Form 10-300 (Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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7.	DESCRIPTION												
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DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Union Station faces southwest toward the Capitol at the north side of the intersection of Massachusetts and Delaware Avenues, N. E. The south principal part of the steel frame, symmetrically planned station is 626'10" long x 210'9" wide. The monumental central pavilion of white Vermont granite is composed of three arches (29'6" wide and 48'9" high) with six massive Ionic columns, two on each end and one in front of each arch-supporting pier. On pedestals atop these columns stand six 18' high draped allegorical figures against a high frieze course. From west to east these figures by Louis Saint-Gaudens represent Fire, Electricity, Freedom, Imagination, Agriculture, and Mechanics. Inscriptions about these subjects developed by Charles W. Eliot are cut into the three granite frieze panels over the arches. Flanking the central pavilion on the east and west, lower arcaded wings have Ionic pilasters rising between seven arches (12 4" wide and 24'8" high) below an entablature and balustrade. Flanking these wings are great single arched (22' wide and 38'6" high) end pavilions. On each pavilion two Ionic columns on either side of the arch support two 8' high granite eagles with inscriptions cut into the frieze panels. The end pavilions, arcaded wings, and central pavilion form a continuous vaulted loggia running the entire length of the building.

The west facade has five carriage exit arches (19'2" wide and 37'7" high) and one arch 12'4" wide and 24'8" high leading into the loggia. The east facade has a similar arch 22' wide and 38'6" high leading to the loggia, two arched windows, and five arches (12'6" wide and 24'8" high) originally exits, now windows.

Inside the main entrance pavilion the general waiting room is 120' wide by 219' long exclusive of the transverse colonnades, with a barrel-vaulted coffered ceiling 96' above the floor at its highest point and patterned after Roman baths of Diocletian. A semicircular window 72-1/2' in diameter at the east, three semicircular windows in the south side, and five on the north side (each 27-1/2' in diameter) and the glass roof over the ticket lobby at the west end provide light for the waiting room. In the west wing was the ticket office, baggage room, small waiting room, and vehicular entrance; on the east, a dining room, lunch room, women's waiting room and reception room for distinguished visitors and vehicular entrance. On the north, five archways (30' wide and 50' high) lead to the concourse through colonnaded portals. Both the transverse colonnades leading to the east and west wings and the colonnaded portals on the north and south are surmounted by standing sculptural figures.

The great concourse (760' long x 130' wide) in the rear of the main building extends the entire length of the station and affords direct passage to the trains from every part of it. The concourse, of white enameled brick with terra cotta trim at the doors and window is covered by a segmental arched ceiling 45' high at the center, with two longitudinal sections of glass and three of coffered ornamental pilaster.

Although structurally sound, the building has long been neglected and shows signs of decay. It is badly in need of cleaning, repainting, and repair.

The Columbus Monument, sculpted by Lorado Taft, in front of Union Station and Union Station Plaza extending to the Capitol a half mile away are also landmarks recognized by the Joint Committee on Landmarks.

	IGNIFICANCE						
	PERIOD (Check One or M	lore as	s Appropriate)				
	Pre-Columbian		16th Centur	у 🗆	18th Century	y 🗆	20th Century 🔀
	15th Century		17th Centur	ry 🗌	19th Century	y 🗆	
	SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If A	pplica	ble and Known)	190	3-1908		
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			Music		Transportation	X	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

The Joint Committee on Landmarks has designated Union Station a Category I Landmark of great importance which contributes significantly to the cultural heritage of both the Nation and the District of Columbia, and which must be preserved. One of the first great union terminals, this imperial station with its vast interior spaces, was literally the cornerstone of the McMillan Commission's efforts to revive L'Enfant's original plan of the city.

Almost immediately after the McMillan Commission was appointed in 1901. its members realized that any further development of L'Enfant's plan necessitated removing existing railroad facilities from the Mall. Through the efforts of Senator McMillan and architect Daniel Burnham and with the civic-minded cooperation of the railroad companies, Congress approved a union terminal site on the north side of Massachusetts Avenue in 1903. The following statement from the Commission's 1902 Report indicates the significance attached to this station at a time when trains were virtually the only means of long-distance transportation: "This great station forms the grand gateway to the capital, through which everyone who comes to or goes from Washington must pass; as there is no railroad entering the city that will not use the station, it becomes the vestibule of the capital. This being the fact, the importance of this station is greater than that of any other one in any city in the world." The architect of Union Station was the Chairman of the McMillan Commission, Daniel H. Burnham, who had been the Director of Works for the 1893 Columbia Exposition. To make Union Station a truly monumental gateway to the capital, Burnham turned for his design to the triumphal architecture of Rome, deriving the central pavilion from the Arch of Constantine and modeling the interior after the baths of Diocletian.

In October 1903, construction crews began to level Patterson's woods and to fill in the swamp that existed on the chosen terminal site. The station opened on October 27, 1907, and was completed in April 1908. The cost of the building was somewhat more than \$4,000,000, but the entire enterprise (tracks, yards, power plant, etc.) cost \$21,800,000 divided between the Federal government, the District of Columbia, and the railroad companies.

Burnham planned the station to accommodate inaugural crowds of 100,000 to 120,000. By 1932 approximately 285 trains on 32 tracks carried approximately 30,000 passengers to and from Union Station each day. By the late 1960's, however, train travel into Union Station had declined to approximately 7,000 passengers a day and the Washington Terminal Company, which

(Continued on Form 10-300a)

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The Improvement of the Park System of the District of Columbia, Rept. No. 166, 57th Congress, 1st session. Washington, D. C.: U. S. GPO, 1902.

H. P. Caemmerer, Washington-the National Capital, Sen. Doc. 332, 71st Congress, 3rd session. Washington, D. C.: U. S. GPO, 1932.

National Visitor Center, Washington, D. C., Report of the National Visitor Center Study Commission, September 15, 1967.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY								D LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE							
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tiona 89-66 in th evalu	As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:								1 Registe	hat this prof. Archeolog	Eu C	Com	ra Cli		
Name	Name Name Navor-Commissioner								Date <u>March</u> 24 1969 -ATTEST:						
Title	Title Deputy Mayor-Commissioner March 24, 1969								Keeper of The National Register Date MAC 3 /9/9						

Form 10-300a (Dec.* 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

STATE	
COUNTY	
FOR NPS USE C	NLY
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
69-03-08-0001	3/24/6

(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

8. Significance--Union Station

owns the building, was considering its sale to real estate developers for demolition. On March 12, 1968, Congress passed Public Law 90-264, which provides for the conversion of Union Station into a much needed National Visitor Center which will combine railroad terminal, heliport, and parking garage with rapid transit and bus connections to all parts of the city.



