

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

DATA SHEET

RECEIVED

DEC 30 1977

DATE ENTERED

JUL 14 1978

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Monumental Statuary Commemorating the American Revolution

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER On squares, circles, traffic islands and around public buildings
within the District of Columbia

CITY, TOWN

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Washington
STATE

VICINITY OF
CODE

COUNTY

CODE

District of Columbia

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
			<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable) National Capital Region, National Park Service
Department of the Interior

STREET & NUMBER

1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.

CITY, TOWN

Washington

VICINITY OF

District of Columbia

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. National Capital Region

STREET & NUMBER

1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

District of Columbia

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

National Park Service Survey in Compliance with Executive Order 11593

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

National Capital Region

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

District of Columbia

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This nomination includes outdoor statues commemorating figures of the American Revolutionary War period which are standing throughout the City of Washington and owned by the National Park Service.

This nomination is concerned with only the statues themselves and not the surrounding parkland where they are located. The statues are placed in the squares and circles of Washington, around public buildings, and on small traffic islands. The grouping consists of standing pedestrian and equestrian statues usually of cast bronze and erected on stone pedestals. Most were erected by the Federal government in the latter years of the nineteenth and early years of the twentieth century. Washington, Greene, Barry, and Jones were American Revolutionary War military heroes. Franklin and Witherspoon were political figures of that era and signers of the Declaration of Independence. Nathan Hale was a young patriot and martyr for the Revolutionary cause. Pulaski, Lafayette, Kosciusko, von Steuben, and Rochambeau were all European military men who came to America to offer their services to the Revolutionary Army. Edmund Burke was a member of English Parliament who spoke out for the colonial Revolutionary cause.

All statues are executed in the realistic style popular after the Civil War. Great attention is usually paid to dress details such as correctness of uniform. The horses of the equestrian statues are depicted as animated with a great detail of anatomy. The bases usually display classical motifs in moldings and ornamentation. The Franklin statue in marble is the only exception to the rest which are of bronze. There is a larger than life heroism to all the works of sculpture, though some are more successful in manifesting a heroic quality than others.

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INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

1. Lieutenant General George Washington

Sculptor: Clark Mills
Architect: Clark Mills

This bronze equestrian statue of George Washington was commissioned by Congress from Clark Mills after his successful completion of the equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson located on Lafayette Square. It depicts Washington in the uniform of Commander in Chief of the Continental Army advancing in front of the American lines in a surprise attack on the British forces. The horse is shown rearing slightly, standing on three feet, while Washington calmly holds the reins in his right hand and his sword down at his left side. The face of Washington was taken from Houdon's famous bust. Great attention has been given to the veins of the horse and the pattern of its mane and tail. The base is marble, patched with cement where it is cracked. Acts of January 25, 1853 and February 24, 1860 appropriated \$60,000 for the statue and pedestal, (10 Stat. 153 and 12 Stat. 114). It was dedicated in 1860. The statue is located in the center of Washington Circle in Northwest Washington at the intersections of Pennsylvania Avenue, K St., New Hampshire Ave., and 23rd St., N.W.

2. Benjamin Franklin

Sculptor: Jacques Jouvenal after the design of Ernst Plassman
Architect: J. F. Manning

This statue of Benjamin Franklin was donated by Stilson Hutchins, founder of the Washington Post, who gave it to the city in the name of America's newspaper publishers. The old Post building once stood at Tenth and D Sts., N.W. which explains the statue's present location. The eight foot high marble portrait statue of Franklin portrays him in the diplomatic dress of the American minister to the court of Louis XVI in Versailles. He holds a document in his left hand and raises his right hand in a gesture of greeting. A stack of books is placed at his feet to the right. The eleven foot pedestal rises in stages of rusticated and smooth granite. Four activities of Franklin's life: Printer, Philanthropist, Patriot, and Philosopher are carved on the four faces of the pedestal. An Act approved July 19, 1888 (25 Stat. 627) authorized the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to designate a location for the statue. It was erected at Tenth and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. and dedicated January 1889.

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3. Major General Nathanael Greene

Sculptor: Henry Kirke Brown
Architect: Unknown

This bronze equestrian memorial to Major General Nathanael Greene, Revolutionary War general, was commissioned and paid for by Congress. The statue measures 13 feet in height and surmounts a 20 foot granite pedestal. Greene sits erect upon his horse holding the reins in his left hand while turning his face directly out to the side. His right arm is extended straight before him, as if pointing to the enemy. The placement of Greene's body directly in line with the horse gives the statue a strong quality of silhouette. Only the general's feet in the stirrups break the plane slightly. Great attention has been given to the details of his uniform. The granite pedestal is oblong in form with rounded ends. It is ornamented by moldings at each step and by the inscription panel on each side.

Greene, a native of Rhode Island, succeeded General Gates as Commander of the Army of the South and drove the British forces from Georgia and the Carolinas in 1782. The statue was erected by the government under an Act approved June 23, 1874 (18 Stat. 209) at a cost of \$50,000 including pedestal. It was dedicated in 1877. It is located in Stanton Park at 5th and C St., N.E., Reservation 15.

4. Nathan Hale

Sculptor: Bela Lyon Pratt
Architect: Douglas W. Orr

Captain Nathan Hale was the first well known martyr of the American Revolution. Caught as an American spy, Hale was ordered executed by General William Howe. At the gallows Hale, a young school teacher turned soldier, made the famous statement which appears around the circular base of the statue: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." The life sized standing bronze figure of Hale was bequeathed to the United States by George Dudley Seymour of New Haven, Connecticut. The sculpture shows Hale at the moment of his famous speech on the gallows. He stands erect and proud with his feet and hands bound, a blindfold is draped over his shoulders. With hands tied behind his back, his coat is pulled back on his left side. The statue rests on a pedestal of granite about three feet high. It is awkwardly situated against the massive southern facade of the Department of Justice at Constitution Avenue between 9th and 10th Streets, N.W. The statue was authorized by public law No. 683 by the 79th Congress on August 8, 1946. The statue was formerly at

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Hale's birthplace in South Coventry, Connecticut. A replica of the figure is at Yale University. The pedestal bears an inscription. Designed by Bela Lyon Pratt around 1915, the statue is believed to have been cast in 1930.

5. Commodore John Paul Jones

Sculptor: Charles Henry Niehaus
Architect: Thomas Hastings

This memorial to John Paul Jones consists of a bronze portrait statue, ten feet high, mounted against a marble pylon, fifteen feet high, which is treated like a small temple-like shrine. The figure is framed in a doorway, flanked by doric pilasters which support a cornice and frieze. Above the cornice there is an attic story with a Greek key band around the base and an eagle in flight carrying a wreath of oak leaves in a relief panel above. The pedestal contains water spouts on the sides in the form of dolphins with semi-circular pools. The statue itself depicts Jones in a naval officer's uniform. His left hand is on the pommel of his sword; his right hand is clenched at his side. The base of the pylon is decorated with a low relief band composed of a number of naval emblems. The two sides are decorated with a combination of swords, helmets, and laurel branches in high relief. On the rear of the pylon is a low relief showing Jones hoisting the American flag on a war vessel. Tradition says that he was the first to raise the new flag on a foreign war vessel. Congress authorized the statue on June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 224) with an appropriation of \$50,000. It was dedicated April 17, 1912. The statue is located at 17th St. and Independence Ave., N.W.

6. Commodore John Barry

Sculptor: John J. Boyle
Architect: Edward P. Casey

This memorial is an eight foot high standing bronze figure on a high marble pedestal. The figure is Commodore John Barry an Irish immigrant to America who joined the American colonial navy and was the first officer to capture an enemy war vessel in the Revolutionary War. It was erected by Congress at the request of Irish American groups. Barry is in the uniform of the mixed forces he served both on sea and land. His orders are grasped in his right hand, which rests firmly on the hilt of his sword. A heavy cape falls from his shoulders. On the front of the marble pedestal is powerfully carved female

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figure of Victory. She holds a laurel branch as she stands on the prow of a ship, her drapery fluttering as if in the wind. An eagle rests on her right side. The marble pedestal is fifteen feet high and is surrounded by a plaza of marble squares. An Act approved the statue June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 223), at a cost to the government of \$50,000. It was dedicated May 16, 1914, with a large number of Irish-Americans in attendance. The statue is located in Franklin Park on 14th St. between I and K Sts., N.W.

7. John Witherspoon

Sculptor: William Couper
Architect: Unknown

This statue of John Witherspoon, Presbyterian minister, Colonial patriot, and signer of the Declaration of Independence was presented by the Witherspoon Memorial Association and dedicated May 20, 1909. The ten foot high bronze statue depicts Witherspoon standing in colonial dress with a Bible in his right hand. A draped pedestal is placed to the rear of the statue. The base of polished pink Connecticut granite is about equal in height to the statue. Bronze plaques appear on the south and north sides of the base. Under an Act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. 579), \$4000 was appropriated toward the pedestal. The statue stands at the intersection of Connecticut Ave., 18th St., and M St., N.W.

8. Edmund Burke

Sculptor: J. Harvard Thomas
Architect: Horace W. Peaslee

This memorial to Edmund Burke, English statesman who espoused the cause of the American colonies in Parliament, was presented to the United States by the Sulgrave Institution. This eight and a half foot high bronze portrait statue is a copy of a statue in Bristol, England. Depicted in eighteenth century dress, Burke stands with his right hand raised in a gesture of debate. His left hand holds out the tail of his coat. The granite pedestal is seven feet high. The statue was erected under an Act approved April 25, 1922 (42 Stat. 499) without expense to the U.S. It was dedicated November 12, 1922 and is located at Massachusetts Ave, and 11th St., N.W.

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9. Brigadier General Count Casimir Pulaski

Sculptor: Kazimierz Chodzinski
Architect: Albert R. Ross

This equestrian monument to Brigadier General Count Casimir Pulaski was erected by Congress to honor the famed Polish marshal, general who came to fight and gave his life for American Independence. The nine foot bronze statue portrays Pulaski in the uniform of a Polish marshal, which he preferred to wear rather than the uniform of the Continental Army. Dramatically posed with his shoulders thrown back and cape flowing behind him, he looks to the left as he reins in his horse. The granite oblong pedestal has the names of the American Revolutionary War battles in which he participated carved around it. The pedestal rests on a larger base, about three feet high and twenty by sixteen feet in dimensions. The statue was erected by the government at a cost of \$40,000 under an Act (32 Stat. 908) approved February 27, 1903. It was dedicated May 11, 1910. The location of the statue is at Pennsylvania Avenue at E and 13th St., N.W.

10. Major General Marquis Gilbert de Lafayette

Sculptor: Jean Alexandre Joseph Falquiere and Marius Jean Antonin Mercie
Architect: Paul Pujol

This memorial to Marie Jean Paul Joseph Roch Yves Gilbert Motier de Lafayette and compatriots is an elaborate monument composed of a statue of Lafayette surrounded by four additional bronze figural groups placed lower down on the marble pedestal. The standing portrait statue of Lafayette is approximately eight feet high and four feet wide. He is shown wearing civilian dress, but carrying a sword, petitioning the French National Assembly for assistance for the Americans. His right arm is outstretched, while a cloak is thrown over his left arm with the hand resting on his sword hilt. On the south pedestal face, a draped nude bronze female figure, symbolizing America, turns toward him and imploringly lifts up a sword. On the east face are standing bronze portrait statues of Comte d'Estaing and Comte de Grasse in an attitude of conversation. An anchor indicates their command of the French naval forces. On the west are similar bronze portrait statues of Comte de Rochambeau and the Chevalier du Portail in a pose of comradeship. A cannon indicates their

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command of the French Army in America. On the north face of the pedestal are two bronze cherubs pointing to a cartouche bearing an inscription of commemoration. The entire monument is thirty-six feet high and twenty feet wide. The statue was erected by the government at a cost of \$50,000 under an Act approved March 3, 1885 (23 Stat. 508). It was completed in April 1891. The statue is located in Lafayette Park near the corner of Pennsylvania Ave. and Madison Place, N.W.

11. Brigadier General Thaddeus Kosciuszko

Sculptor: Antoni Popiel
Architect: Unknown

This memorial to Polish Brigadier General Kosciuszko was presented by the Polish Alliance and the Polish American people of the United States. As a young military engineer, Kosciuszko offered his service to the American War for Independence in 1776. In this monument, an eight-foot bronze figure of Kosciuszko stands upon a granite pedestal facing north. He is dressed in the uniform of a general of the Continental Army with a cocked hat, and holds a map of his fortifications at Saratoga in his right hand which rests on his outstretched leg. Below, on the north face of the pedestal, a defiant bronze eagle with outstretched wings guards a flag, shield and sword upon a quarter globe showing America. On the south face another eagle struggles with a snake on a quarter globe showing Poland. This symbolizes his later fight for Polish independence. On the east a bronze group depicts Kosciuszko in an American uniform freeing a bound soldier symbolizing the American Army. Kosciuszko holds a flag in his left hand and a fallen musket and overturned drum are at the feet of the bound youth. On the west face of the pedestal, a fallen Kosciuszko in a Polish uniform, leaning on an overturned basket of shot attempts to direct a peasant soldier symbolizing the Polish Army. All pedestal groups are in bronze. The statue was erected at a cost of \$76,835 under an Act approved April 18, 1904 (33 Stat. 588) which authorized \$3,500 for preparing and improving the site. It was dedicated May 11, 1910. The statue is located in Lafayette Park, the north east corner near the intersection of Madison Place and H St., N.W.

12. Major General Frederick Wilhelm von Steuben

Sculptor: Albert Jagers
Architect: Unknown

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This memorial to Frederick Wilhelm Augustus Henry Ferdinand Baron von Steuben was erected by Congress to honor the man most responsible for the training of American troops during the Revolutionary War. An eleven foot tall bronze portrait statue portrays von Steuben as he inspected American troops at maneuvers of 1778 at Valley Forge. He is clothed in the uniform of a Major General of the Continental Army with a cocked hat and heavy cloak draped around his shoulders. The pedestal, over twenty feet high, is ornamented with low relief carvings of garlands at the top below a band of Greek key pattern. Under the relief carving is an American eagle, also in carved relief, with a long memorial inscription lettered in bronze. On the northeast face of the pedestal a bronze group, Military Instruction, symbolizes von Steuben's contribution to the American fight for Independence. A seated warrior, his face obscured by the shadows of his helmet, teaches a youth to handle a sword. On the southwest face another bronze group, Commemoration, symbolizes a grateful America honoring von Steuben. Here, a woman assisted by a child, grafts his foreign stock on to the tree of American national life as she recounts his heroic deeds. On the southeast face, a bronze relief portrait medallion honors von Steuben's aides-de-camp, Colonel William North and Major Benjamin Walker. Erected by the government at a cost of \$50,000 under an Act approved February 27, 1903 (32 Stat. 908), the statue was dedicated December 7, 1910. It is located in Lafayette Park, the northwest corner, near the intersection of Jackson Place and H St., N.W.

13. Major General Comte Jean de Rochambeau

Sculptor: J.J. Fernand Hamer
Architect: Unknown

An eight foot tall bronze portrait statue of Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur de Rochambeau, Commander in America of the 5,500 man Royal French Expeditionary Force, stands in the uniform of a major general of the Continental Army. He faces south, directing his forces, pointing decisively with his right hand with a plan of battle unfurled in his left. At his feet, on the south pedestal face, a bronze group symbolizes France coming to the aid of America. A female figure of Liberty, disembarking from a boat with waves breaking at her feet, grasps two flags in her left hand, symbolizing the unity of France and America. With a drawn sword in her right hand she prepares to defend an embattled eagle symbolizing America. The eagle holds with his right claw a shield with thirteen stars for the thirteen colonies while with his left he fends off aggressors. A sheaf of laurel lies on the pedestal at his feet. On the west face of the pedestal, carved in granite, is the coat of arms of the de Rochambeau family, and that of France is on the east. The monument is a copy of one at de Rochambeau's birth-

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place at Vendome. The statue was erected by the government at a cost of \$22,500 under an Act approved March 3, 1901. Two Acts were approved in 1902 appropriating \$20,000 for expenses of members of the French government, Rochambeau's family and General Lafayette's family to attend the dedication May 24, 1902. The statue is located in Lafayette Park, the southwest corner, Pennsylvania Avenue and Jackson Place, N.W.

14. Major General Artemas Ward

Sculptor: Leonard Crunelle
Architect: Unknown

This memorial to Major General Artemas Ward, governor of Massachusetts Colony and first commander of Massachusetts military forces before George Washington, is a standing bronze portrait statue, ten feet tall, resting on a plain granite base of the same height. Ward stands erect, striding slightly with his left leg, looking straight before him. Ward holds his hat to his side in his bent left arm which also gathers his voluminous cape in a drapery effect. His right arm falls to his side, pulling the cloak slightly forward. A butt end of a cannon rests at the base by his feet. The sculptor used Ward's actual cape and an oil portrait by Charles Willson Peale as a model for this statue, donated by Harvard University to honor its alumnus. The statue was authorized by Congress (45 Stat. 689). It was dedicated in 1938. It is located at the center of Ward Circle at the intersection of Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, N.W.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The National Capital became a setting for public statuary in the early nineteenth century. It was only logical that the theme of much of the early statuary was to be the heroes of the American revolutionary period. An early statue of Thomas Jefferson by the French sculptor, David d'Angers was erected on the north lawn of the White House in 1847, and became the first bronze statue erected outdoors in the city of Washington. This statue was removed to the interior of the Capitol in 1847, where it previously had been from 1834 to 1847. After the successful completion of the equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson in Lafayette Park in 1853, Clark Mills was offered the commission for an equestrian statue of George Washington to be placed in Washington Circle. The Washington statue, dedicated in 1869, became the first of a number of outdoor statues in the Federal City commemorating figures of the American Revolution.

Although most of these statues were paid for by the government, a few were erected privately with government support. The statue of Benjamin Franklin was given by Stilson Hutchins. Edmund Burke was given by the Sulgrave Institution. The statue of Nathan Hale was willed to the government by George Dudley Seymour. John Witherspoon was given by the Witherspoon Memorial Association. All other statues in this thematic group were paid for by the U.S. government. All were authorized by Acts of Congress. In that they have had Congressional sanction from the beginning, the statues comprise sites of National significance.

The four statues in Lafayette Park of Rochambeau, von Steuben, Kosciusko, and Lafayette already appear on the National Register as part of the Lafayette Square Historic District. However, since they are in accord with the thematic designation of this nomination, they appear again here. The Washington Monument and the Jefferson Memorial also fall into the category of commemorative monuments of the American Revolution. Both of them are already on the National Register. Both of them are of such a grand monumental scale, that they are excluded from this nomination which is primarily concerned with bronze pedestrian and equestrian statues of life size and a little larger.

Washington has the largest collection of outdoor statues of any city in America. The statues in this thematic group are part of an outstanding collection of nineteenth and twentieth century sculpture by the most noted sculptors in the country. Thus, apart from their historic and commemorative association, they constitute part of the artistic treasures of the nation.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Goode, James M., The Outdoor Sculpture of Washington, D.C. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1974.
- National Park Service, "List of Classified Structures," National Capital Region, NPS
- National Park Service, "Statues, Monuments, and Memorials in the Parks of the National Capital," National Capital Region, NPS
- Richman, Michael, "Survey of Public Sculpture in Washington, D.C.," NCR - NPS

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY N/A
 UTM REFERENCES See enclosed continuation sheet

ACREAGE IS LAND STATUS SITS ON. LEBOVICH 7/2/78

A	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	B	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	D	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See enclosed continuation sheets
SEE 2ND PARAGRAPH #7.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
District of Columbia			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE	Gary Scott, Program Assistant	DATE	10/3/77
ORGANIZATION	National Capital Region	DATE	
STREET & NUMBER	1100 Ohio Avenue, S.W.	TELEPHONE	426-6660
CITY OR TOWN	Washington	STATE	District of Columbia

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES NO NONE

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE *[Signature]*

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is National State Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE *[Signature]* DATE DEC 27 1977

TITLE Deputy Assistant Secretary DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION *[Signature]* DATE 7-14-78

ATTEST: William Lebovich DATE 7/6/78

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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UTM REFERENCES

1. General George Washington	18 322200 4307710
2. Benjamin Franklin	18 324270 4306800
3. General Nathanael Greene	18 326570 4306650
4. Nathan Hale	18 324360 4308550
5. Commodore John Paul Jones	18 323090 4306110
6. Commodore John Barry	18 323790 4307630
7. John Witherspoon	18 322950 4308220
8. Edmund Burke	18 324190 4307830
9. Count Casimir Pulaski	18 323920 4306950
10. General Lafayette	18 323470 4307410
11. General Kosciusko	18 323470 4307410
12. General von Steuben	18 323280 4307410
13. General Rochambeau	18 323270 4307310
14. Maj. General Artemas Ward	18 319170 4311720