

PH0664286

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED MAR 1 1978

DATE ENTERED SEP 20 1978

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC Civil War [redacted] Monuments in Washington, D.C.

AND/OR COMMON

Freestanding Equestrian statues and other Civil War monuments

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER *in various portions* On circles and squares within the original boundaries of the old city of Washington. *62*

CITY, TOWN _____ NOT FOR PUBLICATION _____ CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

District of Columbia _____ VICINITY OF _____ STATE _____ CODE _____ COUNTY _____ CODE _____

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

4 AGENCY

Department of the Interior, National Park Service
REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (if applicable)
National Capital Parks

STREET & NUMBER
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.

CITY, TOWN Washington _____ STATE _____
VICINITY OF District of Columbia

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. National Capital Parks

STREET & NUMBER
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
CITY, TOWN Washington _____ STATE _____
VICINITY OF 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 Parks
CITY, TOWN Washington _____ STATE _____
VICINITY OF 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 salient Civil War monuments standing throughout the city of Washington and owned by the National Park Service. Monuments or statues contained in the area of any Civil War cemetery or battlefield such as Battleground, Manassas, or Antietam will be nominated later in their respective groupings.

This nomination is concerned with only the monuments themselves and not the surrounding parkland where they are located. Monuments occupy the centers of their circles or squares unless otherwise noted. The groupings consist largely of cast metal equestrian statues of Civil War generals erected on stone pedestals in the city of Washington in the latter nineteenth century and the opening decades of the twentieth century. Exceptions include: the Dupont Circle Fountain, a marble fountain by the noted sculptor Daniel Chester French; the Nuns of the Battlefield, a granite monolith with bronze plaque and two supporting bronze figures; the Grand Army of the Republic Memorial, a granite shaft with bronze figures and plaques; and the Navy-Peace Monument, a marble sculpture with allegorical figures. Figures portrayed standing without horses include Admiral Farragut and Generals Rawlins and Pike.

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 figures are often depicted as animated with great detail of anatomy. The bases generally utilize classical motifs in moldings and ornamentation. They are mostly granite and marble, though the base of the Logan statue is cast bronze. Most of the bases are rather high which causes many of the statues to tower over the viewer. 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. Rear Admiral Francis Dupont Memorial Fountain

Sculptor: Daniel Chester French
Architect: Henry Bacon

This white marble fountain enriched with sculpture is the second memorial to Admiral Dupont erected in the center of Dupont Circle in Northwest Washington. Dupont distinguished himself as a Civil War naval commander. The earlier statue of Dupont which was replaced by the fountain now stands in Wilmington, Delaware. The fountain consists of a lower marble basin from which rises a tall pedestal enriched with sculpture. An elegantly proportioned marble bowl surmounts the pedestal. The pedestal is divided into three alcoves separated by pilasters. Each alcove contains a delicately wrought sculptural figure representing the arts of ocean navigation. The Sea, a woman, holds a boat in one hand and caresses a gull with the other while a dolphin plays at her feet. The Wind, a male, is draped by the swelling sail of a ship. His left hand holds a conch shell for a horn. The Stars, a goddess, holds a globe. Her eyes look down on visitors. Around the outer rim of the lower marble basin is the inscription to Dupont. An Act of Congress approved February 26, 1917 (39 Stat. 944) authorized erection of the fountain to replace the pedestrian statue of Dupont. The fountain was commissioned by the Dupont family at a cost of \$77,521. It was dedicated December 20, 1921. Dupont Circle is a traffic circle at the intersections of Connecticut Ave., N.W., New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 19th St., N.W., and P St., N.W., Reservation 60.

2. Nuns of the Battlefield

Sculptor: Jerome Connor
Architect: Ward Brown

This memorial honors the various orders of nuns who nursed the sick and wounded in the Civil War. A large bronze relief panel six feet by nine feet depicts life-sized figures of twelve nuns dressed in various habits. The panel is mounted on a granite monolith which rests on a granite base. At either end of the monolith are bronze figures. On the north end the bronze angel of patriotism wears a helmet and armor but carries no weapons, indicating the nuns' peaceful

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mission. The angel of peace sitting on the south end is a figure of a woman dressed in a lace bodice and short head scarf with her wings curving behind her. An inscription honoring the nuns is carved on the monolith above the bronze panel. This is surmounted by a cross surrounded by a wreath carved in stone. Another inscription is carved on the granite base or plinth. The monument was erected and paid for by the Ladies Auxiliary of the Ancient Order of the Hibernians in 1924 under an Act of Congress approved March 29, 1918 (40 Stat. 500). It cost \$65,000 and was dedicated September 20, 1924. The monument is located at Rhode Island Ave., N.W. and M St., N.W. in Reservation 151.

3. Dr. Benjamin F. Stephenson, Grand Army of the Republic Memorial

Sculptor: John Massey Rhine
Architect: Rankin, Kellogg and Crane

This monument to Dr. Benjamin F. Stephenson, Civil War surgeon and founder of the Grand Army of the Republic, was erected to his memory by the organization he founded. It consists of a twenty-five foot granite shaft with tapering sides capped by a pyramid. Bronze figures are mounted on each of its three faces. The main western face depicts a sailor and a soldier in bronze standing together in Civil War uniforms. They symbolize fraternity. Below is a bronze medallion portrait of Dr. Stephenson, framed in a sculpted granite memorial wreath. Two badges of the Grand Army of the Republic flank the inscription below the wreath. A woman holding a shield and a drawn sword stands on the southeast side. On the northeast face is a woman protecting a child. Erected at a cost of \$35,000 by the G.A.R. Memorial Association under a Congressional Act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1424), the monument was dedicated July 3, 1909. It is located at the corner of 7th and C St., N.W. in downtown Washington, Reservation 36A.

4. Navy-Peace Monument

Sculptor: Franklin Simmons
Architect: Edward Clark

This marble monument complete with classical allegorical figures and classical ornamentation commemorates men of the Navy who gave their lives during the Civil War. Two allegorical female figures at the top represent America weeping on the shoulders of History over the loss of her naval defenders during the Civil War. History holds a book where she records the names of heroes.

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The figure of Victory stands halfway up the western side of the monument. She holds a laurel wreath and an oak branch over the infants Neptune and Mars, who sit on ledges below her feet. Thus, Victory crowns the sacrifices of the men who carried on the naval warfare of the Civil War. Peace is depicted on the east side of the monument by a neoclassical statue flanked by cherubs. In her right hand she holds the olive branch. A dove resting on a sheaf of wheat, a horn of plenty, and broken ground represent agriculture. On the other side are symbols of science, literature and art. A quatrefoil basin surrounds the forty-foot memorial with fountain jets on each side. The sculpture was erected by the government with contributions from Navy personnel under a Congressional Act approved July 31, 1876 (19 Stat. 114). It was sculpted and carved in Rome in 1877 and dedicated in the same year. The memorial is located on a small traffic island directly below the west Capitol grounds at the intersection of 1st Ave., N.W. and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Reservation 202A.

5. Ulysses S. Grant

Sculptor: Henry Merwin Shrady
Architect: Edward Pearce Casey

The Grant Memorial is one of the most important sculptural groups in Washington. It consists of a central equestrian statue of Grant with two sculpted groups of military figures situated at either end of a large marble platform, which measures 252 feet in width and 71 feet in depth. The cast bronze statue of Grant is seventeen feet high resting on a marble pedestal. Grant is portrayed in a characteristic attitude, sitting calmly with slouched shoulders, observing the battle. The alertness of the horse responding to the sounds of battle contrasts to the calm figure of the rider, almost shrouded in a hat and a cloak. He carries no sword. On each of the two long sides of the pedestal of the statue is a large bronze low-relief panel called Infantry, showing figures of men in action marching. Grant is guarded by lions at each corner, lying on flags draped over individual pedestals which complete the central group.

To the left and north of Grant is the famous Cavalry Group, a large cast bronze ensemble depicting a dramatic charge of seven horesmen of the color squad of a Cavalry regiment. The lead horse carries the commanding officer, who with drawn sword, is giving the command to charge. The viewer is immediately struck with the impending tragedy of the cavalryman who with his horse has fallen to the ground. Only the rider immediately to the rear is aware of this event and

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has instinctively thrown back his arm, desperately pulling up his horse to avoid the fallen figures.

To the right or south of Grant is the Artillery Group, a limber carrying a cannon and three soldiers being pulled by three horses, one bearing the guidon bearer. The guidon bearer has turned violently around to signal for a sharp right turn, his cape blowing up behind him. Two of the horses are beginning to stop, displaying tense muscles. Each of the three soldiers in the caisson displays different reactions through pose and expression to the weariness and tension of battle. Even the bronze ground of the group is accurate, deeply rutted with stumps of trees, fallen branches, broken sabers, rifles with fixed bayonets and other battle debris. The equestrian statue of Grant was erected on the pedestal in late 1920 while the Artillery Group was placed on the site in 1912 and the Cavalry Group in 1916. This is the second largest equestrian statue in the world, the first being that of Italy's Victor Emmanuel in Rome. Erected by the government under an Act of Congress approved February 23, 1901, the Grant Memorial represents the largest expenditure made by Congress for statuary. It was dedicated April 27, 1922. It is located at Union Square at the east end of the Mall, directly below the west grounds of the Capitol, Reservation 6A.

6. Major General James B. McPherson

Sculptor: Louis Rebisso

Architect: General O.E. Babcock

This equestrian statue to General McPherson is made of captured Confederate cannon and rests on a granite pedestal. It represents McPherson surveying a Battlefield. McPherson distinguished himself at the Battle of Atlanta and commanded the Army of the Tennessee. McPherson's pose is alert as he reins in his horse and turns in the saddle, binoculars in hand. His uniform is wrinkled, the coat and trouser legs blown back by the wind. The elaborate cornice is ornamented by classical moldings. The statue was erected as a gift of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at a cost of \$32,000 under an Act of Congress approved March 3, 1865 (18 Stat. 391). The statue was dedicated October 18, 1876. It is located in the center of McPherson at 15th St., N.W. between K and I streets, Reservation 11.

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7. Admiral David G. Farragut

Sculptor: Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie
Architect: Unknown

This memorial to Admiral David G. Farragut, first Admiral of the United States Navy, was authorized and paid for by Congress. During the Civil War Farragut distinguished himself by capturing New Orleans from the Confederates. The ten foot high portrait statue stands on a twenty foot high granite pedestal. Farragut is depicted in naval uniform, standing as if on a ship's deck, his right foot on a capstand and his telescope in his hands. The figure was cast in the Washington Navy Yard from the propeller of the USS Hartford, Farragut's flagship in the Civil War. Four chopped mortars cast from the same propeller rest on the corner blocks of the pedestal. The base of the pedestal consists of three tiers of rusticated Maine granite. The statue is surrounded by a circular flower bed enclosed from the rest of the park by an ornamental iron fence. It was erected by the U.S. government under a Congressional Act approved April 16, 1872 (17 Stat. 395) and dedicated April 25, 1881. Its location is in the center of Farragut Square, N.W. at K St., N.W. between 16th St., N.W. and 17th St., N.W., Reservation 12.

8. General John A. Logan

Sculptor: Franklin Simmons
Architect: none

Except for the sub-base of pink granite, this elaborate memorial to Major-General John A. Logan, Civil War general, is made entirely of bronze. The equestrian statue, almost twelve feet high and ten feet wide, depicts Logan as a man of dignity and determination. He sits erect on his horse with his sword drawn. The bronze base is supported at the corners by pilasters and contains full relief bronze figures on each side. Huge female allegorical figures located on the north and south ends represent War and Peace. The two long sides contain large bas-reliefs of episodes in the general's life. The panel on the west shows Logan presiding over a council of war. The eastern panel depicts the General receiving the senatorial oath of office. Four American eagles are under the cornice of the pedestal at each corner. The Society of Tennessee and the government erected the statue at the cost of \$65,000 under an act approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 971.) It was dedicated on April 9, 1901. The statue is located at the center of Logan Circle in Northwest Washington at the intersection of Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Vermont Ave., N.W., 13th St., N.W., and P St., N.W., Reservation 13.

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9. Major General George H. Thomas

Sculptor: John Quincy Adams Ward
Architect: Unknown

This 16 foot high bronze equestrian statue of General George H. Thomas was a gift of the Army of the Cumberland Society. Thomas gained fame during the Civil War as the "Rock of Chickamauga". The statue depicts Thomas observing the field of battle having just arrived on the crest of a hill. The oval granite pedestal stands on a circular granite base of four steps with four blocks protruding from the base of the pedestal out to the edge of the lower step. The oval pedestal has two elaborate Baroque scrolls, two on either end. The badge of the Army of the Cumberland, partly surrounded by a laurel wreath is in bronze on the east side of the pedestal. The statue was erected at no cost to the U.S. under a Congressional Act approved July 31, 1876 (19 Stat. 114) which appropriated \$25,000 for a granite pedestal on a circular granite base. It was dedicated November 19, 1879. It stands in the center of Thomas Circle in Northwest Washington at the intersection of Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 14th St., N.W., and M St., N.W., Reservation 66.

10. Brevet Lt. General Winfield Scott

Sculptor: Henry Kirke Brown
Architect: Available sources give conflicting information about architects. In Outdoor Sculpture of Washington, D.C., James M. Goode cites General O.E. Babcock as architect (p. 287). In a manuscript prepared by Michael Richman for National Capital Region on Park Service-owned outdoor sculpture of Washington, the architect of the base of the statue is stated as George E. Harney of Newburgh, N.Y.

This equestrian statue, made from cannon captured by General Scott during his Mexican campaign, depicts the general as an old man in a field uniform. Scott served in the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the Civil War. The base is carved from a single block of granite which was the largest single stone quarried in this country at the time. The small size of the horse is intended to represent Scott's favorite horse, a small mare. Incised in front of the pedestal are the letters: SCOTT. The statue was completed in 1874. It was erected by the government at a cost of \$77,000 under an Act of March 2, 1867 (14 Stat. 571 - 16 Stat. 308 and 17 Stat. 367.) At the beginning of the Civil War, Scott was commanding General of the Union Army. The statue of General Scott is located

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in the center of Scott Circle in Northwest Washington at the intersection of Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Rhode Island Ave., N.W., and 16th St., N.W., Reservation 63.

11. Major General Winfield Scott Hancock

Sculptor: Henry Jackson Ellicott
Architect: Unknown

This bronze equestrian statue on a red granite base in honor of this Civil War general who successfully repelled the Confederate attack in the Battle of Gettysburg. The figure of Hancock is nine feet high and is dressed in the uniform of an army officer, sitting erect and facing forward on the horse with his hands resting in front of him holding the reins. The horse rears slightly on three legs, resting on a base of sculpted ground. The elaborate pedestal of Maine granite with semicircular ends protruding from a rectangular center section, is topped by a dentil cornice supported by two composite pilasters framing the center section on each side. The ends are decorated with foliage and palm leaf designs which form cartouches topped by eagles. Erected by the government at a cost of \$50,000 under an Act approved March 2, 1889, the statue was dedicated May 12, 1896. It is located at Pennsylvania Ave. and 7th St., N.W., Reservation 36.

12. Major General John A. Rawlins

Sculptor: Joseph A. Bailey
Architect: Unknown

This pedestrian statue of General Rawlins, standing 8 feet high, was made from cannon captured in the Civil War. As Union General and close personal friend of U.S. Grant, Rawlins served as Secretary of War in Grant's first administration. The lean bearded figure stands at ease, looking forward. His left arm is crooked with his hand resting on the hilt of his sheathed sword. His right arm is dropped to his side with field glasses in his hand. Rawlins stands on a light grey granite pedestal twelve feet high with only his name carved on the face of the pedestal. The statue is located in the eastern end of Rawlins Park at the head of the reflecting pool. It was erected by the government at a cost of \$13,000 under an Act approved June 10, 1872 (17 Stat. 388). The statue was moved from Rawlins Park to 9th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., in 1886 and returned to Rawlins Park in October, 1931. Rawlins Park is located at 18th and E St., N.W., Reservation 13.

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13. General Phillip H. Sheridan

Sculptor: Gutzon Borglum

Architect: Henry Winslow

This bronze equestrian statue on a granite pedestal flanked by fountains was erected by the government and the Army of the Cumberland as a Memorial to General Sheridan. It depicts Sheridan at the end of his famous ride to Winchester, Virginia. The eleven foot statue stands on rocky ground, creating an unusual placement of the horse's legs as he tries to find footing on the uneven ground where he has been brought to a sudden stop. The active dramatic use of the horse and rider convey a sense of the power of the animal and the commanding presence of the general who waves his hat at arms length behind him to rally the retreating troops. The statue and pedestal sit on a raised granite platform surrounded by a low wall and approached from the east and west by six low steps. Hidden pools located on both sides of the granite platform are supplied with water from small lion heads. The Army of the Cumberland donated the statue, Congress paid for the erection of the pedestal and the preparation of the site. It was erected under an Act approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 971) at a cost of \$54,000 and dedicated November 25, 1908. The statue is located in the center of Sheridan Circle which is at the intersection of Massachusetts Ave., N.W. and 23rd St., N.W., Reservation 57A in Northwest Washington.

14. General George B. Mc Clellan

Sculptor: Frederick MacMonnies

Architect: James Crocroft

This bronze equestrian statue of General McClellan stands at the crest of a hill overlooking Connecticut Avenue. McClellan distinguished himself at the battle of Antietam and as head of the Army of the Potomac. Here he is mounted on a horse in the military dress of the Union Army, his right hand poised on his hip. The pedestal is very high and is enriched by eight escutcheons honoring McClellan's battles. The two principal sides are decorated with bronze trophies representing cannon, flags, and arms. At each of the four corners, eagles bear garlands of oak and laurel. The statue stands nine feet above the base. It was erected at the expense of the government for \$50,000. The Society of the Army of the Potomac provided funds for the improvement of the site. Cast in France, the statue was erected in accordance with an Act approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1174), and dedicated May 2, 1907. The McClellan statue is located in a small area bounded by Connecticut Ave., N.W., Columbia Road, N.W., and California St., N.W., Reservation 303.

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15. General William Tecumseh Sherman

Sculptor: Carl Rohl-Smith and others

Architect: Carl Rohl-Smith and Sara Rohl-Smith

This memorial to Sherman is a fourteen foot bronze equestrian statue on a granite pedestal mounted on a square platform. At the corners there are bronze soldiers representing four branches of the Army; infantry on the northwest; artillery on the northeast; cavalry on the southeast; and engineers on the southwest. Around the base of the monument is a band of mosaic six feet wide, inlaid with the names of all the battles in which Sherman took part. Near the top of the north face of the pedestal is a bronze tablet of Sherman's march through Georgia and two Sherman quotations. On the east side below the statue is a bronze group of a woman and three children representing Peace. Under this group is a bronze tablet showing "Sherman at Early Dawn at Missionary Ridge" and to the south of this tablet are bronze bas-reliefs of the heads of Generals A.J. Smith and J.B. McPherson. The south side has a relief of a panoramic battle scene called "During Battle of Atlanta" with inscriptions above and below. On the west side of the pedestal is a bronze group representing War with a woman with bound hands standing on a dead soldier who clasps a rifle, two vultures prey on his body. Below this group is a bronze relief of "Soldiers at Rest" with bas-reliefs to the north of the heads of Major Generals John A. Logan and F.P. Blair and two to the south of Brigadier Generals T.E. Ransom and G.M. Dodge.

The statue is located at the site where victorious Union generals had reviewed Union forces in 1865 at the close of the Civil War. The majority of the funding was provided by Congress but the Army of the Tennessee subscribed a small part of the total cost of \$131,055. The statue was approved under an Act approved July 5, 1892 (27 Stat. 74) and dedicated October 15, 1903.

Many of the sculpted parts of the memorial were completed by other persons due to the early death of Carl Rohl-Smith, sculptor. Lauritz Jessen (equestrian statue), Sigvald Asbjornsen (soldier statues), Mrs. Theodore A. Ruggles Kitson (eight low-relief portrait medallions), and Stephen Sinding (War and Peace groups) all contributed to the whole group. The memorial is located at the intersection of 15th Street, Pennsylvania Avenue and Treasury Place, N.W., Reservation 1.

16. Major General George Gordon Meade

Sculptor: Charles A. Grafly

Architect: Simon and Simon

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This statue is dismantled and in storage, (September 1977). It is slated to be re-assembled at an undetermined location. When assembled the monument stands 18 feet tall. Here the sculptor has conceived a circle of figures carved in marble and allegorically embodying qualities essential to the character of a great general. General Meade, in the uniform of a Civil War officer, stands in the focal point of the circle. Behind him is the figure of War whose broad wings surmount the sculpture. Around the circle are figures representing Energy, Military Courage, Fame, Progress, Chivalry, and Loyalty outlined against the sweep of War's long wings. Chivalry and Loyalty to the left and right of Meade hold his cloak and standard of his achievements. The monument was placed in storage by the Park Service in 1969 to make room for the construction of the reflecting pool at the east end of the Mall. The circle of figures stand on a circular marble base. The sculptural group was erected as a gift by the State of Pennsylvania under an Act of January 21, 1915 (38 Stat. 12222). It was dedicated October 19, 1927. It is presently located at the storage yard at 42nd St. and Hunt, N.E.

17. Brigadier General Albert Pike

Sculptor: Gaetano Trentanove
Architect: Unknown

This statue has recently been reinstalled in the plaza in front of the new Labor Building (September 1977). In this bronze pedestrian statue, General Pike is shown in civilian dress and presented as a masonic leader rather than a military man. Pike stands 11 feet tall upon a high granite pedestal. Below his feet about half way down the west face of the pedestal, sitting on a ledge is the allegorical Goddess of Masonry, holding the banner of the Scottish Rite. The figure is in Greek dress and posed as looking down. Pike holds a book in his left hand, perhaps his popular Morals and Dogma of Scottish Rite Masonry. He is the only Confederate general to be so honored in Washington. He appears here due to the efforts of the Thirty-three Degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry of the Southern Jurisdiction who paid for the statue on public land. It was authorized by an Act of Congress approved April 9, 1898 (30 Stat. 737). It cost \$15,000 and was dedicated October 23, 1901. The new site is near the old one at 3rd and D St., N.W.

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18. Abraham Lincoln - Emancipation Monument

Sculptor: Thomas Ball

Architect: Major O. E. Babcock

This twelve foot high monument to Lincoln as the Great Emancipator, mounted on a twelve foot granite pedestal depicts the figure of the President bidding a slave to rise. Lincoln stands with a copy of the Emancipation Proclamation in his right hand with his left hand raised and his head turned toward the kneeling figure. The unshackled slave looks straight ahead with chains, fetters, a frayed whip, and other symbols of his enslavement beside him. The podium upon which Lincoln rests the Proclamation has 36 stars around the top for the states in the Union and 13 stars around the bottom for the original states. Bound fasces with axe heads are at the beveled corners and a relief head in profile of George Washington is on the front face. The statue was erected by the Western Sanitary Commission of St. Louis, Missouri, paid for entirely by the donations of former slaves. An inscription to this effect is on a plaque on the front face of the pedestal. The rear bears an excerpt from the Emancipation Proclamation. The statue was erected at a cost of \$18,000 under an Act of June 23, 1874 (18 Stat. 225.) It was dedicated April 14, 1876. The statue is located in Lincoln Park at East Capitol Street, between 11th and 13th Streets, N.E.

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 type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Prominent in the city of Washington are a large number of heroic memorials to military figures of the Civil War. These commemorative tributes of bronze, granite and marble are largely cast in the form of equestrian statues and occupy many of the circles and squares in Pierre L'Enfant's original design of Washington. They stand as silent sentinels to remind succeeding generations of a time when Washington was a seething armed camp of soldiers, bivouacs, and munitions caught in the center of Civil War. The omnipresence and very number of these statues across the city suggest the pre-occupation with Civil War memories for many decades after its end. They bear mute witness to a national trauma which scarred the national consciousness for a century.

On April 6, 1866, the Grand Army of the Republic was organized in Decatur, Illinois composed of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors. As the largest Civil War veterans organization the GAR worked in the post war decades for pension benefits for veterans and their widows. It became a powerful political organization. One of the functions of the organization as well as other smaller veterans organizations was the erection of statues and memorials to Civil War heroes. Washington became a center for such memorials erected by the veterans groups, organizations, or private individuals. In all cases groups promoting individual statues and memorials solicited special acts of Congress for their erection and care in perpetuity. Some were paid for by private funds and some were paid for by Congress. In that they have had Congressional sanction from the beginning, the memorials and statues comprise sites of national significance. They also reflect the importance of the city of Washington as center of Union operations during the Civil War, as well as illustrate the role of veterans groups in their participation in the late Victorian memorialization movement.

Washington has the largest collection of equestrian statues of any city in America largely due to the many Civil War statues erected in the last decades of the nineteenth century. These statues comprise an outstanding collection of nineteenth-century sculpture by the most outstanding sculptors of the country.¹ Thus, apart from their historical and commemorative association, they constitute part of the artistic treasures of the nation. Departing from early nineteenth century neo-classicism, these statues generally depict Americans dressed realistically and occupied in true-to-life situations.²

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 Capitol Region
 Richman, Michael, "Survey of Public Sculpture in Washington, D.C." Manuscript in files, National Capitol Region, National Park Service

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

UTM REFERENCES

See enclosed continuation sheet

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

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheets.

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

ORGANIZATION

National Capital Parks

DATE

9/19/77

STREET & NUMBER

1100 Ohio Drive, 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

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

TITLE Deputy Assistant Secretary

DATE FEB 24 1978

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

R. B. Rettig

DATE 9/20/78

ATTEST:

William Hebovich

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
DATE September 12, 1978

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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DATE ENTERED SEP 20 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

The Civil War memorials, especially the equestrian statues, contribute to L'Enfant's vision of Washington as a monumental city. They are important to the ambiance of the city, and reflect the mood of the turn-of-the-century capital. In some cases such as Logan Circle, the statues stand preserved in their original Victorian setting. In other cases such as Thomas Circle and Dupont Circle the statues are placed in a setting which is changing to that of a modern city.

1. Goode, James M., The Outdoor Sculpture of Washington. D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1974, p. 25.
2. Ibid.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 12

UTM REFERENCES

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| C 1. Dupont Fountain | 18 322810 4308510 |
| 2. Nuns of the Battlefield | 18 323050 4308060 |
| C 3. Grand Army of the Republic | 18 324650 4306710 |
| 4. Navy-Peace Monument | 18 325450 4306350 |
| 5. Ulysses S. Grant | 18 325350 4306250 |
| 6. Brig. General James B. McPherson | 18 323590 4307620 |
| 7. Admiral David G. Farragut | 18 323170 4307630 650 |
| 8. General John A. Logan | 18 324000 4308480 |
| 9. Maj. General George H. Thomas | 18 343790 4308050 |
| 10. Brevet Lt. General Winfield Scott | 18 323400 4308220 |
| 11. Maj. General Winfield Scott Hancock | 18 324580 4306710 |
| 12. Maj. General John A. Rawlins | 18 322900 4306950 980 |
| 13. General Phillip H. Sheridan | 18 322190 4308790 |
| 14. General George B. McClellan | 18 322570 4309290 |
| 15. General William T. Sherman | 18 323550 4306960 4307-160 |
| 16. Maj. General George Gordon Meade | in storage |
| 17. Brig. General Albert Pike | 18 325080 4307680 ✓ 4306-740 |
| 18. Abraham Lincoln - Emancipation | 18 327370 4306220 |