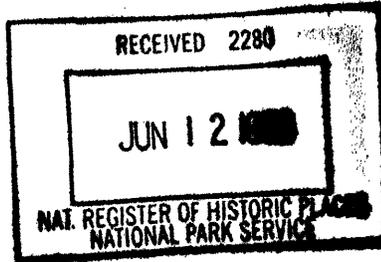


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



824

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac
Washington, D.C.

(Page 1)

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Lady Bird Johnson Park not for publication _____
city or town Columbia Island, Washington, D. C. vicinity X
state _____ code _____ county _____ code _____
zip code _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant X nationally _____ statewide _____ locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Ronald M. Greenberg
Signature of certifying official
National Park Service

6-12-98
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Robert L. Mallett
Signature of commenting or other official

7/22/94
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register

other (explain):

Additional Documentation Accepted

Edson H. Beall 7.14.98
Signature of Keeper Date
of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u> sites
<u>1</u>	<u> </u> structures
<u>3</u>	<u> </u> objects
	<u>1</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National

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Marina on the southeast. It was designed by landscape architect Meade Palmer in collaboration with Harold Vogel, sculptor, and the architectural and engineering firm of Mills and Petticord.

Conceptual Development:

LBJ valued the land and natural environment in his personal life and expressed that value during his presidency by his support of a wide range of environmental and natural resource legislation. After his death, friends commented that a fitting memorial to such a person would be a "living memorial" in the form of a grove of trees. Using this idea of a grove, Meade Palmer developed the concept of the design. In this development of the design, Meade Palmer worked closely with Lady Bird Johnson and Nash Castro, former Director of the National Capital Region, National Park Service, who was chairman of the LBJ Grove Memorial Committee. The Grove has two components. The first area, commemorative in nature, consists of a spiraling flagstone walkway surrounded by a grove of white pines. The focus of this part of the design is a 19-foot tall, Sunset Red granite monolith. This portion of the Grove is designed to allow the visitor to concentrate on the life, goals, and accomplishments of LBJ. It directs the visitor's focus outward, across the Potomac River, visually connecting the Grove with the major monuments of Washington, D.C. -- the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials, the Washington Monument, and the Capitol.

The second area of the grove consists of a grass meadow. While the intention of this portion of the design is not commemorative, it still relates strongly to LBJ. He often spoke of his love of his native state of Texas, the importance that the land played in his personal life, and the enjoyment he found in being outdoors. The meadow offers the visitor a similar opportunity. The grass meadow, surrounded by stroll paths and framed by trees, has its origins in the great city parks of the 19th century, of which Central Park is the best known example. The purpose of these landscapes was to provide an urban population the opportunity to rejuvenate, both physically and spiritually. The meadow at the LBJ Grove offers the same opportunity, although on a less grand scale. As Meade Palmer stated, the big expanse of grass surrounded by trees is one of the most pleasant landscape views. It is one that the average urban dweller does not have a chance to see on a daily basis. The meadow offers this view and the setting for a variety of passive recreational opportunities, making it a true "living memorial" for use by visitors. This portion of the Grove is appropriately inwardly focused on the sweep of grass that constitutes the meadow.

The design of the LBJ Grove was conceived with a variety of users in mind. It is meant to provide the pedestrian visitor with a pleasant outdoor setting within the boundaries of the Grove. In addition, the views experienced by motorists on the George Washington Memorial Parkway were considered important. Finally, the aerial form that is seen by passengers in airplanes as they approach National Airport was considered. In this particular dimension, the Grove becomes an abstract expression of landscape art.

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Chronology of Development:

In June, 1973, a proposal for a memorial grove to LBJ was introduced to the Secretary of the Interior, and, in December, Public Law 93-211 that authorized the project was passed. The Stone that was to serve as the focal point of the design was selected from a quarry in Texas in May, 1974 and shipped to the site in July. Ground breaking ceremonies were conducted on September 27, 1974, and on that day the first white pine was planted.

The construction of the Grove has consisted of three major phases. The first phase was the construction of the grove on Columbia Island. This portion of the park was financed by contributions collected during a fundraising drive that accumulated two million dollars from private individuals from all over the country. This portion of the Grove was formally opened on April 6, 1976.

The second phase of the project was the construction of a segmentally arched, wooden bridge across the Boundary Channel connecting the Grove to its major visitor entrance/parking. This design was approved by the NCPC in June, 1976 and was dedicated on September 2, 1977.

The final phase of the project was the creation of a series of wildflower beds. These beds are located at focal points within the Grove and along the outer edge that faces the George Washington Memorial Parkway. They provide visual interest during the spring, summer, and fall within the Grove and to motorists driving along the Parkway.

Description:

The official entrance to the Grove is reached from Interstate 395 at the Boundary Channel Drive exit. The Pentagon is located to the west. The Grove's small parking lot is separated from the vast expanse of asphalt used by the Pentagon employees by a planting island of grass and willow oaks (Photo 1, See Site Map for photo locations.) The main body of the Grove is on the opposite bank of the Boundary Channel and is reached by crossing the segmentally arched wooden bridge (Photo 2). A wooden deck connects the bridge to the parking lot and may be reached on one side by steps and on the other by a wooden ramp (Photos 3, 4 and 5). The deck serves as a transitional area. At this point, the visitor may look across the Channel to the Grove and listen to a message recorded by Mrs. Johnson which describes the Grove and its purpose (Location A, Site Map.)

The flagstone path begins at the grove end of the bridge, and the entry into the Grove is framed by two red maples, one on either side of the path (Location B, Site Map, Photo 6). The formal twelve-foot wide pathway continues for approximately 700 feet in a gentle spiral (Photo 7) to the focal point of the Grove -- a flagstone plaza at the center of which stands a nineteen-foot tall, 43-ton, rough-hewn monolith of Sunset Red granite. The plaza is enclosed on three sides by tall, majestic white pines. The fourth side is open and looks out

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across the Potomac River to Washington, D.C. (Location C, Site Map, Photos 8 and 9). From this vantage point, the visitor can see a panoramic view of The Nation's Capital.

At the base of the granite monolith are four quotations by President Johnson, selected by Mrs. Johnson, embodying his thoughts on the environment, education, civil rights, and the presidency. These quotations are carved in the same type of granite as the monolith. Four simple benches are at the edge of the plaza to allow the visitor a place to sit and contemplate. They consist of a base of Sunset Red granite with seats constructed of 4 x 6 inch, natural, wooden slats.

The major component of the Grove's design are 900 white pines with an understory planting of azaleas, rhododendron, flowering shrubs, wildflowers, and spring bulbs. The white pine was chosen for its evergreen color and form. Visitors are totally surrounded by this pine grove as they make their way along the path to the monolith. As these plantings mature, this sense of enclosure and the dramatic form of the plantings will become even more pronounced. The spiral form of the design is reinforced through the various design elements including the form and placement of the planting beds and a low, flagstone, curb wall that parallels the path (Photos 10 and 11). Pine needles are used as a mulch and ground cover (see Planting Plan for location of major planting beds.)

The flagstone path and monolith define the more formal, commemorative part of the grove. The more natural area of the grove is accessed by a gravel-topped asphalt walk which encircles the grass meadow. (Photos 14 and 15). Benches are placed along the stroll path to allow the visitor the opportunity to sit and relax. There are also picnic tables placed at the perimeter of the meadow. This portion of the grove is located very close to the parkway (only about 60 feet away, in some places) and is visually buffered from the passing cars by berms planted with pines and beds of flowering shrubs and wildflowers (Photo 16). Unfortunately, this idyllic setting is still intruded upon by the sound of the cars. The Grove may also be entered from the Columbia Marina parking lot located to the south (Location E, Site Map).

Site Furnishings:

The site furnishings have been chosen to complement the simple forms of the Grove. The lights are a contemporary design, black, and 15 feet tall (Photo 17). They are placed along all the paths to provide for night use of the park. There are two kinds of benches. The first is found at the monolith plaza and at the entrance located next to Columbia Marina. These benches have bases made of the Sunset Red granite, and seats constructed of natural wood slats (Photo 19). The second is a standard NPS design with wrought iron standards and wood slat seats and backs. The trash cans, also placed along the pathways, are round, and constructed of natural wood slats (Photo 20) with metal liner; they are also an NPS standard design. The picnic tables have bent, steel-frame legs and natural wood, table tops (Photo 21). There are two drinking fountains, of different

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heights, constructed of Sunset Red granite located along the main path (Photo 22). There is a wooden sign located at each of the two entries. The sign at the main entry is approximately 3 x 10 feet, and the one at the secondary entry is 2 x 6 feet (Photo 23).

Changes to the Grove:

The original design intent for the Grove is still intact today. The major elements of the design (the bridge approach, the pine grove, the spiral path, the monolith plaza, and the meadow) and their relationship to each other have not been changed. Changes or additions to the original design have been small and have been undertaken with the guidance of Meade Palmer. These include the addition of wire cables to the wooden supports of the bridge. There have been two, reported instances when the bridge swayed under Fourth of July pedestrian traffic returning to the Pentagon parking lot after watching fireworks. This structural solution was chosen to strengthen the bridge since it did not interfere with the aesthetics of the bridge (Photo 24). Over the years, some of the individual white pines have had to be replaced, due to drainage problems from construction compaction. As a result of this replacement, some of the trees are smaller than the pines originally planted in 1976 (Photo 25). Other planting beds have been adjusted or added and shrubs replaced. Picnic tables are an addition to the original design. The setting of the grove is appropriate for picnicking. However, the placement of the tables was chosen so as not to interfere with the peaceful nature of the Grove since it is not primarily a picnic ground. At the northwestern edge of the meadow, a small, wooden maintenance shed (approximately 10 x 20 feet) has been added (Photo 26). It's design and placement are such that it is not easily noticed and does not interfere with the views of the meadow. The summers of 1987 and 1988 were particularly hot and dry. These conditions stressed the plantings and the NPS's ability to maintain the grounds by manual watering. An irrigation system has been proposed and is currently under review.

An important element to the integrity of any landscape, given the dynamic nature of plant materials, is maintenance. The NPS has provided the ongoing maintenance of the plant materials that will ensure the continued integrity of the grove. In addition, there is a trust fund established from the original, privately donated funds to provide for major maintenance expenses such as the installation of an irrigation system.

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Key to Photograph List in Description Statement:

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Caption</u>
1	LBJ Grove Parking Lot.
2	Wooden Bridge.
3	Wooden Deck at Main Entry.
4	Wooden Ramp.
5	Steps Leading to Deck.
6	Main, Flagstone Path to Grove.
7	Flagstone Path.
8	Granite Monolith.
9	Plaza at Monolith.
10	Wildflower Bed.
11	Flagstone Retaining Wall.
12	Secondary Entry to Grove.
13	Secondary Path.
14	Meadow.
15	Meadow.
16	Planting Berms Buffering Meadow from GW Memorial Parkway.
17	Light Fixture.
18	Bench Located at Monolith Plaza and Secondary Entry.
19	Bench Located along the Paths at the Grove.
20	Trash Can.
21	Picnic Table.
22	Drinking Fountains.
23	Entry Sign.
24	Bridge With Cable Addition to Wooden Supports.
25	Example of a Smaller, Replacement Pine.
26	Maintenance Shed.

All photographs were taken Ms. Denise Bradley, July 1989. Original negatives are located in library, George Washington Memorial Parkway, McLean, Virginia.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Politics
Conservation
Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance 1974-1977

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Significant Dates April 6, 1976
Sept 2, 1977

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder Palmer, Meade/Landscape Architect
Vogel, Harold/Sculptor
The Mills & Petticord Partnership/Architects

Narrative Statement of Significance:

Applicable National Register Criteria

Criterion A -- Historic Pattern of Creating Presidential Memorials

The Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac was authorized by Congress in 1973 in order to establish an official Presidential Memorial to the late president. The authorization of the Grove by Congress follows a pattern of commemorating presidents through memorials that began with the Washington Monument. The idea to build a monument to honor George Washington was first considered by the Continental Congress in 1783. However, nothing was done until the formation of the Washington National Monument Society in 1833. This group raised the money to fund construction which began in 1848 and was finished in 1885. The 555-foot obelisk was the first of a series of presidential monuments in Washington that have contributed to the image of the Federal City.

During the twentieth century, Congress has authorized monuments to Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, John F. Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, and Franklin Roosevelt. The Lincoln (1922) and Jefferson (1943) Monuments follow the same developmental concept as the Washington Monument. They are an architectural shrine to the ideals of the respective presidents and represent through classical architectural design the timeless pattern of commemorating great men by building great monuments. However, in the latter part of this century, the presidential memorials have been conceived based on a different idea, that of a "living memorial." This contemporary concept is envisioned to serve not only as a place to embody the spirit of the president's ideals, but to also provide for various civic needs. It is meant to be an active, rather than a merely contemplative space. The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts (1971) is this type of memorial. In addition to being an architectural monument to the late president, the center was mandated by Congress "to present and produce the finest performing arts from this country and abroad." By its contribution to the cultural enrichment of the nation, the center embodies Kennedy's ideals -- "I am certain that after the dust of centuries has passed

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over our cities, we, too, will be remembered not for victories or defeats in battle or in politics, but for our contribution to the human spirit."

The Theodore Roosevelt Island (1967) and proposed Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial express this "living memorial" concept using a landscape rather than an architectural form. Theodore Roosevelt Island is an 88-acre wilderness preserve located in the Potomac River across from the Kennedy Center. The island has a series of hiking trails that provide the citizens with a place to experience a naturalized setting within Washington. This form of memorial is a fitting tribute to Roosevelt's love of the outdoors, his commitment to preserving wilderness areas for future generations, and his role in establishing the government as protector of the public domain. The FDR Memorial, although authorized, is not yet built. It will be located on the Tidal Basin along the Cherry Walk between the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials. The design proposes to create a park-like setting in which the visitor can contemplate the various experiences and impacts of the life of FDR. It will provide a major urban park for Washington and preserve recreational fields that are adjacent to the site. In addition to a recreational element, both of these memorials contain a space formally dedicated to the commemoration of the man. At Roosevelt Island, this space is a fountain with a 17-foot bronze statue of Theodore Roosevelt with various quotations by him inscribed in stone. The FDR Memorial will be comprised of a series of granite-wall-formed rooms which serve as the backdrop for the various quotations that illustrate the ideals of FDR and sculpture elements which depict his life.

LBJ Grove

The LBJ Grove is a continuation of this twentieth century concept of commemorating presidents with "living memorials." It, like Roosevelt Island and the FDR Memorial, is a landscape expression of this idea. It provides both a place for passive outdoor recreation and a formalized space to present the important ideals of the thirty-sixth president. It is significant that the form chosen to commemorate the life and ideals of LBJ is a grove of trees. This form of expression was chosen in recognition of his efforts and achievements in preserving the nation's natural heritage and to represent his life-long tie to the land, in particular his native state of Texas.

During the Johnson Administration, 3.6 million acres of land were added to the National Park System. Included in this acquisition were Redwood National Park, Fire Island National Seashore, and the North Cascades National Park. Other conservation and environmental accomplishments of his administration included the approval of the Wilderness Act (1964) and the establishment of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (1965). The Johnson Administration was involved in the foundation legislation for water pollution passed in 1965 and 1966 and similar legislation aimed at controlling air pollution passed in 1963 and 1967. The Water Resources Planning Act (1965), the National Historic Preservation Act (1966), the establishment of the first National Water Commission (1969), passage of the Endangered Species Act and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act were all a part of the

*Now complete. Dedicated May 2, 1997.

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surge of interest and resulting legislation directed at protecting our environment and natural heritage that Johnson embraced.

As part of his vision of the "Great Society," Johnson strove to provide opportunities in education, health, housing, and civil rights to all Americans, many of whom had not been afforded opportunities in the past. In this same vein, the memorial provides an opportunity for urban visitors to enjoy a setting not always common in a large city. A grass meadow and a grove of trees especially set aside to provide a peaceful setting for people to sit, walk, and relax is in keeping with Johnson's legacy of providing to All Americans those things he valued.

The location of the Grove is also significant in the life of LBJ. The Grove is located on Columbia Island in Lady Bird Johnson Park along the George Washington Memorial Parkway. This park was named for Mrs. Johnson in recognition of her contributions toward the Beautification of America through her establishment of the "Committee for the Beautification of the National Capital" and the expansion of its influence throughout the country. The Grove offers a view across the Potomac River to the major monuments of Washington -- the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials, the Washington Monument, and the dome of the Capitol. This was a favorite view of the Johnsons during the many occasions they drove on the Parkway returning to Washington. This visual link emphasizes the Grove's tie to Washington D.C.

Criterion C-- The Grove as an Example of Twentieth Century Landscape Architecture

The Grove was designed by the prominent Virginia landscape architect Meade Palmer in collaboration with the architectural and engineering firm of Mills and Petticord and Harold Vogel, sculptor. It is an excellent example of the contemporary landscape architectural concept of allowing the site to dictate the direction of the design and of expressing an idea through the form of the design. As is common with many contemporary landscapes, the Grove also becomes an abstract expression of landscape art.

The design of the grove has a simple but strong visual form. This form -- a spiral -- is reinforced by the various individual elements of the design -- the paths, the bridge, the meadow, the placement of plant materials, and the selection of site furnishings. The concept was to design a setting for the commemoration of the public accomplishments of the thirty-sixth president. In doing this, the Grove has two components. The first area consists of a spiraling flagstone walkway surrounded by a grove of white pines. The walkway culminates at a 19-foot tall granite monolith. This is the portion of the Grove intended to allow the visitor to concentrate on the life, goals, and accomplishments of LBJ. The second area of the grove consists of a grass meadow and is the portion of the site dedicated to recreation. The importance of this memorial and its tie to the rest of the Federal City were acknowledged by the realization that the design would be viewed not only by pedestrians within the grove, but also by motorists

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on the George Washington Memorial Parkway, and finally by passengers in airplanes approaching National Airport which is located to the south.

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)

Two criteria exceptions, F and G, apply to the LBJ Grove. While the nature of the Grove is definitely commemorative in nature, the significance it has nationally is that it is a part of an established historic pattern that relates to presidential memorials. These memorials, as discussed in the previous section, are a crucial part of Washington, D. C., as the Federal City, where citizens come to experience the various buildings and places that embody the set of values that define our form of government. These various memorials in conjunction with the other important architectural and landscape symbols of Washington (the White House, the Capitol and the Mall, to name a few) are the main components of Washington, D. C.'s visual image.

The LBJ Grove has attained its significance within the last fifty years. However, it is a recognized example of design excellence. It has been recognized nationally with design awards by the American Association of Nurserymen and the American Landscape Contractors Association. In addition, Meade Palmer was awarded the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) Medal in 1991, ASLA's highest professional honor, in recognition of his accomplishments in advancing the profession of landscape architecture and its practice.

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

"A Budding Grove, LBJ, Past Recaptured," Washington Post, 4-7-76.

Krakov, Jere L. "Historic Resource Study: Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, George Washington Memorial Parkway, Suitland Parkway, Baltimore-Washington Parkway," National Park Service, January, 1989, Draft.

"LBJ Grove Files", Darwina Neal, National Capital Region (1100 L St. NW, Washington, D.C.), National Park Service.

Leach, Sara Amy. "Landscape Artist, Meade Palmer Sculpts Gardens of Perennial Appeal." New Dominion, Spring, 1987: 82-85.

"The Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac," National Geographic Society, 1977.

Palmer, Meade. Interview, July 26, 1989. 57 Culpepper St., Warrenton, Virginia 22186

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"Planting Plan, Lyndon B. Johnson Memorial Grove." The Mills and Petticord Partnership, Revised to 11-83. (7 Sheets, Scale 1"=20').

"Washington West, D.C.-MD.-VA." USGS Quadrangle Map

"The Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial: Report to the President and Congress by the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission." 1978.

"Historic Documentation: Lincoln Memorial." Jannell Warren-Findley, National Park Service, 1985.

"Historic Documentation: Thomas Jefferson Memorial." Jannell Warren-Findley, National Park Service, 1985.

"John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts." National Park Service Official Park Guide.

"Theodore Roosevelt Island." NPS Brochure.

"The Washington Monument." NPS Brochure.

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: NPS, NCA, 800 N. Capitol St. NE, Washington, DC
NPS, GW Memorial Parkway Hdqtrs, McLean, VA

=====
10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreage of Property 6.2 acres

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UTM References:

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing		
1	18	322000	4305000	4	18	321820	4305330	7	18	321800	4305100
2	18	322100	4305040	5	18	322000	4305200	8	18	321830	4305000
3	18	321740	4305310	6	18	321840	4305150	9	18	321900	4305100

Verbal Boundary Description: The Grove is in two sections. The first is the Grove located on Columbia Island in Lady Bird Johnson Park. It is bounded on the NE by the George Washington Memorial Parkway, on the SE by the Boundary Channel, and on the N and NW by the Parkway. The Grove does not include the parking lot, but does include the adjoining walkway at the entry. The second section consists of the parking lot and entry deck. It is located on W bank of Boundary Channel, along Boundary Channel Drive. It is bounded on the NE by the Boundary Channel and on the SW by Boundary Channel Drive, opposite the parking lot N of The Pentagon.

Boundary Justification: The boundary includes all elements of the Grove that have historically been both visually and functionally identified as being part of the Grove, as designed by Meade Palmer.

11. Form Prepared By

(1) name/title Denise Bradley, Landscape Architect

organization _____ date 7-31-89

street & number 1715 A Lanier Pl. NW, telephone 202-328-8665

city or town Washington state DC zip code 20009

(2) name/title John C. Howland, Historian

organization National Park Service, Geo. Wash. Mem. Pkwy date 1-25-96

street & number c/o Turkey Run Park telephone 703-285-2560

city or town McLean state VA zip code 22101

Additional Documentation

Maps
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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=====
Property Owner
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name National Park Service, George Washington Memorial Parkway

street & number Turkey Run Park telephone (703)285-2600

city or town McLean state VA zip code 22101
=====

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

PLANTING PLAN

Major Plant Materials

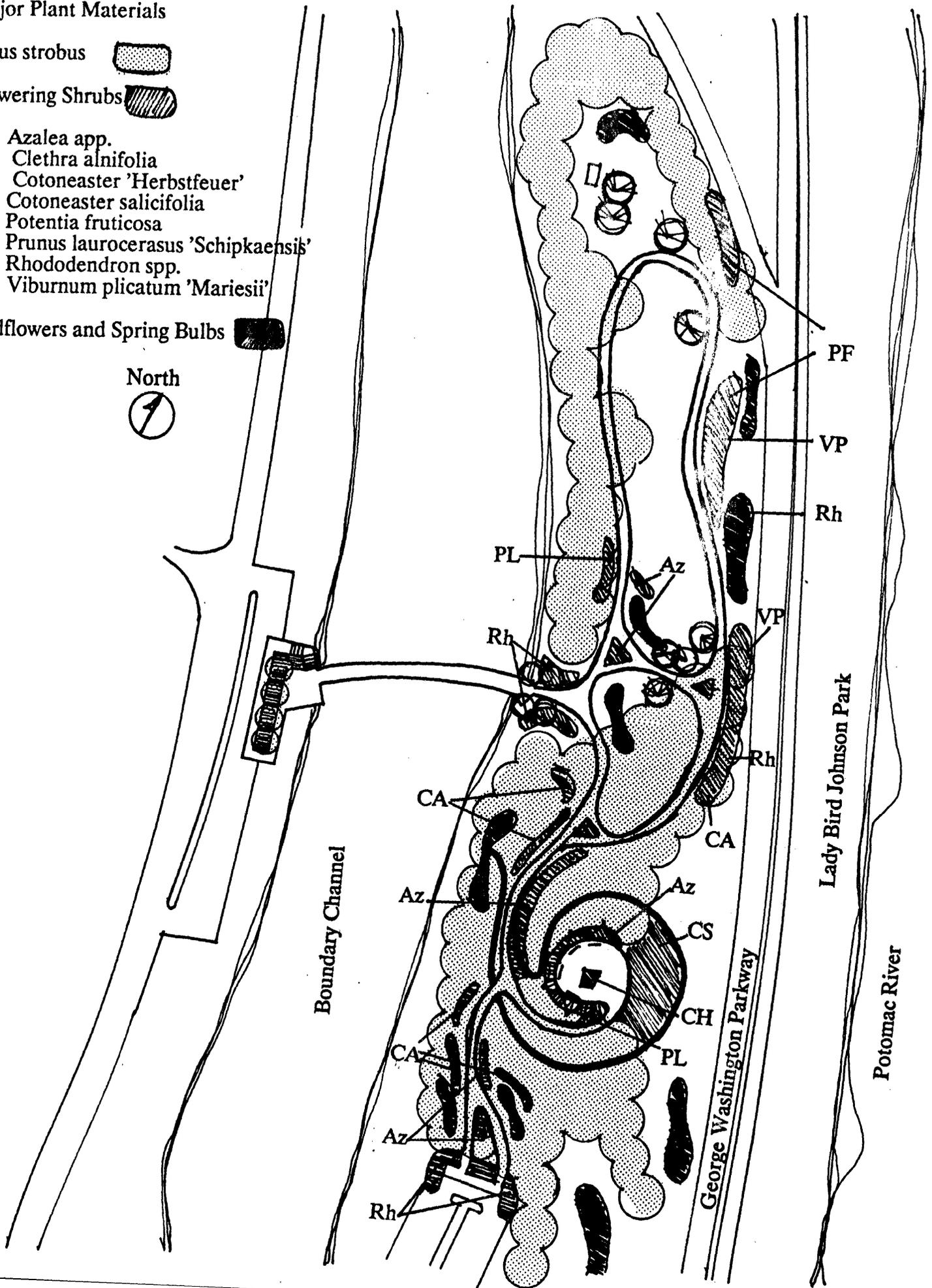
Pinus strobus 

Flowering Shrubs 

- Az Azalea app.
- CA Clethra alnifolia
- CH Cotoneaster 'Herbstfeuer'
- CS Cotoneaster salicifolia
- PF Potentia fruticosa
- PL Prunus laurocerasus 'Schipkaensis'
- Rh. Rhododendron spp.
- VP Viburnum plicatum 'Mariesii'

Wildflowers and Spring Bulbs 

North



Boundary Channel

Lady Bird Johnson Park

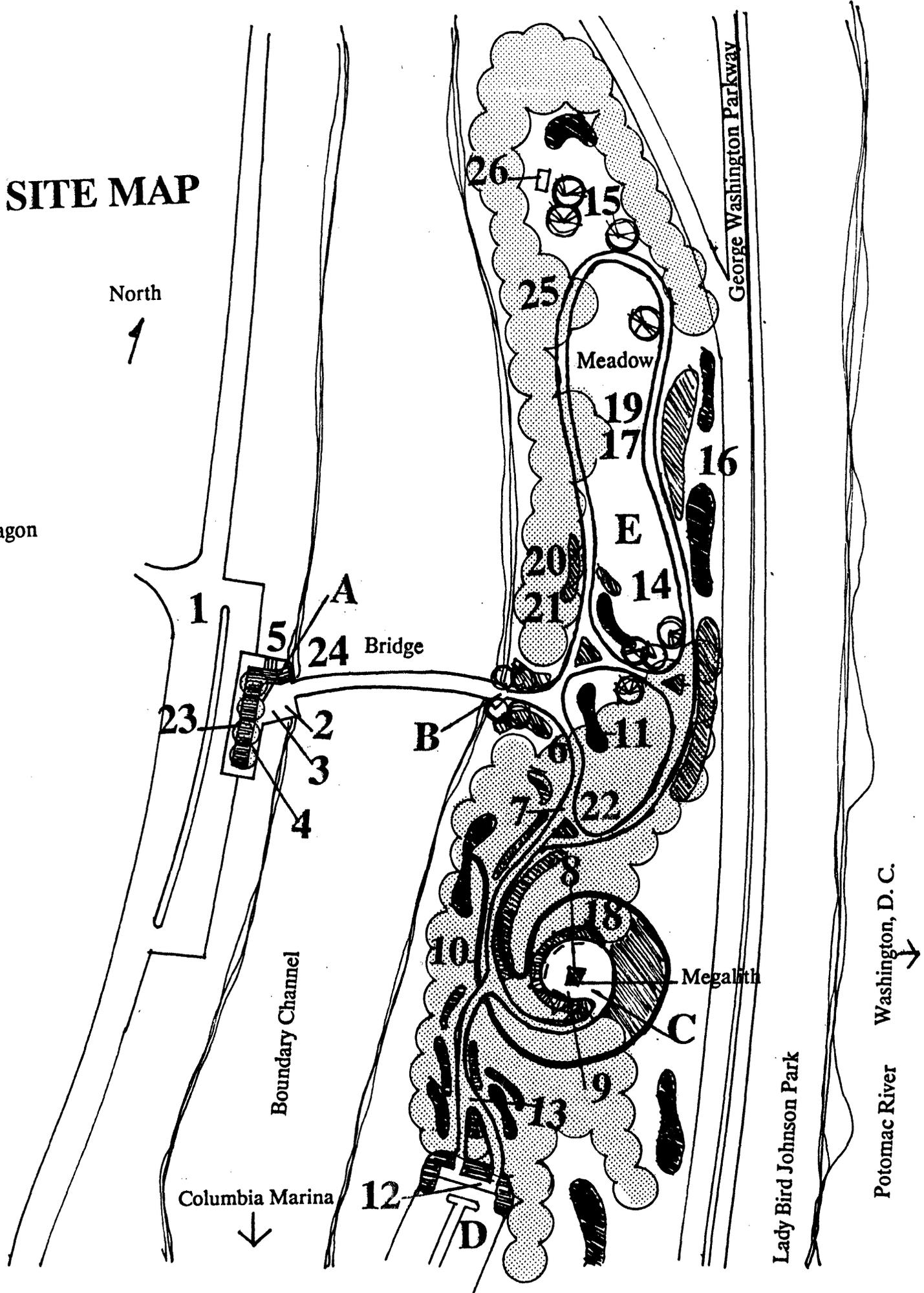
George Washington Parkway

Potomac River

SITE MAP

North
↑

← Pentagon



1
2
3
4
5
23
24 Bridge

Boundary Channel

Columbia Marina

A
B

26
15
25
Meadow
19
17
16
20
21
14
E

Megalith

7
8
11
22
10
18
13
9
12
D

George Washington Parkway

Lady Bird Johnson Park

Potomac River
Washington, D. C. →