Beaux Arts / Neoclassical

Type:
Institutional Grounds
Governmental

Designed by:
Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr.
Jacob Weidenmann
Olmsted Brothers

Map (Tour Site 25):
Capitol Grounds

Following the expansion of the U.S. Capitol in the mid-19th century, the task of redefining its surroundings fell to Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., who began the project in 1874. Olmsted created an idiom of restrained naturalism for the site, obedient to the symmetry of the city and the National Mall, but using teardrop- and oval-shaped paths to establish a more informal order.

Unlike Olmsted’s parks and residential landscapes, the Capitol Grounds place landscape in the service of architecture, not architecture in the service of landscape. Most important are the transitions orchestrated between the monumental edifice and its park-like setting. The periphery is densely planted with trees in order to mediate the confusion of the 21 radiating streets that converge there. Carefully selected openings in the groupings of trees and understory plantings are situated at optimal viewing points, dramatizing the appearance of the Capitol building, and the unobstructed lawns and plazas at its base. Olmsted added a grand terrace along the western façade in order to give a proportionate foundation to the gigantic dome, and to extend the lines and materials of the building into its immediate landscape and cityscape context. Although park furniture is used sparingly, a number of site-specific benches, trellises and lighting fixtures are placed throughout the site. Olmsted also placed a hexagonal brick summerhouse in the west lawn and enshrouded it with plants and trees as an idyllic respite from legislative stress.

A new Visitor Center completed in 2009 altered the east façade plaza along the East Capitol Street entrance.



U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial



Iwo Jima Memorial Access Road, Arlington, VA



Located in Arlington Ridge Park, the United States Marine Corps War Memorial was designed as one of three monuments intended for the dramatic hilltop site. It is situated on the northern part of the park, with the Netherlands Carillion further south and the unrealized Freedom Shrine positioned as a new western terminus for the National Mall. The iconic statue at the center of the memorial was created by Felix de Weldon and modeled after the photo shot by Joseph J. Rosenthal on February 23, 1945, as the United States flag was raised over Mount Suribachi on the Japanese island of Iwo Jima.

The Marine Corps War Memorial Foundation hired Horace Peaslee to design the site in 1953-1954, including a reviewing stand, parade ground, pedestrian paths, vehicular roads, and parking. Peaslee's design orients the memorial facing south, with the approach off-axis from the east and an enclosing berm at the west end of the site. Markley Stevenson's simplified planting design used a palette of large shade and evergreen trees, with yew and osmanthus hedges defining the plaza around the statue. John J. Earley Studios developed a special exposed aggregate concrete for the plaza, the reviewing stand, and their related features.

The memorial was dedicated on November 10, 1954, the 179th anniversary of the founding of the Marine Corps.

Historic Name:

Iwo Jima Memorial

Style:

Type:

Commemorative Landscape

Designed by:

Map (Tour Site 26):

Marine Corps Memorial



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WHAT'S OUT THERE WEEKEND Washington, D.C.

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Washington National Cathedral

3101 Wisconsin Ave. NW, Washington, DC, 20016



Style:
Picturesque or "Romantic"

Type:
Institutional Grounds
Religious

Designed by:
Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr.
Olmsted Brothers
Perry Wheeler

Map (Tour Site 27):
National Cathedral

In 1898 the first bishop of Washington, Henry Yates Satterlee, chose a site overlooking the city for the Washington National Cathedral. Landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. developed a master plan for the 59-acre site and was involved in its execution from 1907-1928. His plan included internal roadways, locations for institutional buildings, a series of open spaces and gardens, and a Pilgrim's Path through the existing five-acre woodland. Florence Brown Bratenahl, the wife of the first Dean of the Cathedral, worked alongside Olmsted to implement the plan, especially the planting of the Bishop's Garden, a private garden 'out back' of the Bishop's house. Completed in 1928, the garden included plants of historical interest, biblical references and native plants. During Olmsted's thirty-year involvement on the National Cathedral grounds he also served as an adviser or designer on many celebrated Washington, D.C., projects including the Federal Triangle, the Jefferson Memorial, Roosevelt Island, and Rock Creek Parkway. The last stone for the Cathedral was set in 1990 and the stone-cutting yard was re-shaped into a tree-shaded, open lawn to accentuate the west entrance.

