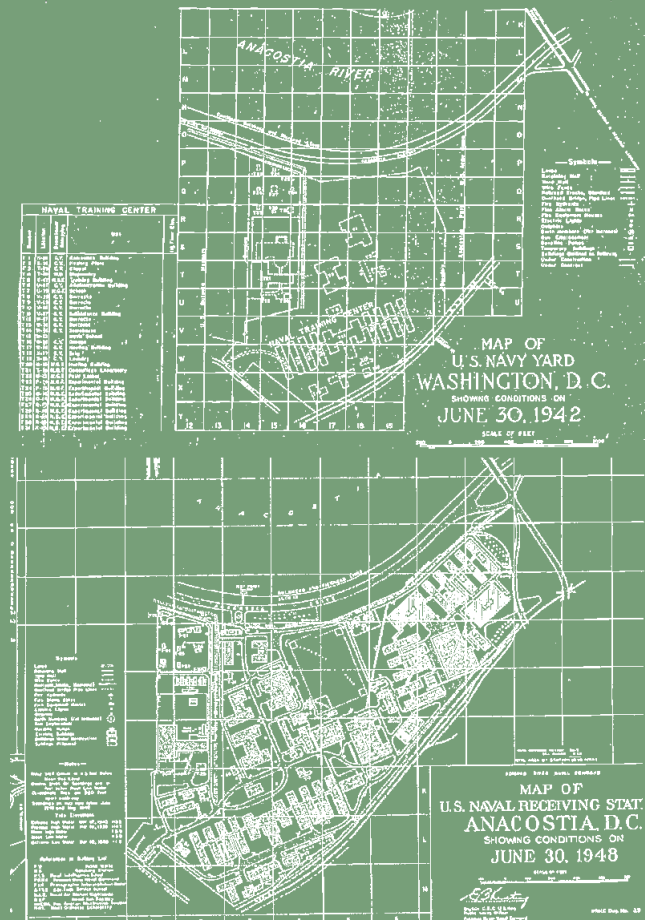


Analysis + Evaluation of Integrity



Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation Summary

Analysis and Evaluation Summary Narrative

Period of Significance: pre 1668-1976

This section provides an evaluation of the physical integrity of the Anacostia Park cultural landscape (U.S. Reservations 343 Sections C, D, and E) characteristics and features present during the period of significance with the existing conditions. Landscape characteristics are the tangible and intangible aspects of a landscape that allow visitors to understand its cultural value. Collectively, they express the historic character and integrity of a landscape. Landscape characteristics give a property cultural importance and comprise the property's uniqueness. Each characteristic or feature is classified as contributing or non-contributing to the site's overall historic significance.

Landscape characteristics are comprised of landscape features. Landscape features are classified as contributing if they were present during the property's period of significance. Non-contributing features (those that were not present during the historical period) may be considered "compatible" when they fit within the physical context of the historical period and attempt to match the character of contributing elements in a way that is sensitive to the construction techniques, organizational methods or design strategies of the historic period. Incompatible features are those that are not harmonious with the quality of the cultural landscape and, through their existence, can lessen the historic character of a property. For those features that are listed as undetermined, further primary research, which is outside the scope of this CLI, is necessary to determine the feature's origination date.

Landscape characteristics identified for Anacostia Park are: natural systems and features; land use; topography; spatial organization; circulation; views and vistas; vegetation; buildings and structures; small-scale features; and archeological sites.

This section also includes an evaluation of the landscape's integrity in accordance with the National Register criteria. Historic integrity, as defined by the National Register, is the authenticity of a property's identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the site's historic period. The National Register recognizes seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Several or all of these aspects must be present for a site to retain historic integrity. To be listed in the National Register, a property not only must be shown to have significance under one or more criteria but must also retain integrity to its period or periods of significance.

Integrity

Summaries of landscape characteristics identified for the Anacostia Park cultural landscape are listed below.

Natural Systems and Features

Natural systems and features refers to the natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of a landscape. Historically, the cultural landscape has featured varied riparian conditions associated with its riverfront evolution from mudflats and wetlands to reclaimed land. The cultural landscape features natural systems and features such as pollinator meadows, wooded areas, wetlands, and drainage ponds that are non-historic but are in keeping with the parks mission to preserve and protect the Anacostia River watershed. They are non-contributing elements that do not detract from the significance of the cultural landscape. However, since no existing natural systems and features date to the period of significance, the cultural landscape does not retain integrity with respect to natural systems and features.

Land Use

Land use refers to the principal activities conducted upon the landscape and how these uses organized, shaped, and formed the land. Historically, the Anacostia Park cultural landscape was used for agricultural cultivation; this continued until the late 19th century, when the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds (OPBG) and the Army Corps of Engineers reclaimed the Anacostia Flats. Anacostia Park was established by an act of Congress in 1918 and has held recreational land uses since its groundbreaking in 1923. Over time, the cultural landscape has also featured other land uses including use as a military installation and the cultivation of victory gardens. Over its many 20th century design iterations, the cultural landscape has featured various active and passive recreational uses, in keeping with popular recreational needs of each era. It has also exhibited a use as an auto-pleasure drive since the development of its earliest plans in the 1920s. The cultural landscape retains its historic function as public green space for both passive and active recreational use. The current uses of Anacostia Park are consistent with the final period of significance, and Anacostia Park therefore retains integrity with respect to land use.

Topography

Topography refers to the three-dimensional configuration of the landscape surface, characterized by features such as slope, articulation, orientation, and elevation. Historically, Anacostia Park has been relatively flat, with a descending slope from the east to the west towards the Anacostia River. The character of the topography was introduced by the Army Corps of Engineers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The park was first graded for recreational development in 1924. Since that time, it has seen minor topographical changes largely as a result of alterations to transportation corridors along the edges of each section. During the Bicentennial period, landscape architects built low berms surrounding the picnic areas in Sections D and E. Since this time, the

berms in Section E have been removed; the berms remain in place in Section D. Despite these minor changes, the topography of Anacostia Park is consistent with its period of significance, as few changes have been made to the cultural landscape's generally flat topography. As such, the cultural landscape's topography retains integrity.

Spatial Organization

A cultural landscape's spatial organization refers to the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in the landscape, including articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces. The cultural landscape was first organized as Sections C, D, and E when the Army Corps of Engineers completed reclamations efforts between 1924-1927. Initial plans for the development of Section D called for the creation of a centrally located field house with playing fields organized in a radial pattern around the structure. The plans also called for wide, open fields to the northeast and southwest of the central structure. Shortly after this time, Section C was divided into thirds, featuring tree nurseries on its western two thirds and open fields on its eastern third. Bicentennial-era plans for Section E, featuring a centrally located skating pavilion and radially arranged playing fields, with large open spaces to the northeast and southwest. Each section continues to feature its historic spatial organization, including the division of Section C into thirds and the central organization of Sections D and E. The cultural landscape also retains its boundaries established by the construction of the Anacostia Freeway and various ramps associated with the South Capitol Street SE, Pennsylvania Avenue SE, and 11th Street SE bridges. Its spatial organization is consistent with the landscape conditions at the end of the period of significance. The cultural landscape therefore retains integrity of spatial organization.

Circulation

Circulation is defined by the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute systems of movement in a landscape. Much of the cultural landscape's history is defined by changes to its circulation. This includes changes to the bridges transecting its boundaries, the introduction of the railroad along its north and east boundaries, the creation of the Anacostia Freeway, and changes to highway ramps in between sections of the cultural landscape. The relationship of the reservations' internal circulation features to the central focal elements in each section is essential to its designs under the OPBG, OPBPP, and NPS. The cultural landscape retains several internal circulation features, including Anacostia Drive, Good Hope Road SE, Nicholson Street SE, the Section D loop drive, and the Section E loop drive. It also retains paving dating to the Bicentennial era in Sections D and E. As a result, the existing conditions at the Anacostia Park cultural landscape are consistent with the circulation features in place by the end of the period of significance.

Views and Vistas

Views and vistas are defined as the prospect afforded by a range of vision in the landscape, conferred by the composition of other landscape characteristics and associated features. The cultural landscape's views and vistas are subject to the conditions of its topography, surrounding vegetation, and the buildings and structures in its vicinity. The cultural landscape's low-lying location along the Anacostia River has afforded it sweeping views of the capital since the study area's creation in the late 19th century, including views to the United States Capitol, the Congressional Cemetery, segments of the Civil War Defenses of Washington, the Navy Yard, and the various bridges over the Anacostia River. The cultural landscape's 19th and 20th century plans capitalized on its panoramic views by creating large open playing fields anchoring the ends of each section. Anacostia Park retains key views to historic monuments, despite recent development on the east side of the Anacostia River that have slightly obstructed historic viewsheds. The study area retains unobstructed internal views to significant park features such as the Anacostia Recreation Center and Anacostia Skating Pavilion. The cultural landscape also retains internal vistas along axial walkways constant with the period of significance. As a result, the Anacostia Park cultural landscape retains integrity of views and vistas.

Vegetation

Vegetation features are characterized by the deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers and herbaceous plants, and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape. In general, the planting plans for the individual sections within the Anacostia Park cultural landscape changed several times during the period of significance. This includes transitions from complex and varied plantings of shrubs and trees under the OPBG to a simplified planting palette created under the NPS and designed to feature Modernist landscape architects. Section E and portions of Section D were redesigned at the end of the period of significance. Much of this vegetation remains extant in the study area. While most of the vegetation in the cultural landscape is non-historic, most of the plantings are in keeping with the general use of historic species identified in planting plans throughout its history. Vegetation added during the period of significance was limited to plants with high-canopy trees such as willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), littleleaf linden (*Tilia cordata*), and flowering crab (*Malus floribunda*). The cultural landscape's vegetation is generally consistent with the period of significance, as vegetation features typically have been replaced with similar species. The Anacostia Park cultural landscape therefore retains integrity with respect to vegetation.

Buildings and Structures

Building features refer to the elements primarily built for sheltering any form of human activities; structures refer to the functional elements constructed for other purposes than sheltering human activity. Historically, the cultural landscape featured numerous buildings during the period of significance. This included residential inholdings, dozens of temporary WWII military structures, recreational facilities, and seawalls. The cultural landscape retains significant buildings and structures within each section, including the seawall in all sections;

two WWII temporary buildings in Section C; the Anacostia Recreation Center and pool in Section D; and the Anacostia Skating Pavilion in Section E, among others. Various play structures, playing fields, and playing courts have been replaced over time in the same locations or with similar materials. These features are in keeping with the historic character of the cultural landscape. As a result, the study area retains integrity with respect to buildings and structures.

Small Scale Features

Small-scale features are the elements that provide detail and diversity, combined with function and aesthetics, to a landscape. The extant small-scale features within the Anacostia Park cultural landscape include both historic and non-historic features. Little is known about the small-scale features in the cultural landscape prior to the 1950s and 1960s. During and after this period, the NPS installed benches, lighting, drinking fountains, bollards, goal posts, and chain-link backstops. Additionally, several non-contributing small-scale features have been added that postdate the period of significance. New small-scale features included modern trash cans, drinking fountains, signage, and additional benches. Most of the current small-scale features are non-historic and do not contribute to the cultural landscape's integrity. The loss of most historic small-scale features—apart from those dating to the Bicentennial era—detracts from the cultural landscape's integrity and as a result, it does not retain integrity with respect to small-scale features.

Archeological Sites

Archeological sites are defined as the location of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape, and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features. No archeological investigations were conducted as part of this cultural landscape inventory. Louis Berger conducted an archeological overview and assessment of Anacostia Park in 2016, building upon a 1989 assessment by Engineering-Science. Both groups identified portions of Sections C, D, and E as having a high probability of containing pre-historic and historic artifacts dating to indigenous occupation, colonization, and to the Bonus Army occupation. Each report notes that archeological sites within the cultural landscape are likely buried under several feet of fill, owing to late 19th and early 20th century reclamation efforts. Owing to the overlying fill, the cultural landscape likely contains below-grade, intact archeological sites within its boundaries; as a result, the cultural landscape retains integrity with respect to archeological sites.

THE SEVEN ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY

Location

The location aspect of integrity involves the place where the landscape was constructed. The Anacostia Park cultural landscape has maintained the same position since its creation by the Army Corps of Engineers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Thus, the landscape retains integrity of location.

Design

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a cultural landscape or historic property. For the Anacostia Park cultural landscape, the most significant aspects of design relate to the Army Corps of Engineers reclamation and construction of Anacostia Park between 1890-1927; the OPBG/OPBPP plans for recreational development Section D in the 1920s and 1930s; the WWII-era temporary buildings in Section C; and Bicentennial-era Modernist designs for Section E and part of Section D. The Anacostia Park cultural landscape continues to reflect aspects of each of these designs; it remains legible as: a public open space created by the Army Corps of Engineers and the OPBG/OPBPP; a pleasure drive along Anacostia Drive, as formalized by the OPBG/OPBPP; and a series of recreational hubs developed by the OPBPP in the early 20th century and by Modernist landscape architects in the mid-to-late 20th century under the National Park Service. As a result, Anacostia Park retains integrity with respect to design.

Setting

Setting is the physical environment of a cultural landscape or historic property. The Anacostia Park cultural landscape is located in the southeast quadrant of the city, and has enjoyed this setting in downtown Washington, D.C. since its creation in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The park is located along the Anacostia River, a setting from which the park was manufactured during the Army Corps of Engineers' reclamation efforts. As part of this setting, the cultural landscape retains historic views toward nearby landmarks, including the United States Capitol, portions of the Civil War Defenses of Washington, the District's Main Pumping Station, and other structures to the west. The current setting of Anacostia Park closely resembles the character and combination of uses that were present during the period of significance. The setting of the cultural landscape therefore retains integrity.

Materials

Materials are the physical elements of a particular period, including construction materials, paving, plants, and other landscape features. For the Anacostia Park cultural landscape, the material palette was altered several times during the period of significance as the paving and vegetative material from earlier eras were replaced. The Modernist material palette dating to the 1960s and to the Bicentennial-era remains intact and in place, including paving and plant materials such as willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), littleleaf linden (*Tilia cordata*), and flowering crab (*Malus floribunda*). Thus, the Anacostia Park cultural landscape retains integrity of materials, with respect to the end of the period of significance.

Workmanship

Workmanship includes the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular period. The original workmanship from the earlier years of the period of significance has largely been replaced, with the exception of the pump

house and the seawalls. However, much of the workmanship dating to the Modernist and Bicentennial redesign of cultural landscape remains intact, including scored concrete paving in Section E and hand-graded earthen playground berms adjacent to the park node in Section D. The aspect of workmanship is also evident in the artisanship of the built structures such as the detailing of the Anacostia Recreation Center, the wooden trusses at the Skating Pavilion, and the brickwork of the Aquatic Resources Center. The techniques that crafted and cared for these features are consistent with the current conditions at the site. As a result, the cultural landscape retains workmanship to the period of significance.

Feeling

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period. Anacostia Park retains its historic feeling as reclaimed parkland manufactured under the Army Corps of Engineers and the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, and as a Modernist public park landscape in keeping with National Park Service landscapes in the mid-to-late 20th century. As the essential landscape and layout designed by the OPBG/OPBPP in the 1920s and 1930s and by the National Park Service between 1974-1976 remains extant, historic feeling from the period of significance has been preserved. The cultural landscape continues to express its aesthetic experience as a large park within an urban context, consistent with its historic character. It therefore retains integrity with respect to feeling.

Association

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. The Anacostia Park cultural landscape's historic association relates to its identity as a reclamation project undertaken by the Army Corps of Engineers; and its role as a public green space under federal management (including the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds and the National Park Service). Anacostia Park continues to be associated with these historic relationships, uses, and management, consistent with its period of significance (including all sub-periods of significance). The park retains this association, in addition to its other links to historic entities and events. The Anacostia Park cultural landscape therefore retains integrity of association.

Landscape Characteristics and Features

This section presents an analysis of landscape characteristics and their associated features and corresponding List of Classified Structures names and numbers, if applicable. It also includes an evaluation of whether the feature contributes to the property's National Register eligibility for the historic period (pre 1668-1976), contributes to the property's historic character, or if it is noncontributing, undetermined, or managed as a cultural resource (also referred to as non-contributing compatible).

Landscape Characteristic Narratives and Features

Natural Systems and Features

HISTORIC

The Anacostia Park cultural landscape is located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed's inner Coastal Plain. Unlike its counterpart, the outer Coastal Plain, the inner Coastal Plain has more freshwater and less sand, making it a rich estuarine environment. As a result, the Anacostia Watershed has historically been host to diverse ecological communities of fish, shellfish, and marshes of edible plants. The portion of the Anacostia River that passes through the District of Columbia consists of a tidal stream that was once navigable as far north as Bladensburg, Maryland, approximately four miles northeast of the cultural landscape. Subsequent sedimentation over the last 300 years, owing to poor agricultural land practices, has limited large-scale navigation of the Anacostia River. The northern portions of Anacostia Park in Section G, near the Maryland/D.C. border, consist of swampy woodlands and tidal marshes that resemble the historical conditions of the Anacostia River, prior to European colonization (Louis Berger 2016: 6).

Prior to its modern-day condition, the cultural landscape went through a series of dramatic ecological transformations that changed its natural systems and features. The Anacostia River valley formed during the Wisconsin glaciation 2.6 million years ago, when ice sheets covered much of the Middle Atlantic. As these ice sheets melted during the Bølling warming period beginning in 14,650 cal BP, sea levels rose rapidly and resulted in major changes to the region's geomorphology. This warming was likely the reason the Chesapeake Bay shifted from a freshwater to a brackish body of water between 8200 and 7400 cal BP. Circa 33,000 years ago, the Potomac River incised the area below Great Falls on the west side of the current District of Columbia boundaries; this down-cutting ended approximately 8,000 years ago, coinciding with the sudden saline flux into the Chesapeake. The Lower Potomac River subsequently turned into a tidal estuary, with seawater mixing with fresh water and tides that affect the water level and currents (Louis Berger 2016: 9).

The Anacostia River experienced similar changes during the warming period. During this time, the Anacostia River was 76 meters lower than its present-day levels and experienced a much higher rate of discharge that excised a deep river gorge. As sea levels fell in the late Pleistocene, the Anacostia River's tributaries continued to feed it and deepen the main river valley. Around 8,000 cal BP, the Lower Potomac River Valley, including the portion of the Anacostia River within the cultural landscape, became a tidal estuary. Prior to degradation of the river by European colonists, the estuary was wide and deep, with firm shorelines and a 12 foot-deep navigable channel (Louis Berger 2016: 8-9).

The forest of the cultural landscape underwent many changes over the last 11,500 years before arriving at an oak-hickory (*Quercus sp.* and *Carya sp.*) forest. Prior to a rapid warming of the climate between 12,850 and

11,650 cal BP, the area consisted of spruce and fir (*Picea sp.* and *Abies sp.*). However, these trees were not tolerant of the warmer climate and gave way to birch (*Betula sp.*), pine (*Pinus sp.*), hemlock (*Tsuga sp.*), and alder (*Alnus sp.*) forests circa 5,000 cal BC. A series of thriving indigenous cultures developed throughout eastern North America in the Late Archaic period (3800 to 2400 BCE). These cultures had higher population densities and were experts in exploiting the changing forest environment. Sometime between 4000 and 3500 BCE, as the climate grew warmer and drier, oak (*Quercus sp.*) and hickory (*Carya sp.*) trees began to replace hemlock (*Tsuga sp.*) and pines (*Pinus sp.*) in the Middle Atlantic forests. In the mountains, chestnuts (*Castanea sp.*) multiplied. The appearance of the Halifax culture around present-day Washington, D.C. coincided with the development of oak-hickory and oak-chestnut forests (Berger 2016: 12-14).

The Late Woodland period saw a rise in pine (*Pinus sp.*) trees, likely consistent with indigenous agricultural practices, in which pines proliferated in fallow fields. Late Woodland indigenous groups adopted maize agriculture around 1,000 AD. Their diets continued to rely on fishing, hunting, and gathering as agriculture became more widely practiced. The Nacotchtank, observed by colonizer John Smith in 1607, likely cultivated corn (*Zea mays*), beans (*Phaseolus sp.*), gourds (*Lagenaria sp.*), pumpkins (*Cucurbita sp.*), and other subsistence crops. These practices continued after European contact (Louis Berger 2016: 20-37). The accounts of early European colonizers described the landscape as both rich and varied in its flora and fauna. Riparian areas, largely marshes, were found along the length of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River as it flowed westward to its junction with the Potomac at Poplar Point. Flatland forests consisted of clusters of sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), oak (*Quercus sp.*), and hickory (*Carya sp.*), while stands of sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), willow (*Salix sp.*), and birch (*Betula sp.*) were located at the junction of streams and the Eastern Branch (Donaldson 2010: 31). Much of the landscape was both damp and marshy, similar to the area around the present-day Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens.

Between 1608 and 1790, Europeans cut forests to make way for agriculture as European-born colonists began to settle the area. Europeans displaced the Nacotchtank and other tribes, who practiced sustainable land management. As a result of indigenous practices, Europeans found a land that lent itself readily to planting and by the mid-17th century, subsistence farmers began to plant for profit (Bushong 1990: 12, 16). Colonists established a number of tobacco plantations between the Potomac River and the Eastern Branch through the use of enslaved labor. Well-drained riverfront land, including parts of the cultural landscape, was highly coveted for its rich alluvial soils that allowed planters to cultivate of hundreds of acres of cash crops. However, the mass exploitation of the landscape by profit-based plantations rapidly depleted the soil of nutrients and eroded the landscape of its topsoil (Donaldson 2010: 32-22). As a result, Europeans, unlike their indigenous predecessors, engaged in greater clearing of the land and ultimately caused greater environmental damage (Donaldson 2010: 32-33).

By 1762, the cultivation of tobacco and its devastating effects on the land had rendered the Port of Bladensburg, Maryland and the Eastern Branch too shallow for navigation. Much of the land along the Eastern Branch had been stripped of vegetation that held the soil in place, having been replaced with monoculture fields that did little for the health of the landscape. Large flood events such as those in 1724, 1738, and 1771 swept debris and soil into the Eastern Branch and often rendered the waterway unnavigable (Wennersten 2008: 35). As author Krista Schyler describes, “In a matter of decades, the Anacostia River was transformed from a clear, deep river, flowing in a graceful meander to the Potomac, to a muddled, poisoned waterway that crawled over shallow, fetid mudflats, polluted by all manner of colonial detritus” (Schyler 2018: 33). Rapid settlement and further deforestation in the ensuing decades continued to exacerbate conditions.

Increased sedimentation generated debris-clogged mud flats in the Anacostia River that became breeding grounds for mosquitos that carried the malaria virus. Reclamation efforts in the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers in the late 19th century focused on removing the unsightly, unnavigable, and unhygienic conditions, associated with Anacostia’s riverbanks and mud flats. Reclamation of the Anacostia River continued into the 20th century. During this time, wetlands and mud flats were dredged, removed, and deposited as fill behind masonry seawalls. Under improvement efforts by United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the Anacostia shoreline was no longer organic, but rather a harsh edge. The natural riparian landscape south of the Pennsylvania Avenue SE railroad bridge was obliterated under USACE reclamation efforts. Changes to the Anacostia River during the late 19th and early 20th centuries resulted in a loss of approximately ninety percent of the wetlands that existed prior to reclamation efforts (Center for Watershed Protection 1997: 2.2). After its reclamation, the cultural landscape featured no natural wetlands, designated meadows, or planned woodlands. However, meadows, wetlands, and wooded area emerged within the study area as seawalls collapsed and vegetation overtook previously unvegetated and managed areas.

In the 1990s, the USACE commenced wetland restoration efforts in the riparian zones of Anacostia Park. Beginning in 1994, the USACE undertook the *Anacostia Feasibility Study* that focused on two wetland restoration projects near the lower reaches of the Anacostia, near Kingman Lake (Center for Watershed Protection 1997: 2.2). The USACE installed 17 acres of fringe wetlands in Section F between 2002-2003, with similar plans in place for other sections (NPS 2016: 66). The 2010 *Anacostia River Watershed Restoration Plan and Report* hastened restoration efforts and presented detailed restoration plans for the length of the river. Wetland restoration and expanding forest cover are among the primary goals of the plan. In 2014, the NPS created the *Wetlands and Resident Canada Goose Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement* that called for the restoration of 100 acres of wetlands in Section G and the reduction of resident Canada geese that jeopardize restoration efforts (National Park Service 2016: 43). Other wetlands emerged due to minimal maintenance practices in portions of the former tree nurseries in Section C at Poplar Point. These emergent

wetlands are located south of park headquarters and along the south shore of the Anacostia River in the tree nurseries (National Park Service 2016: 68).

The National Park Service began efforts to establish pollinator meadows in 2014, under a Presidential Memorandum for the creation and enhancement of pollinator meadows on federal lands. On May 19, 2015, the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, on the behalf of the Pollinator Health Task Force, transmitted the *National Strategy to Promote the Health of Honey Bees and Other Pollinators*, which outlines a comprehensive approach to tackling and reducing the impact of multiple stressors on pollinator health through the creation of pollinator habitat. In 2015, the District Department of Energy and Environment developed a Wildlife Action Plan that listed 58 species of birds as species of greatest conservation need (SGCN). Many of these species depended on meadow habitat. Accordingly, NACE developed a meadow management strategy that protected pollinator and grassland bird species (NACE 2018: 1). Pollinator meadows were added to mown grass areas in Section C that were not used for other purposes, such as the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail, USPP/NACE headquarters, or as playing fields; these are outlined in red in Figure 56.

The NACE meadow strategy written in 2018 called for the edging of meadow areas with a mowed lawn, so as to make the meadows look intentional. To help clarify this, NACE also installed meadow markers and interpretive signage throughout the cultural landscape adjacent to managed meadows. Meadow areas consist of grasses and perennial herbaceous wildflowers. Species in upland sunny meadows, such as those in Section C, include Indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), deertongue (*Dichanthelium clandestinum*), Virginia wild rye (*Elymus virginicus*), little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), common milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*), spotted Joe-pye weed (*Eupatorium fistulosum*), New York ironweed (*Vernonia naeboraecensis*), swamp milkweed (*Asclepias incarnate*), heath aster (*Aster pilosus*), partridge pea (*Chamaecrista fasciculata*), purple mist flower (*Eupatorium purpureum*), early goldenrod (*Solidago juncea*), black-eyed susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*), and narrow-leaved mountain mint (*Pycnanthemum tenuifolium*). Shady or wet pollinator meadows, such as those along shorelines or holding ponds in Section D, consist of Virginia wild rye (*Elymus virginicus*), Indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), deertongue (*Dichanthelium clandestinum*), woodreed grass (*Cinna arundinacea*), purpletop (*Tridens flavus*), fox sedge (*Carex vulpinoidea*), lurid sedge (*Carex lurida*), Frank's sedge (*Carex frankii*), common milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*), spotted Joe-pye weed (*Eupatorium fistulosum*), heath aster (*Symphyotrichum pilosum*), calico aster (*Symphyotrichum lateriflorum*), grass-leaved goldenrod (*Euthamia graminifolia*), bluestemmed goldenrod (*Solidago cassia*), and New York ironweed (*Vernonia naveboracensis*) (NACE 2018: 5-6).

Between 2002-2010, three drainage ponds were installed along Anacostia Drive in Sections D and E. These were likely installed to alleviate drainage problems in playing fields and along Anacostia Drive. These areas

consist of wet meadows and water-tolerant tree species, such as weeping willow (*Salix babylonica*), bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), and Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*). The first drainage pond was installed circa 2002 and is located along Anacostia Drive in Section D, 350 feet northeast of the I-695 bridge (Google Earth 2002). The second pond was installed circa 2010-2011 as part of a rehabilitation of Anacostia Drive in Section D (Google Earth 2010-2011). It is located on Anacostia Drive in Section D, 650 feet southwest of Nicholson Street SE. The third and final drainage pond was installed circa 2004 and is located 250 feet east of the Anacostia boat launch (Google Earth 2004).

Throughout its 20th-century history, the cultural landscape developed wooded areas (without NPS intervention) along its edges adjacent to roadways, development, and other edge conditions. These woodlands are composed of native species such as white mulberry (*Morus alba*), black locust (*Robinia pseudo-acacia*), willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), box elder (*Acer negundo*), northern catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*), and slippery elm (*Ulmus rubra*). Non-native invasive species include tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), Tartarian honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*), princess tree (*Paulownia tomentosa*), and mimosa (*Albizia julibrissin*) (National Park Service 2016: 84-85).

EXISTING

Today, the cultural landscape's natural systems and features consist of successional upland vegetation, which includes areas of successional mixed deciduous forest, successional vine-shrubland, and successional meadow/grassland.

Section C features wooded areas along its waterfront edges, along fence lines of the USPP/NACE Headquarters, and throughout the former tree nurseries. Section D features woodland along the edge of the Anacostia Freeway, along the Anacostia River, southwest of the pirate ship playground, and adjacent to the two wetland areas on the north and south ends of Anacostia Drive (Section D). Section E features wooded areas along the Anacostia River, along the south side of the Anacostia Drive loop along the Anacostia Freeway, along the south side of the CSX Railroad tracks, and in the wetland area near the Anacostia Boat Launch.

Sections D and E and continue to feature drainage ponds as described above on the north and south ends of Section D and near the Anacostia Boat Launch.

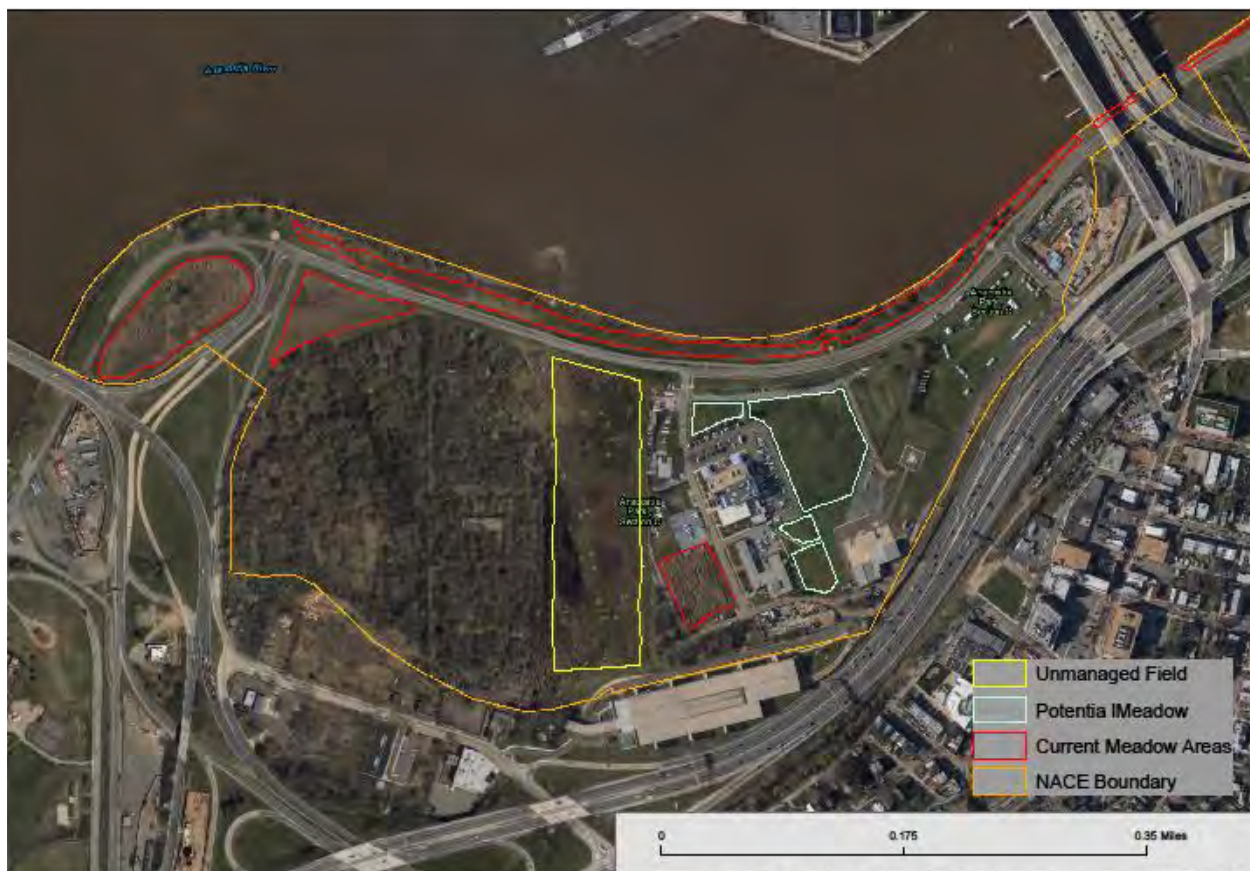


FIGURE 56: Section C of the cultural landscape features 4 pollinator meadows installed after 2015 by NACE staff. These are shown on a 2018 NPS map in red. (NACE 2018: 16).

Pollinator meadows are located in Sections C and D of the cultural landscape. They range in size from 1.2 acres to 6 acres. Section C features large pollinator meadows on the east and west sides of the Anacostia Drive and South Capitol Street interchanges, as well as adjacent to and southwest of the NACE headquarters. Section C also features a linear strip of pollinator meadows along the shoreline of the Anacostia River from the Pump House to the 11th Street SE bridge. Section D features two large wet pollinator meadows adjacent to the two drainage ponds on the north and south ends of the section. It also features a large pollinator meadow south of the comfort station at the pirate ship playground node south of Nicholson Street SE. Smaller, intermittent meadows are located along the riparian zones of Sections D and E; however, it is unknown if these are intentionally planted meadows or simply areas that are difficult to mow or manage.

EVALUATION

Upland wooded vegetation has been cleared several times since the 17th century, when English colonizers arrived in the region. As a result, the species diversity of the cultural landscape is largely different than its historical conditions pre-reclamation. However, current natural systems and features reflect the development of

Anacostia Park throughout its 20th century evolution as parkland, designed to protect the Anacostia watershed. Wooded areas within the cultural landscape postdate the period of significance and are therefore non-contributing to the cultural landscape's significance; however, they serve as essential natural systems and features to the park and do not detract from its integrity. Pollinator meadows, drainage ponds, and wetland areas throughout the cultural landscape are late-20th and early-21st century features designed to be compatible with the park's mission to preserve and protect the Anacostia River watershed. They are non-contributing elements that do not detract from the significance of the cultural landscape. Since none of the extant features date to the period of significance, the cultural landscape does not retain integrity with respect to natural systems and features.

Character-defining Features (All Sections)

Feature: Meadows throughout the cultural landscape
Feature Identification Number:
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Wooded areas throughout the cultural landscape
Feature Identification Number:
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Wetland areas throughout the cultural landscape
Feature Identification Number:
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Character-defining Features (Section D)

Feature: Drainage ponds along Anacostia Drive Section D (count: 2)
Feature Identification Number:
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Character-defining Features (Section E)

Feature: Drainage ponds adjacent to the Anacostia Boat Launch parking lot and Anacostia Riverwalk Trail ramp, Section E (count: 1)
Feature Identification Number:
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Land Use

HISTORIC

A summary of previous archeological investigations written by the Louis Berger Group in 2016 indicates that the cultural landscape was in use by indigenous groups for thousands of years before European contact.

Although the area that hosts the Anacostia Park cultural landscape did not exist as a permanent landscape until the 20th century, it is located in a region that was inhabited by humans since at least 15,000 BCE (Louis Berger 2016: 6-8). Permanent settlement of the Anacostia River Valley, likely including the cultural landscape, is believed to have been underway by the Terminal Archaic Period (2400 to 1400 BC). During the Late Woodland Period (1000 to 1607 CE), Native Americans began to experiment with farming and added an agricultural use to the cultural landscape. They cultivated crops such as maize (*Zia mays*) as early as 1000 CE. A dramatic increase in the number of archeological sites dating to the Late Woodland Period coincides with the onset of agricultural land uses in the cultural landscape. Late Woodland sites feature evidence of diverse activities and substantial dwellings, including small permanent hamlets (Berger 2016: 22).

In the years immediately preceding European settlement, Eastern Algonquin tribes inhabited the area around present-day Washington (including the Anacostia Flats, where the future Anacostia Park would be constructed). These people lived by combining agriculture with older traditions of hunting, fishing, and gathering. Their agricultural mainstay was corn (*Zia mays*), grown along with beans (*Phaseolus sp.*) and squash (*Cucurbita sp.*), all plants imported originally from Mexico. Most of the tribes were centered on a single community of villages (Louis Berger 2016: 24).

As European colonizers began inhabiting the land, established Native American settlements were abandoned or taken by force. One such settlement, an old fortified village, is referenced in the 1672 land patent for Greene's Purchase. The patent references an "old Indian fort" that is believed to have been located along the historic shoreline in the Twining area near the Pennsylvania Ave SE bridge, but its exact location is unknown. This reference to the fort in the past tense indicates that by this time, the cultural landscape was likely no longer in wide use by indigenous peoples, having given way to European colonization and its associated land uses (Louis Berger 2016: 27-34).

Much of the cultural landscape was first patented by Europeans in the late 17th century. However, few landowners prior to the mid-18th century lived on their tracts along the Eastern Branch. Instead, most landowners merely held the land in trust or rented it to tenant farmers. Many occupants of the Eastern Branch during this time were recently-freed indentured servants who served as tenant farmers on small parcels within the larger land grants. Tenants were given only meager tools and seed for planting. These tenants "lived in shacks never intended to be permanent dwellings, and they did not invest much in their farms" (Louis Berger 2016: 37). Tenant farmers cultivated small patches of tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*) and corn (*Zia mays*) around

their shacks. However, most were highly transient, moving from parcel to parcel as the land's productivity decreased over time. The few parcels that were owner-occupied during this time practiced the "long fallow" method of agriculture, in which land was cleared, tobacco planted for two to three years, then replaced with corn for several more years; when the land was exhausted of nutrients, it was left fallow for up to 20 years (Louis Berger 2016: 36).

As tobacco increased in profitability, enslaved Africans replaced indentured servants as the principal source of labor on the growing number of plantations along the Eastern Branch. The navigable waterways along the Eastern Branch allowed the plantation-based tobacco trade and the trade of enslaved Africans to flourish. Tobacco quickly became the principal cash-crop grown along the Eastern Branch. Even though it rapidly exhausted the soil, land holdings were so great that fields could be quickly rotated, and productivity was not affected (Hutchinson 1977: 12-13). Under this model, wealthy landowners used enslaved laborers to cultivate hundreds of acres of land, overseen from central plantation houses (Hutchinson 1977: 31-32).

As of 1800, the Anacostia Park cultural landscape remained largely undeveloped, even as the federal city was platted and built to the west. As it awaited its own development, the cultural landscape retained its historic agricultural land use and was organized into a mix of marshes, woods, orchards, and scattered farms (Donaldson 2010: 40). However, the productivity of the soil had greatly declined, and many large patents had been divided or sold into smaller holdings (Louis Berger 2016: 32-44). Real estate speculation continued on the east bank, most notably with the 1800 purchase by James Barry of the St. Elizabeth tract, located south of the Chichester tract. Portions of Barry's tract later became the southern part of Section C, within the cultural landscape boundaries and was under cultivation as a plantation by the 19th century. Meanwhile, much of Section D awaited its 19th-century reclamation, but extant portions of the cultural landscape were likely under cultivation as of the mid 19th century, associated with the farms and plantations of Dr. John Meekes (Chichester) and an unknown individual (The Ship Landing). The majority of Section E remained underwater in the Anacostia River and awaited reclamation as usable land. However, it is possible that small portions of the cultural landscape in Section E were part of the plantations or estates of John Attwood (Attwood's Purchase) and Gawen Hamilton (Hamilton). However, it is unknown how the land was used during this time.

By 1860, the land uses of the area, including portions of the cultural landscape, consisted of large family farms, plantations that relied on enslaved laborers, tenant farming, river-based commerce, and suburban speculative real estate development. However, as the nature of agriculture shifted away from the cash-crop model towards smaller plots, many of these larger landowners sold off portions of their land to other would-be planters. The subdivision of large tracts in the southeast quadrant accelerated as the city grew to the northwest instead of into Anacostia. As a result, by the late 19th century, most of the massive land tracts established in the late 18th century were broken up into smaller parcels of 200 to 500 acres (Hutchinson 1977: 31-32).

By the mid 19th century, land use in extant portions of Section C was associated with the plantations of James Barry at Poplar Point and George Washington Talbert (Woodruff) immediately to the northeast. Talbert inherited the Woodruff estate from his mother, Jane Woodruff. In 1855, she was valued as the wealthiest woman on the Eastern Branch and owned a large estate directly across from the Navy Yard, likely including portions of Section C. Her real estate holdings included 226 acres of the Chichester Tract. By 1868, George Washington Talbert was the second wealthiest man on the Eastern Branch, owning 327 acres of land. More research is needed to determine how the Talberts used the land; however, the Talbert's vast landholdings and fortunes are indicative of similar persons on the Eastern Branch whose land was under cultivation through the use of enslaved labor (Hutchinson 1977: 62; Maskell 1837; *Evening Star*, October 8, 1916: 46).

Known land uses of Section D by 1861 included the plantation of Alexander Garden and the Upper Ferry wharf of Thomas Talbert. According to the 1861 Boschke Map, Section D was organized into at least 15 smaller parcels, including those of Garden and Talbert, many of which were used as farms, plantations, agricultural fields, and orchards (Boschke 1861). Alexander Garden (1812-1891) is listed as a farmer from Scotland in the 1850 and 1860 United States Census, indicating that Section D was still under cultivation by the mid-19th century. The 1860 Census lists Thomas Talbert as a ship carpenter. His estate was located adjacent to the Pennsylvania Avenue ferry, so it is probable that Thomas Talbert owned and operated the ferry from the Anacostia side of the river (Boschke 1861). His wharf and 6-7 other buildings of unknown design and use were likely within the boundary of Section D of the cultural landscape (U.S. Census 1850; U.S. Census 1860).

The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia in 1862 fundamentally altered land uses within the cultural landscape. The plantation model, which relied on the enslavement of people to keep labor costs at zero in order to maximize profit, was no longer legal. However, without a system in place to help the newly freed, many freed laborers continued to rent themselves out to their former enslavers and continued to work their former farms and plantations. Some freed Blacks rented or purchased parcels of land within larger plantations, creating communities of free Blacks and refugees of slavery (historically known as contraband); other freed laborers left the District. One of these new Black communities, the Barry Farm community, was established in 1867 on the former land of James Barry at Poplar Point. It was among the first free, self-sufficient, and exclusively Black communities in the District. Barry Farm introduced new residential land uses to Section C in addition to its historic agricultural land uses (Hutchinson 1977: 82-83; Shoenfeld 2019).

Land use remained consistent until the late 19th century, when widespread suburbanization reached the area east of the Anacostia River. Suburbanization was aided by the establishment of the Maryland Railway Company (later the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad) along the eastern boundary of the cultural landscape in 1872. The imminent construction of the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge prompted real estate speculators Richard Smith

and Charles A. Elliot to purchase much of the former Naylor estate, including portions of Sections D and E. Their new enterprise, Twining City, was centered around the eastern terminus of the future Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge (*The Critic*, May 26, 1888: 8; *The Washington Herald*, October 27, 1918: 5). More research is needed to determine how many lots were used and if any structures were built as part of this development for such uses as residential, agricultural through the use of truck farms, or for commercial businesses.

In the ensuing decades, several of the larger estates changed hands and were subdivided into smaller parcels. Many of these estates, however, retained some agricultural uses amid the burgeoning residential development around the cultural landscape (Cooling 1971/1972: 330-2; Causey et al. 2015: 102). The creation of late-19th century speculative real estate developments such as Twining City represented an expansion of existing residential settlements such as Barry Farm, and marked a shift in the cultural landscape's primary land use from agricultural towards residential.

Beginning in 1890, the Army Corps of Engineers undertook dredging and reclamation efforts in the Anacostia River. The resultant land would become the basis for a future Anacostia Park as designed by the OPBG. The 1890 Rivers and Harbors Act appropriated \$20,000 for a comprehensive study and initial improvement of the Anacostia River between its mouth at Giesboro Point and the Navy Yard (this includes Section C of Anacostia Park). In his report to Congress, Colonel Peter Hains of the USACE suggested that the reclaimed land could lend itself well to "for instance, a park"; this marked the first time that the reclaimed Anacostia Flats were proposed to serve a public recreational function (Coates 1960; Louis Berger 2016: 53-54). However, Hains did not elaborate on his definition or vision for the term "park." Indeed, the creation of the future Anacostia Park was largely a byproduct of reclamation efforts focused on increasing facilities for commercial navigation and the removal of unsanitary conditions (Coates 1960; Gutheim and Lee 2006: 147).

One of the earliest uses for the reclaimed landscape was agricultural, as Sections C and D were used as World War I Victory Gardens. Since there were still no specific plans for a riverfront park, the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds agreed to allow the Department of Agriculture to supervise the use of the land as vegetable gardens until the land was needed for park purposes. Under this agreement, the newly-created land was kept free of weeds and other refuse that would accumulate if the land was not used, while plans for the park were being prepared (*The Evening Star*, July 1, 1922). A 1918 newspaper article stated that 250 gardeners had begun cultivating government land along the Anacostia River in Sections C and D (the southern and central sections of the cultural landscape) as individual vegetable gardens (also known as Victory Gardens) for the World War I war effort. These plots were generally arranged in a loose grid perpendicular to the reclaimed shoreline in Section C (See Figures 19-20). The size of individual plots is unknown. The gardens remained in active use on the site for the duration of the war.

The recreational land use of the cultural landscape was not legislated by Congress until after World War I, despite various vision documents, including the McMillan Plan of 1902, calling for the created land to be used for park purposes. It was not until 1918 that Congress officially named and established Anacostia Park. The District of Columbia Appropriations Act for FY 1919 placed the entire area from the mouth of the Anacostia River to the District Line into the park system for recreation purposes. This included the cultural landscape, and marked the first time that the entire length of the Anacostia River was to be used for park purposes (Coates 1960). Dredging and construction of the Anacostia Park cultural landscape was complete by 1924. Section E was transferred from the Army Corps of Engineers to the OPBPP in 1925; this transfer extended the recreational land use to all sections of the cultural landscape (*Evening Star*, May 3, 1925: 16).

The cultural landscape's recreational use, established in 1918, was formalized in 1923. The OPBG dedicated Anacostia Park on August 2, 1923, during an elaborate and well-attended groundbreaking ceremony in Section C of the cultural landscape. Initial grading of Section D began shortly after in 1924. Landscape plans developed by Irwin W. Payne and Thomas C. Jeffers established the passive and active recreational uses of the cultural landscape by calling for the creation of a bandstand, large amphitheater, permanent grandstand for 6,500 persons, three baseball fields, a football gridiron, an athletic track, tennis courts, playgrounds, two boathouses, a cricket field, a hockey field, a bowling green, roque courts, a swimming pool, and picnic grounds (*Evening Star*, July 27, 1923: 2; *The Washington Herald*, November 16, 1922: 10; Payne and Jeffers 1924). Plans for the development of Section D were implemented slowly over the following decade, but not all designed features were built.

It is important to note that the cultural landscape's recreational land uses were segregated during this period. Section D was envisioned as a White-only recreation center, while Section C was to be its Black-only counterpart. Landscape plans for Section C called for 4 baseball fields, a track, a swimming pool, a picnic grove, gendered playgrounds, 15 tennis courts, a field house, a picnic grove, a dock, and a 9-hole golf course—much like those developed for Section D. However, these elaborate plans were dashed in 1926, when Congress authorized nearly two-thirds of the section for use as tree nurseries for the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the United States Botanic Garden; this authorized use supplanted the wartime Victory Garden use of the landscape, and took precedence over the creation of a recreation area for Black residents of the District (HR 11802, 69th Congress, First Session, Chap. 698, p. 774, June 26, 1926; S. 2853, Chap. 251, 69th Congress, First Session, p. 405, May 7, 1926).

The creation of the two tree nurseries placed the majority of Section C under federally-operated large-scale agricultural land use after 1926. The remaining portion of Section C (those not used for tree nurseries) was transferred to the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks in 1927 for development as part of Anacostia

Park according to the same land use model (Coates 1960). Perhaps as a conciliation for the abandonment of plans to develop Section C for recreational use, in 1927, the OPBPP built four tennis courts and one baseball diamond adjacent to the 11th Street SE bridge in Section C for exclusive use by Black patrons (*Evening Star*, April 3, 1927: 15; (*Evening Star*, May 11, 1926: 15). This marked the first time that a portion of Section C was used for recreational purposes.

In 1923, prior to the construction of the nurseries, the agricultural land use on the Anacostia Flats was expanded in Sections C and D to accommodate more gardeners. The OPBG noted that portions of Sections C and D were now in use by 2,000 gardeners, up from 1,100 previously (*Evening Star*, January 23, 1923: 5). However, this land use was short-lived and, circa 1928, the community gardens in Sections D were relocated to Section E of the cultural landscape, having already been displaced from Section C only a few years prior for the planned improvement of the section as tree nurseries. By 1930, the club was forced to disband as park construction again displaced their efforts, this time for the construction of a golf course in Section E (*Evening Star*, Sept. 22, 1930: A2; *Evening Star*, March 3, 1932: B1; *Evening Star*, July 1, 1922: 6; *Evening Star*, March 19, 1922: 18; Record Group 18AA, Box 146, Folder 31 1929). The year 1930 marked the last time the cultural landscape was used for agricultural purposes.

The reservation's use as a transportation corridor through Anacostia Drive was formalized in 1925. The OPBPP likely began construction of the first segment of the Anacostia River drive in Section D circa 1925, when construction commenced on the field house (Payne and Jeffers 1924; US Army Air Corps 1928). A 1928 aerial photo created by the U.S. Army Air Corps of nearby Bolling Field shows that by this time, construction of the drive was still in progress. Anacostia Drive in Section D was completed and macadamized by 1932, when workers began to connect the drive with Section C of the cultural landscape (*Evening Star*, September 13, 1932: A10; May 8, 1932: 9). (The extension of Anacostia Drive through Section E would not be completed until after 1961.)

While recreational development continued in Sections D and E, the portion of Section C not used for tree nurseries remained undeveloped. In 1932, this area served as the primary camp for the Bonus Army occupation. The Bonus Army was a group of World War I veterans who were promised a government payment or bonus for services rendered in World War I. Unemployment and poverty caused this group, which consisted of 10,000-25,000 World War I veterans, their families, and followers, to occupy the Anacostia Flats in the nascent Anacostia Park Section C. The group constructed residential shelters, as well as non-residential structures including mess halls, a barber shop, a library, and second-hand stores. This added various associational land use linked to the Bonus Army, as well as political and protest uses associated with the aims of the Bonus Army and their occupation of the Flats. However, these land uses were short-lived as the Bonus Army was violently and forcibly evicted from the capital on July 28, 1932 (Waters 1933: 103-134; Dickson et al. 2004: 112).

On September 21, 1941, the first army recreation camp for Black soldiers in the District opened in Section C at Anacostia Park, near the 11th Street SE bridge, at the southern end of the cultural landscape. The new facility for Black soldiers at Anacostia was the first of several such camps aimed at providing a safe place for Black soldiers to find recreation while on leave. The creation of this camp expanded the recreational use of the cultural landscape to include military recreational use (*Evening Star*, September 21, 1941: A10).

Like many of the segregated uses of Section C, the army recreation camp was short-lived; it was absorbed or replaced by the Anacostia Naval Receiving Station (NRS) beginning in 1942. This expanded military use was a direct consequence of the rapid increase in the number of federal employees needed for the war effort. Various military training and intelligence units called the NRS home during its tenure in Section C. These included the Naval Training Publication Center, Naval Intelligence School, Naval Aviation Engineering Service Unit, Naval School of Music, Naval Accounts Disbursing Office, General Court Martial Board, Potomac River Naval Command, the Navy Patent Counselor's Office, and the Advanced Technical Training Center. Construction of these various facilities began in 1942 and continued until 1959, when construction of the Anacostia Freeway necessitated the relocation of the facility. (However, relocation was slow and the NRS continued to use the cultural landscape for military purposes until the 1980s, when all facilities were either demolished or transferred to the National Park Service and U.S. Park Police for administrative uses (Dolph 2001: 10-12).

Beginning in 1957, an approximately 100ft strip of land along the eastern edge of the cultural landscape, adjacent to the former railroad, was ceded to the District for use as a transportation corridor that would become the Anacostia Freeway. (Congress authorized the land use in 1955 and 1956.) Construction of the new freeway began in 1957, displacing much of the NRS by 1959. The Anacostia Freeway was designated "Interstate 295" in 1958, and opened to traffic in 1964, permanently placing portions of the former park into use as a buffered transportation corridor. During the construction of the freeway, the cultural landscape accommodated the temporary staging areas in Sections C and D, introducing a new—albeit temporary—land use in service of the construction site (*The Washington Post*, August 5, 1957: B1; Wennersten 2008: 176-177).

Recreational land use was modified in Section E during this time, as construction of the freeway and its various off-ramps imperiled the extant golf course. Park planners used a temporary closure of the golf course during construction to redesign and develop Section E and a portion of Section D for golf purposes. This included the 1961 construction of a new golf concessions stand, parking lot, miniature golf course (Section D), and roughed-in driving range. However, the new golf course never materialized and was closed sometime shortly after. The newly built golf concessions stand was subsequently used as a U.S. Park Police substation until at least the 1990s (WAPO, July 13, 1974: B1; Babin 2017: 73; Scott 1993: 276-77; *Washington Post*, January 9, 1977: K1).

During the summers of 1972-1975, Section E of Anacostia Park was host to the National Park Service's *Summer in the Parks*, a program that used arts and recreation to connect people with the national parks in the Washington, D.C. area. Under the *Summer in the Parks* program, concerts were held in neighborhood parks, with larger "spectaculars" or large outdoor concerts taking place in the city's larger parks, including Anacostia Park Section E. Concerts in Anacostia Park were sponsored by Compared to What? Inc., an arts non-profit that had been running arts and crafts programming in the park since 1972. They took place in Section E three nights of the week over the course of the 12-week summer season (*The Washington Post*, June 26, 1975: D1). The final concert was held in Section E in 1975 and was attended by 32,000 people (*The Washington Post*, June 26, 1975: D1).

This temporary use was discontinued when park officials began to plan for improvements to Sections D and E between 1974-1976 (*Washington Post*, July 13, 1974: B1). Active and passive recreational use was significantly expanded through the creation of a playground and picnic node in Section D, adjacent to the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge and Nicholson Street SE. In addition, new plans for Section E centered around a large, centrally-located pavilion called the Anacostia Park Pavilion (later known as the skating center). As designed, the pavilion was to be flexible for various uses: its primary use was as a skating rink, but it could also serve as a concert venue, an auditorium, or a basketball or tennis court. The landscape around the pavilion included several new features for active recreation: four lighted basketball and volleyball courts, two softball diamonds, two soccer fields, a playground, shuffleboard, and horseshoe pits. Passive recreational use was also expanded in Sections D and E through the creation of additional purpose-built picnic areas. The picnic area in Section D was located adjacent to the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge in the recreational "node," while the picnic area in Section E was located at the northernmost end of the section in a grove of trees adjacent to the railroad tracks (ETIC ANPA_831_41018A_[id260068]); NETRonline 1980 via www.historicaerials.com).

Few changes to the park's land use have occurred since the end of the period of significance in 1976. Circa 1980, the remainder of the NRS facilities in Section C were transferred to the NPS and U.S. Park Police for administrative uses (Dolph 2001: 10-12). In 1987, the National Park Service leased the U.S. Park Police substation and former golf concessions stand in Section E to the District of Columbia for use as an Aquatic Resources Education Center, in conjunction with the development of a boat launch in Section E, adding an educational use to the study area ("Cooperative Agreement" 1987). The creation of the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail between 2004 and 2007 reinforced the park's active recreational use as a cycling/pedestrian thoroughfare. Construction of the trail has continued to the present day (2021), north of the cultural landscape.

EXISTING CONDITION

The cultural landscape remains in use as a passive recreational space within an urban context and as a picnic area, with active recreational use through its various playing fields, tennis courts, basketball courts, swimming

pool, skating pavilion, playgrounds, and other landscape features. The active recreational use is also present in the existence of the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail. Anacostia Park also retains its use as an auto-pleasure drive through the Anacostia Drive. Other changes to the cultural landscape's land use since the period of significance include the addition of an administrative land use of Section C through the U.S. Park Police and NACE headquarters and the additional of an educational use of Section E through the Aquatic Resources Education Center.

The landscape's historic agricultural, military, political and protest (associated with the Bonus Army), and residential uses are no longer extant. The transportation corridor associated with the Anacostia Freeway was historically part of the cultural landscape, and contributed to its land use, but is now excluded from the boundaries of the study area.

EVALUATION

The cultural landscape's active and passive recreational uses have not changed significantly since the period of significance. The addition of an active recreational use via the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail is compatible with the cultural landscape's historic use as a recreational area and as a transportation corridor or pleasure drive. The additional administrative uses of Section C through the U.S. Park Police and NACE headquarters is in keeping with the historic administrative and military uses of the cultural landscape through the NRS Anacostia and is compatible with its historic character; the administrative headquarters for U.S. Park Police and NACE use historic NRS buildings, and this administrative use does not detract from the cultural landscape's significance with respect to land use. In the same way, the addition of an educational land use in Section E through the Aquatic Resources Education Center is in keeping with the cultural landscape's creation as a park to protect the Anacostia Watershed. It serves to expand the historical mission of the park and is compatible with the park's historic land uses. As a result, the site retains integrity of land use.

Character-defining Features (All Sections)

Feature: Active use as a recreation area based on the landscape's playgrounds, trails, playing fields, etc.

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Use as an auto pleasure drive via the Anacostia Drive

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Active use as a cycling/pedestrian thoroughfare via the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing (Compatible)

Character-defining Features (Section C)

Feature: Administrative use by US Park Police and NACE

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing (Compatible)

Character-defining Features (Section D)

Feature: Passive use as a picnicking area as defined by historic use and the presence of picnic tables

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Character-defining Features (Section E)

Feature: Passive use as a picnicking area as defined by historic use and the presence of picnic tables

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Educational use through the Aquatic Resources Education Center

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing (Compatible)

Topography

HISTORIC

There is uncertainty about the character of the landscape's topography prior to the early 19th century, owing to limited historical documentation. The accounts of early European colonizers in the 17th century described the landscape as a rich alluvial landscape. Riparian areas, largely low-lying marshes, were found along the length of the Eastern Branch as it flowed westward to its junction with the Potomac at Poplar Point. Much of the landscape was both damp and marshy, similar to the area around the present-day Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens, while dry portions of the study area consisted of flatland forest. These dryland portions would later be built upon to create Anacostia Park. The rich alluvial soils of the riverbanks allowed semi-permanent agricultural villages to thrive in the low-lying flat areas adjacent to the river. By the mid 17th century, colonial farmers exploited the flat topography of the study area to establish large plantations. Well-drained riverfront land, including parts of the cultural landscape, was highly coveted for its productive alluvial soils that allowed planters to cultivate hundreds of acres of cash crops.

However, poor agriculture practices associated with the commercial planting rapidly exhausted the soil and resulted in widespread run-off of topsoil into the Anacostia River. Large flood events such as those in 1724, 1738, and 1771 swept debris and soil from dryland areas into the Anacostia, which quickly clogged wetland areas and formed expansive mudflats. By 1762, the formation of mudflats in the Anacostia River had rendered the Port of Bladensburg, north of the cultural landscape, unnavigable. Rapid settlement and further deforestation of dryland areas in the following decades continued to exacerbate conditions.

Early 19th century paintings and lithographs of the Anacostia River edit out the mudflats and focus on the bucolic farmland surrounding the city and its developing federal core. George Cooke's 1833 painting depicts a traveler entering the city from the highlands overlooking the city from the east (Figure 10b). The area located below the highlands is almost exclusively flat and under cultivation. A contemporary topographic and bathymetric survey from 1837 indicates that the wetland portions of the study area consisted of tidal wetlands varying in depth from 2' to 4' (Figure 57; Maskell 1837). According to the same map, the dryland portions of the study area consisted of flat cultivated fields and meadows, with a low shoreline bluff separating the wetland and dryland areas of the cultural landscape. See Figure 57.



FIGURE 57: This 1837 topographic and bathymetric map shows Poplar Point and the future Section C of Anacostia Park. Dryland portions of the study area consisted of cultivated fields and meadows, with low waterfront bluffs. Wetland portions of the study area consisted of mudflats with a water depth of approximately 2-4ft at low tide. (Maskell 1837)

These topographic conditions worsened into the late 19th and early 20th centuries, with the expansion of the river's mudflats. Given the Anacostia River's associations with unsightly, unnavigable, and unhygienic conditions, engineers began to seriously discuss the reclamation of the Anacostia's riverbanks in the late 19th century. The reclamation project sought to address not only the clogged and unhygienic condition of the river, but also to tame its erratic—and occasionally destructive—tidal flow. Beginning in 1890, the Army Corps of Engineers undertook dredging and reclamation efforts. The resultant land would become the basis for a future Anacostia Park as designed by the OPBG.

Improvements began in 1892 with the cutting and widening of the silted-in Navy Yard channel near the western shore of the Anacostia River. The channel was widened to 200' and dredged to a depth of 24' using various dredges that removed sediment using mechanical and pneumatic means and deposited excess sediment onto the adjacent Anacostia Flats. Such a method created reclaimed land along both sides of the Anacostia River. The initial work, however, was limited to the dredging of the channel and the establishment of harbor lines from the mouth to the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge (Leggio 2020: 5).

In 1898, the United States Congress passed an act mandating the dredging of the Anacostia River, with the dredged material to be stockpiled on the adjacent flats; reclamation efforts were underway shortly thereafter. This material was filled evenly behind masonry seawalls and augmented with other solid fill, including construction materials from demolished bridges and buildings. By 1917, seawall construction to the Navy Yard bridge (11th Street SE) was complete and backfilling was underway. This established the western boundary of the cultural landscape in Section C. Construction of the seawall in Section D was completed circa 1917. Seawall construction in Section E would not be complete until 1927. By 1920, work was complete south of the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge, resulting in the flat topography of Sections C and D. Dredging and construction of the Anacostia Park cultural landscape was finished by 1924, when Section E was graded flat and filled (Leggio 2020: 1-6).

The design and planning for the new Anacostia Park in Section D of the cultural landscape was underway by 1922-1923, under the supervision of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds. The flat topography of the cultural landscape afforded a blank slate for the intended recreational facilities in the new park. As a result, few changes were made to the cultural landscape's topography under initial OPBG-era plans. One of the only notable changes was the grading and construction of a large earthen 10,000-seat amphitheater on the southwestern end of Section D, near the present-day I-695 bridges (*Evening Star*, February 8, 1924: 18). This amphitheater was likely built into the hillside of the 11th Street SE ramp that connected to Anacostia Drive.

Notable topography within the cultural landscape was limited to steeply sloping topography that accommodated ramps used to connect park users to 11th Street SE and Pennsylvania Avenues SE. These ramps are not present in a 1922 aerial photograph. The exact date of the ramps' construction is unknown; however, it is likely that they were constructed after 1925, concurrent with the development of Section D. Photographs of the Bonus Army encampment in 1932 show that by this time, the cultural landscape featured two ramps branching off of 11th Street SE. The northbound ramp connected travelers from the adjacent neighborhoods to Anacostia Drive in Section D before arriving at the 11th Street SE bridge. The southbound ramp connected travelers on the 11th Street SE bridge to Anacostia Drive in Section C (Meyer 1947: 45; USGS 1949).

A ramp on the south side of the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge was likely constructed concurrent with the development of similar ramps at 11th Street SE. Aerial photographs indicate that it was installed between 1922 and 1933 (Aerial Photo Section No. 3 1922; RG-18-AA-146-28-ac 1933). It consisted of a steep berm that connected southbound users with Section D of the park at Anacostia Drive; no corresponding ramp was constructed in Section E.

Construction of the Anacostia Golf Course began in 1930, and resulted in minor changes to the cultural landscape's topography. The new course was located in Section D of the cultural landscape, north of the

Recreation Center and south of the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge. The new course likely included the creation of bunkers, roughs, and other hazards across its 9 holes; however, no plans were uncovered during the course of research for this CLI to indicate what changes to the topography may have been undertaken when the course was constructed. The course was expanded to 18 holes between 1932 and 1933. The additional holes were located north of the Pennsylvania Avenue bridge in Section E. Early photographs from this era indicate that the designers undertook minor changes to the cultural landscape's course layout. This included minor grading of the topography to accommodate tee boxes, fairways, greens, hazards, and bunkers (RG-18-AA-146-28-ac 1933; Babin 2017: 51; *Evening Star*, March 3, 1932: B1).

Other minor changes to the topography of the study area occurred under the New Deal in the 1930s. Between 1933 and 1942, Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) workers graded the earth surrounding the field house building in Section D. The CCC also undertook minor grading of the existing golf course on the lawns adjacent to the field house, in Section D of the cultural landscape. The exact scope of this work is unknown (Davidson HABS No, DC-858.2; *Evening Star*, January 31, 1937: D4; *Evening Star*, June 5, 1937: A14; *Evening Star*, July 30, 1936: B1; Heine 1953; Leach 1997: VIII.37). Another agency, the Civil Works Administration (CWA), employed 1,000 men to clean up the area along the Anacostia River in Section C for development of the Anacostia Drive. This work included the building of earthen levees, filling behind seawalls, smoothing the topography of beaches, and grading the riverbanks. The specific location of this work is unclear, but a photograph of the project indicates it was likely within the cultural landscape along the shoreline in Section C (*Evening Star*, March 25, 1934: 9; *Evening Star*, December 9, 1933: A16).

The most substantial New Deal-era change to the topography of the cultural landscape occurred under the Works Progress Administration (WPA). In 1936, WPA workers constructed an earthen levee system, which protected the tree nurseries in Section C from large flood events like the one in 1936 (*Evening Star*, March 22, 1937: B1). The WPA levees began at Giesboro Point, running northeast along the river road to the northern edge of the District nursery in Section C; at that point, it turned sharply to the south, running to a high point along Howard Road SE at the eastern edge of the tree nursery. Portions of this earthen levee are extant today along the northern and eastern boundaries of the tree nurseries in Section C.

Construction of a new Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge between 1938-1939 necessitated changes to the topography of the cultural landscape at the new bridge's southern terminus. This included the construction of a ramp in Section E for the first time since the cultural landscape was created. For each of the two new ramps, the cultural landscape's topography was graded into berms to transition from Anacostia Park to the new bridge (Meyer 1974: 47; ETIC 831_85105 1940). The ramps for the new bridge also displaced two greens and one tee of the Anacostia Golf (Babin 2017: 51-52).

In 1949, construction of the South Capitol Street bridge modified the topography of Section C. The bridge and its ramps consisted mostly of elevated concrete decking set on concrete piers. This required limited changes to the section's topography in the form of minimal grading to slope up to these newly constructed concrete ramps (*The Evening Star*, September 11, 1950: B1).

Between 1957 and 1964, the construction of the Anacostia Freeway radically altered the topography of the cultural landscape. Construction of the freeway permanently claimed portions of the cultural landscape on its eastern boundary. These areas were leveled, graded, and prepared for freeway development. The design of the Anacostia Freeway linked all of the existing bridges in the cultural landscape, creating a northern transportation artery. In order to do this, District engineers constructed new exit and entrance ramps on portions of Anacostia Park. These ramps consisted of graded earth. Within the study area, new entrance/exit ramps were graded to serve the South Capitol Street bridge in Section C, the 11th Street SE bridge in Section D, and the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge interchanges between Sections C and D (*The Washington Post*, August 5, 1957: B1; Wennersten 2008:178). Topographical alterations during this period also included the construction (circa 1963) of a pedestrian bridge and its sloped ramps to the freeway, east of the Anacostia Recreation Center (DDOT 1963; *The Washington Post*, August 5, 1957: B1; Wennersten 2008: 176-177).

After the Anacostia Freeway opened in 1964, grading and construction continued on the Interstate 695/Southeast Freeway bridge adjacent to 11th Street SE. This new bridge opened in 1965 and transected Section D of cultural landscape. Its construction included the creation of a slope along the newly-truncated southern edge of Section D. An additional bridge was constructed west of this new bridge in 1970, at which point the 1908 11th Street SE bridge was demolished. Construction of the new bridge in 1970 established the steeply sloping hillside east of Good Hope Road SE in Section C and likely removed the earthen amphitheater (Myer 1975: 45; NETRonline 1980).

Bicentennial-era improvements marked the last change to the study area's topography during the period of significance. These included fine-grading in Section E in preparation for construction. However, the topography of Section E was already level and was not significantly altered under Bicentennial improvements, aside from the development of a picnic area north of the playground. Under the 1974 grading plan, the picnic area consisted of four berms arranged to form a bowl shape. Each of the berms was approximately 6' tall (23 feet above sea level) and sloped in all directions to the center of the bowl (17 feet above sea level) (See Figure 58; Sheet 8, ETIC 831_41018A).

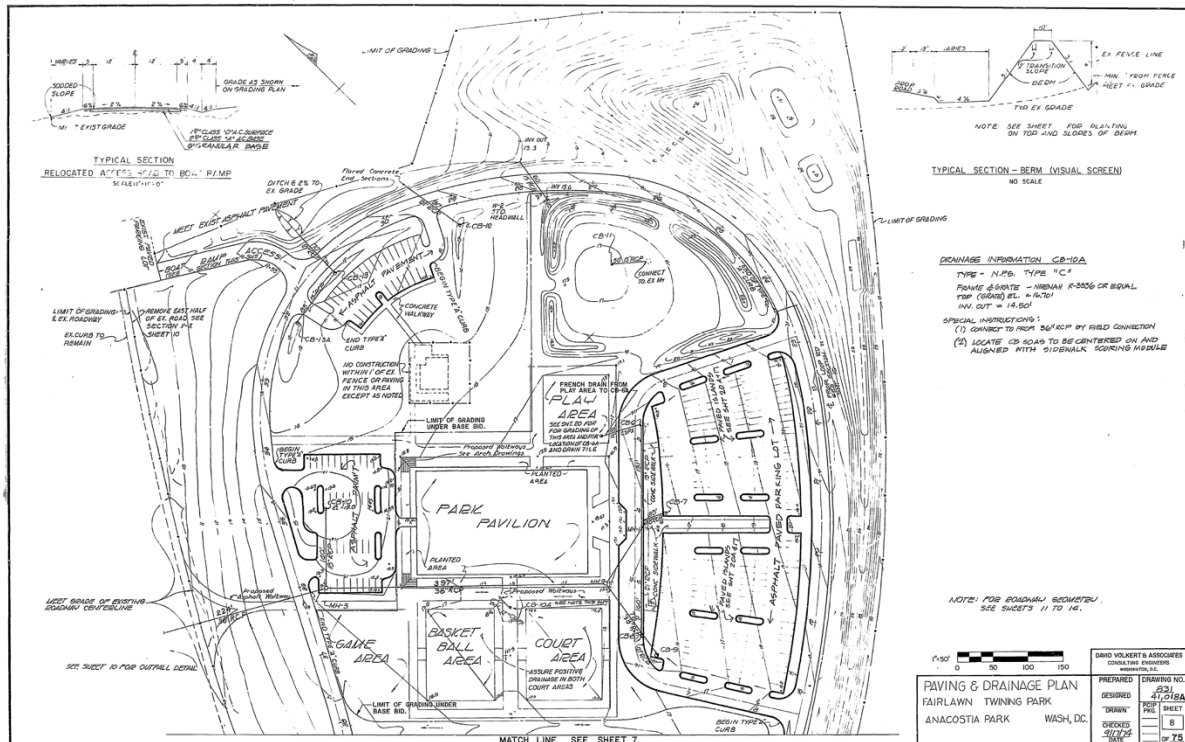


FIGURE 58: Bicentennial-era plans called for minimal changes to the general topography of Section E, including the construction of a bowl-shaped picnic area, surrounded by 4 earthen berms and located northeast of the play area. (Sheet 8, ETIC 831_41018A).

Keyes, Lethbridge, & Condon designed a similar series of berms at the park node south of the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge. This included 4 berms that surrounded the picnic pavilions. Two of these berms, located west of the picnic structures, were square in design. The other two, located east of the picnic structures, were rectilinear, oriented northwest-southeast. Each berm was smaller in height than similar berms in Section E; they ranged in height from 3’ to 4’ (13 to 14 feet above sea level). These berms sloped downwards to a plateau beneath the picnic structures at a height of 10 feet above sea level. This plateau then sloped to the north, south, and west towards Anacostia Drive at 6 feet above sea level (Figure 59; Sheet 9, ETIC 831_41018A).

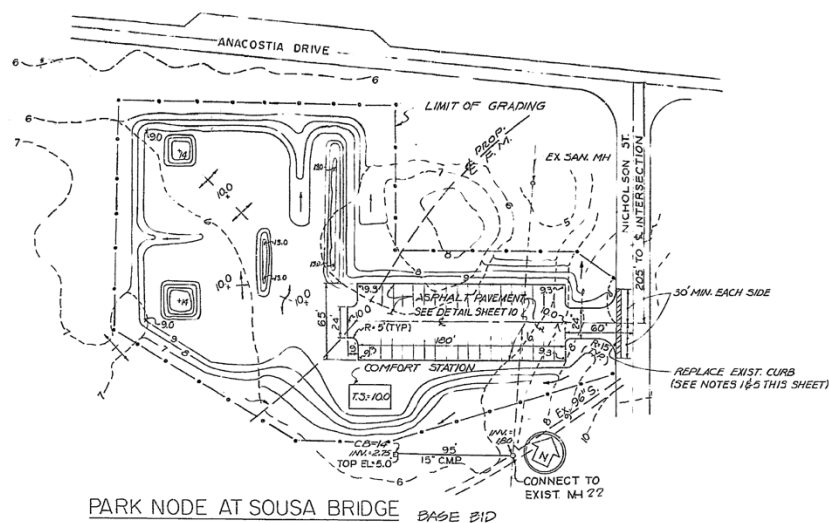


FIGURE 59: Bicentennial-era plans for Section D called for a series of small berms surrounding the picnic area at the park node south of the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge. (Excerpt from Sheet 9, ETIC 831_41018A).

Few significant changes to the cultural landscape’s topography have occurred after the period of significance. The most notable change included the elimination of the earthen berms and picnic area in Section E. In the early 1990s, changes made during the construction of the Urban Tree House resulted in the bulldozing of extant berms into one large bean-shaped berm south of the Urban Tree House’s USA map (Google Earth 1998). Other changes to the topography in recent decades include minor changes made circa 2010 to accommodate the construction of new bridges at 11th Street SE and at I-695. During this time, the easternmost corner of Anacostia Park Section C (between Good Hope Road SE and 11th Street SE) was used for construction staging. After this project was completed circa 2018, this area was regraded, and a new trail was installed to connect the new 11th Street SE bridge to Good Hope Road SE (Google Earth 2018). Concurrent with changes made to the 11th Street SE bridge, the NPS and the District of Columbia constructed an earthen ramp and elevated bridge in Section E to connect Sections E and F of Anacostia Park via the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail. This was completed between 2010 and 2013.

EXISTING

The current topography of the Anacostia Park cultural landscape is consistent with the conditions at the end of the period of significance, remaining generally flat. Overall, the reservation retains its historic topography created by the Army Corps of Engineers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Changes to the cultural landscape’s topography since that time have been the result of changes to its bridges, ramps, and roads—largely along the edges of each section. The cultural landscape also retains the pyramidal berms surrounding the picnic area in the Section D park node, dating to the Bicentennial (1974-1976). Similar berms in Section E have since

been razed and reformed into a larger berm adjacent to the Urban Tree House. The cultural landscape also contains a new earthen slope associated with the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail bridge in Section E.



FIGURE 60a-f: Examples of existing topography in Anacostia Park: A) View to the north of steeply sloped topography from the low-lying areas at Anacostia Drive and Good Hope Road SE up to 11th Street SE; B) View to the west of generally flat topography in Section C along Good Hope Road SE; C) View to the north from the WMATA Anacostia park-and-ride of an extant portion of a WPA-era earthen levee; D) View to the north of generally flat topography in Section D; E) View to the northeast of the steeply sloping topography on the south side of the Pennsylvania Avenue SE interchange; F) View to the east of Bicentennial-era berms at the Section D park node (Photos by CLI author 2019-2020).

EVALUATION

The generally flat topography of Anacostia Park is consistent with its design as reclaimed flats and parkland, as created by the Army Corps of Engineers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The cultural landscape's internal grading is consistent with the period of significance, reflecting numerous changes related to the construction of bridges, ramps, and the Anacostia Freeway, as well as the installation of Bicentennial-era earthen berms in Sections D and E. The extant conditions are consistent with the historic topographical conditions of the park at the end of the period of significance. Therefore, the cultural landscape retains integrity of topography.

Character-defining Features (All Sections)

Feature: Generally flat topography consistent with the construction of the Anacostia Flood Plain/Anacostia Flats

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Character-defining Features (Section C)

Feature: Series of graded earthen levees surrounding the former tree nurseries

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Steeply sloped topography from the low-lying areas at Anacostia Drive and Good Hope Road up to 11th Street SE

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Character-defining Features (Section D)

Feature: Gradual slope from the low-lying areas at Anacostia Drive up to the Anacostia Recreation Center

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Topography graded into four berms surrounding the picnic node and pirate ship play area

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Steeply sloping topography on the south side of the Pennsylvania Avenue SE interchange

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Character-defining Features (Section E)

Feature: Topography graded into a semi-circular berm surrounding the Urban Tree House map of the United States

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Gradual slope up to the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail bridge that leads to Section F to the north

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Spatial Organization

HISTORIC

A site's spatial organization refers to the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in the landscape, including articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces. The cultural landscape was not formally organized into parkland until the late 19th and early 20th centuries, when it was the focus of the Army Corps of Engineers' reclamation efforts. Prior to this time, it consisted of shallow wetlands, mud flats, and limited areas of dry land.

Those portions of the study area not historically located within the Anacostia River were organized as a series of privately-owned parcels associated with 17th-, 18th-, and 19th-century farms, plantations, and estates. Europeans patented the cultural landscape between 1663 and 1737, organizing it into 7 tracts. From south to north, these patents are: St. Elizabeth's (patented in 1663), Chichester (1664), Greene's Purchase (1672), The Ship Landing (1737), Arran (1687), Attwood's Purchase (1685), and Hamilton (1694). During this time, fencing, hedges, or other similar features likely divided the cultural landscape into individual privately-owned parcels. Each of these early farms, plantations, and estates was organized around a central 'big house,' with smaller outbuildings, barns, and living quarters for enslaved laborers clustered around it.

The cultural landscape was formally incorporated as part of the earliest designs for the District of Columbia created by Pierre L'Enfant and Andrew Ellicott. By 1802, the area east of the Anacostia River was organized into Washington County within the District of Columbia. Despite this shift in jurisdiction, the majority of the cultural landscape was un-reclaimed; smaller dryland portions were organized as agricultural lands.

Existing dry land portions of Section C were owned by James Barry, and much of this land was likely organized as a plantation. Other wetland portions of Section C had yet to be reclaimed as parkland from the Anacostia River and they remained tidal mud flats. As much of Section D awaited its 19th-century reclamation, extant portions of the cultural landscape were organized as farms and plantations. The majority of Section E remained underwater in the Anacostia River and awaited 19th century reclamation as usable land. However, it is possible that small portions of the cultural landscape were part of the plantations or estates of John Attwood (Attwood's Purchase) and Gawen Hamilton (Hamilton).

The cultural landscape was first bifurcated by a bridge circa 1804, when the Eastern Branch Bridge Company completed construction of the first bridge near Pennsylvania Avenue SE. Chartered in 1795, the Pennsylvania Avenue bridge (also known variously as the Lower Bridge or misnomered as the Navy Yard Bridge) was completed in 1804, becoming the first dependable connection between the east and west sides of the Anacostia River (Louis Berger 2016: 43). The new bridge was located in Section D, south of the present-day Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge. The bridge was burned in 1814 on the orders of Navy Yard Commodore Thomas Tingey to

prevent its use by British invaders in the War of 1812 (Louis Berger 2016: 41). At the conclusion of the war, the Eastern Branch Bridge Company sued Congress for reimbursement for their damaged bridge. Congress appropriated \$20,000 to rebuild the Lower Bridge at Pennsylvania Avenue. The new Lower Bridge operated until 1841, when it fell into disrepair. The bridge was then open only to pedestrians until 1846, when a spark from a passing steamship burnt it to the waterline. The Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge would not be replaced until 1887; instead, the crossing reverted to a ferry in the same location (Louis Berger 2016: 41; Meyer 1974: 47). This short-lived division marked the first time the future Sections D and E were separated.

The cultural landscape was again bifurcated in 1818, when District officials constructed the first Navy Yard Bridge at 11th Street SE. This marked the first time a bridge divided the future Sections C and D of the cultural landscape. This remained the only significant division within the study area until the late 19th century (Louis Berger 2016: 41; Meyer 1974: 47).

At the advent of the Civil War in 1861, the cultural landscape was organized as five primary estates, with an unknown number of additional subdivisions to smaller landholders. From south to north, these large estates were: James Barry (Poplar Point), George Washington Talbert (Poplar Point to the Navy Yard Bridge), Alexander B. Garden (Navy Yard Bridge to Pennsylvania Avenue SE), Thomas Talbert (Pennsylvania Avenue SE), and Henry Naylor (Pennsylvania Avenue SE to the CSX Railroad) (Boschke 1861). These properties were likely divided by fence lines or shrubbery, although the military confiscated most fence materials to construct fortifications when the Civil War broke out.

In 1867, James Barry's heirs sold their portion of Section C to the Freedmen's Bureau for the construction of a free Black community. This 375-acre tract, which included portions of the future study area, was organized into individual plats and sold to would-be Black residents for private farms and residences (Hutchinson 1977: 70-83; Shoenfeld 2019). However, it is unknown how many of these paper divisions were physically expressed in the spatial organization of the landscape.

In 1871, the Maryland Railroad Company constructed a railroad along the eastern border of the study area. This marked the most significant change to the cultural landscape's spatial organization prior to its reclamation. The Maryland Railway Company (or Southern Maryland Railway Company) would eventually become the Baltimore and Ohio (B & O) Railroad, extending from a terminus south of Giesboro Point at Blue Plains (south of Section C), northward along the eastern edges of Sections D and E. The B & O's competitor, the Baltimore and Potomac (B& P) Railway, was founded in 1880; it ran north-south along the Anacostia River, crossing the waterway northwest-southeast to Barney Circle following the route of the present-day CSX Railroad bridge. The construction of the B & P's railroad established the northern boundary of Section E. In this way, late 19th-century railroad competition organized the study area into an area distinct from the rest of the landscape that

would eventually comprise the greater Anacostia Park (Louis Berger 2016: 51; District of Columbia 2010: 3.97).

As real estate development east of the river proliferated due to the railroads and bridges, much of the cultural landscape that had been formerly organized as large agricultural tracts shifted to division into residential developments. The first such speculative development within the study area, Twining City, was founded by Richard Smith and Charles A. Elliot in 1888. Smith and Elliot purchased dryland portions of the future Section E that had been owned by the Naylor family.

Twining City was centered around the eastern terminus of the future Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge. The design for Twining City called for a L'Enfant-esque system of radial avenues, axial side streets, and grand circles that paid homage to the early engineers of the Federal City. Individual circles were to be organized around a statue of their namesake, but this was never carried out. The grand ceremonial axis of Pennsylvania Avenue SE served as the spine, off which other, smaller axial streets in the development branched (*The Critic*, May 26, 1888: 8; *The Washington Herald*, October 27, 1918: 5).

In 1890, District officials dedicated and opened the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge. The new bridge was the first at Pennsylvania Avenue SE since 1845, when the previous bridge burned to the waterline after sparks from a steamship ignited it. The year 1890 marked the first time the cultural landscape was organized into three segments, divided by bridges at 11th Street SE and Pennsylvania Avenue SE. Increased development resulted in more traffic and deteriorated the condition of the 11th Street SE bridge, necessitating that it be replaced in 1907 in the same location (Louis Berger 2016: 43).

Reclamation efforts within the study area began circa 1892 with the dredging of the Anacostia River south of the 11th Street SE bridge. Various reports, including the McMillan Plan of 1901/1902, called for the construction of an "Anacostia Water Park" along the Anacostia River. These reports, while varying in detail, called for the reclaimed Anacostia Flats to be organized as waterfront parkland that would be continuous from the mouth of the Anacostia River to the District Line. The McMillan Plan did not, however, lay out more specific design plans with respect to the internal spatial organization of the cultural landscape (Lester 2017: 30-31; Moore 1902: 105).

Reclamation of the study area began in earnest circa 1902, after the publication of the McMillan Plan. Initial efforts focused on the area south of the 11th Street SE bridge and called for the deposition of dredged material behind masonry seawalls (Gutheim and Lee 2006: 147-8). The Army Corps of Engineers' gently-curving design for a seawall followed the approximate outer boundaries of the Anacostia River mudflats in the study area. The

completion of the seawall in Sections C, D, and E circa 1924-1927 marked the first time the western boundary of the study area was organized into a continuous unit or line.

Early 20th-century reclamation plans were the first documents to refer to the cultural landscape's segments as sections of one cohesive park. These documents organized Anacostia Park into Sections A-G, beginning at the mouth of the Anacostia River and terminating at the District Line, encompassing land on both sides of the river. The District of Columbia Appropriations Act for FY 1919 organized the entire area from the mouth of the Anacostia River to the District Line as a unit of the park system. This included the cultural landscape (Sections C, D, and E of the park), and marked the first time that the entire length of the Anacostia River was organized as a singular park (Donaldson 2010: 54).

The only major change to the McMillan Plan's spatial organization of the greater Anacostia Park occurred when the Army Corps of Engineers ceded the management of Sections A and B to other agencies during World War I. In 1917, the Chief of Engineers turned over management of a portion of the Anacostia Flats in Sections A and B (south of the cultural landscape boundaries) to the Army Signal Corps for use as an airplane field. The War Department in turn authorized the Navy to occupy a portion of the same land. Congress later established the Naval Air Station, later Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling, in Anacostia Park Sections A and B (south of the cultural landscape). This permanently excluded Sections A and B from the park, and established Section C's Poplar Point as the southernmost boundary of Anacostia Park. This boundary is generally consistent with the southernmost boundary of the cultural landscape today. (Minor changes were made in later years for the construction of the S. Capitol Street bridge.) (Coates 1960)

Section C of Anacostia Park was completed and ceded to the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds in 1924. Section D was similarly transferred shortly afterwards. Construction on Section E would not be completed until 1927 (Coates 1960). By this time, Section C was bounded to the south by the Bolling Air Force Base, to the west by the seawall, to the east by the railroad tracks, and to the north by the 11th Street SE bridge. Section D was bounded by the 11th Street SE bridge to the south, the seawall to the west, the railroad to the east, and the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge to the north. Section E was bounded by the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge to the south, the seawall to the west, the Pennsylvania Avenue railroad bridge to the north, and the railroad to the east. The completion of Section E in 1927 marked the establishment of the boundaries of the study area. From 1927 to the present, minor changes to the study area's spatial organization were concentrated along the edges of the cultural landscape, affecting individual sections but not the whole study area.

As the park awaited recreational development, the recently completed Sections D and E were organized into a series of Victory Garden plots, which had the effect of maintaining the cultural landscape as unobstructed parkland (*The Evening Star*, July 1, 1922). By 1918, these two sections of the study area were divided into 250

individual plots. These plots were generally arranged in a loose grid perpendicular to the reclaimed shoreline in Section C (See Figures 19-20). The size of individual plots is unknown. In 1923, garden plots on the Anacostia Flats were expanded in Sections C and D; the number of gardeners increased from 1,100 to 2,000 (*Evening Star*, January 23, 1923: 5). However, the development of Anacostia Park Section D threatened many of the existing plots within the cultural landscape, and all plots were removed shortly afterwards.

The design and development of Sections C and D were underway by 1922-1923, marking the first time the new parkland was internally organized for recreational purposes. Plans drawn by landscape architects Irwin W. Payne and Thomas C. Jeffers called for a centrally organized plan that revolved around a field house in Section D. Various recreational features, including tennis courts, playing fields, and a swimming pool would be organized along the axes of the field house. The plans also called for a linear parkway along the eastern bank of the Anacostia River from Bolling Field to the District Line, passing through the cultural landscape and connecting with each bridge along the way.

Payne and Jeffers developed similarly grand plans for Section C, but these were never realized. Under their plans, Section C was organized as a Black-only recreation area and Section D was organized for White use only. This division is important in understanding the historic spatial organization of the cultural landscape: although Sections C and D were designed to be separate but equal recreational areas, only Section D was actually developed and organized around a robust plan of facilities.

The administrative transfer of Section E after 1925 marked the first time the cultural landscape was organized into three segments under OPBG control. At this time, Section E was organized into 250 individual plots that measured 150' x 50.' These were arranged in a cartesian grid, generally oriented north-south and east-west. By 1930, the gardens were fully displaced by construction of a golf course in Section E (*Evening Star*, September 22, 1930: A2; *Evening Star*, March 3, 1932: B1; *Evening Star*, July 1, 1922: 6; *Evening Star*, March 19, 1922: 18; Record Group 18AA, Box 146, Folder 31 1929).

Section C was divided into thirds, with the eastern two-thirds occupied by the proposed 9-hole golf course and the western third (present-day site of the tree nurseries) occupied by various recreational facilities organized around a central field house (Figure 30). These facilities were to include:

- 4 baseball fields, stacked north-south on the western edge of Section C;
- a track;
- a swimming pool, located north of the field house;
- a picnic grove, to separate the baseball fields from the centrally located field house and track facilities;
- gendered playgrounds;
- 15 tennis courts, located south of the club house and arranged in 4 rows;

- a dock; and a
- 9-hole golf course; and
- a parking lot and circular drive to the east of the field house

However, these elaborate plans were dashed in 1926, when Congress authorized nearly two-thirds of Section C for use as tree nurseries (HR 11802, 69th Congress, First Session, Chap. 698, p. 774, June 26, 1926; S. 2853, Chap. 251, 69th Congress, First Session, p. 405, May 7, 1926).

The western half of the land reserved for tree nurseries was designated as the U.S. Botanic Garden Nursery; it began from approximately the southeastern curve in Howard Road SE and extended west to the Anacostia River. The eastern half—extending from the Botanic Garden boundary to approximately Chicago Avenue SE—was designated the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks (OPBPP) nursery. It is interesting to note that according to a 1929 plan, the boundaries for the OPBPP nursery included the present-day area of the USPP Anacostia Headquarters and the NACE headquarters. For unknown reasons, the as-built boundary was moved further to the west at the present-day location of the earthen levee on the western edge of the USPP/NACE administrative area.

At some point after the 1929 plan was drawn, the locations of the two nurseries were flipped: the District (OPBPP) nursery was built on the western half, and the U.S. Botanic Garden Tree Nursery was built on the eastern half (TIC 831_84050_[id80410]; TIC 831_84034A). In 1935, National Capital Park and Planning Commission staff recommended expanding the U.S. Botanic Garden Tree Nursery boundary eastward to Chicago Avenue SE; however, this plan was not realized (TIC 831_84050_[id80410]).

By the 1940s, aerial photographs show the eastern third (now the Botanic Nursery) divided into 6 equal segments, arranged north-south and divided by service roads. The southernmost of the 6 segments appears to have contained greenhouses and service buildings, while the other 5 segments all featured rows of propagated plants, organized by species in narrow north-south strips (USGS 1949 via www.historicaerials.com).

No plans were uncovered during the course of this research to indicate the original layout or design of the western nursery at Poplar Point (drawn on the 1929 plan as the U.S. Botanic Garden nursery, before becoming the OPBPP nursery). A later aerial photograph from 1949 shows the property divided into 4 unequal quadrants by 2 perpendicular roads. The intersection of the two roads that defined the quadrants was located off-center and skewed to the northwest quadrant. Each quadrant was then further divided into individual rows of trees or plant species. More research is needed to determine the precise design and layout of the tree nurseries and the species propagated at each of the two locations (USGS 1949 via www.historicaerials.com).

The remaining portions of Section C (those not used for tree nurseries) were transferred to the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks in 1927 for development as part of Anacostia Park; this transfer completed the southern portion of the cultural landscape (Coates 1960). Perhaps as a conciliation for the larger plans that had been abandoned, in 1927, the OPBPP built four tennis courts and one baseball diamond adjacent to the 11th Street SE bridge in Section C for exclusive use by Black patrons (*Evening Star*, April 3, 1927: 15; *Evening Star*, May 11, 1926: 3). The majority of this area, however, would remain open, undeveloped, and only loosely organized until World War II.

The recreational fields and courts in Section D were initially constructed in the 1920s and 1930s, and rearranged in the ensuing years (according to subsequent references in newspapers and design plans). More research is needed to determine how changes to these facilities altered the spatial organization of this section in the following decades. An initial inventory in a 1928 newspaper article indicated that by this time, Anacostia Park included 4 clay and 2 cement tennis courts, 4 baseball diamonds, 3 football grids, and a playground in Section D, totaling 60 acres (*Evening Star*, April 1, 1928: 25). The layout is unknown.

In 1930, the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks began construction on the Anacostia Golf Course's first 9 holes. The new course was organized in Section D of the cultural landscape, north of the Recreation Center and south of the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge (Babin 2017: 26). The course consisted of 9 holes, with the option to expand to 18 holes. No plans were uncovered during the course of research for this CLI to indicate the style or configuration the original course (*Evening Star*, Feb 25, 1931).

In 1932, the undeveloped portion of Section C was host to the Bonus Army encampment. The Bonus Army consisted of approximately 10,000 to 25,000 World War I veterans, their families, and other followers who marched on Washington, D.C. The superintendent of the District of Columbia's Metropolitan Police Department, Pelham D. Glassford, set aside Section C of Anacostia Park for the Bonus Army as a means of asserting control over the group. The camp began in the southwest corner of Section C, adjacent to the tree nurseries, and grew outwards. The Anacostia camp in Section C consisted of organized rows of shelters placed along a planned street grid that was oriented north-south, perpendicular to the Anacostia River, and divided into areas assigned to individual states (Dickson et al. 2004: 99, 105-131). The focal point of the camp, noted one observer, was "a big platform with a wooden object sticking up from one end that looked like an old-fashioned gallows. Speaking goes on from the platform all morning and afternoon" (Quoted in Dickson et al. 2004: 112). See Figure 38.

On July 28, 1932, the United States military forces forcibly evicted the Bonus Army from the capital (Louis Berger 2016: 60). This destroyed the spatial organization of the Bonus Army encampment, which was burned to the ground. The spatial organization of Section C was reset to its former condition pre-occupation; once again,

the upper portion of Section C was now a vastly open space, featuring only a baseball diamond and tennis courts.

In 1932, the Anacostia Golf Course was expanded from 9 holes to 18 holes; as enlarged, the course began in Section D and extended into Section E, altering the study area's spatial organization. The full extent of the golf course was located within the boundaries of the cultural landscape. The additional 9 holes were located in the portion of Section E formerly occupied by public gardens. The course began in Section D on the north side of the field house parking lot and ran northeast in a figure-8 pattern. The last hole ended parallel to the first hole, northeast of the field house and adjacent to its parking lot. The course was dedicated in a ceremony on May 5, 1933 (Babin 2017: 51; *Evening Star*, March 3, 1932: B1). This alteration united Sections D and E for recreational purposes for the first time since the park's legislation in 1918.

By 1935, the linear progression of Sections C and D was established with the completion of Anacostia Drive between Poplar Point and the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge. The drive, however, remained incomplete in Section E, the northernmost part of the cultural landscape (*The Sunday Star*, August 11, 1935: F2).

In 1936, laborers from the Works Progress Administration (WPA) constructed an earthen levee along the tree nurseries in Section C, reinforcing the spatial organization of Section C. The WPA levee began at Giesboro Point, running northeast along the river road to the northern edge of the District nursery, where it turned sharply to the south, running to a high point along Howard Road at the eastern edge of the tree nursery. Portions of this earthen levee are located along the northern and eastern boundaries of the tree nurseries in Section C. This new system permanently separated the tree nurseries from the rest of Anacostia Park Section C.

The Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge was replaced circa 1939, claiming portions of the cultural landscape for ramps. This included the construction of two ramps at 11th Street SE on both sides of the bridge terminus, and one additional ramp at the southern terminus of the new bridge at Pennsylvania Avenue SE. The addition of these ramps in the 1930s altered the boundaries of Sections C and D; no ramp was constructed in Section E until the late 20th century.

In September of 1941, the undeveloped portion of Section C was organized into an Army recreation camp for Black soldiers on leave; it was known as the Anacostia Leave Area. This temporary facility consisted of at least 88 tents and other indoor recreational structures, likely Quonset huts, organized into approximately 20 neat rows perpendicular to the Anacostia River. It also absorbed the softball diamond and tennis courts previously built for Black park users in Section C (*The Sunday Star*, September 21, 1941: A10; *Evening Star*, November 2, 1941: A15; Figure 45).

By 1942, the Anacostia Leave Area facility was supplanted by the construction of the Naval Receiving Station (NRS) Anacostia; individual structures were either incorporated into the new NRS facility or demolished. The new facility was organized between the tree nurseries and the 11th Street SE bridge, south of Anacostia Drive. Construction of buildings continued from 1942-1944. The buildings in the NRS were organized along an interior road system that was arranged in a grid perpendicular to the curve of the Anacostia River. At the conclusion of the war, the NRS continued to occupy the recreational portion of Section C.

Transportation-related changes to the cultural landscape during the 1950s and 1960s marked the last major changes to the spatial organization of the study area. The completion of the South Capitol Street bridge in 1949 for the Suitland Parkway precipitated other freeway-related changes in the study area. This new bridge and its interchanges modified the southern boundary of the cultural landscape at Poplar Point (District of Columbia 2010: 3.105-3.106). Construction of the Anacostia Freeway between 1957-1964 further altered the edges of the cultural landscape, redefining its boundaries through the construction of new interchanges, ramps, and roadways. The design of the Anacostia Freeway linked all of the existing bridges by a creating a northern artery; in order to do this, District engineers constructed new exit and entrance ramps on portions of Anacostia Park that were permanently removed from park uses. This included entrance/exit ramps for the South Capitol Street SE bridge in Section C, the Interstate 695 interchange between Sections C and D, and the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge interchanges between Sections C and D. The majority of the present-day boundaries of the Anacostia Park cultural landscape were established as a result of the Anacostia Freeway construction (*The Washington Post*, August 5, 1957: B1; Wennersten 2008:178).

Construction of the Anacostia Freeway during this time precipitated the displacement or closure of several facilities across all three sections of the cultural landscape, including: portions of the NRS in Section C; playing courts and fields east of the field house in Section D; and the golf course in Sections D and E.

Threatened by the freeway construction projects, the golf course in Sections D and E temporarily closed in 1958. It was redesigned and partially rebuilt in Section E in 1961. The redesign was organized around a centrally-located golf center, with a driving range to the northeast—both located in Section E. The plans also included an extension of Anacostia Drive along the river, and the construction of a boat launch in the northwest corner of Section E. This established the extant central and radial organization of Section E (Babin 2017: 73; *The Washington Post*, May 20, 1956: K5).

By 1964, the Anacostia Freeway (I-295) was complete and open to traffic, creating a physical barrier between Anacostia Park and the surrounding neighborhoods, and permanently altering the eastern boundary of the cultural landscape (Meyer 1974: 45; *The Washington Post*, August 8, 1964: A2). The new interstate's increased traffic rendered the 11th Street SE bridge obsolete. Plans for its replacement called for the construction of twin

bridges; like the Anacostia Freeway, the new bridge abutments were constructed on former portions of Anacostia Park ceded to the District. The first bridge was to be built parallel to the existing bridge; once complete, traffic would be diverted to the new bridge while the old bridge was replaced. The first of the twin bridges was completed in 1965, the second in 1968 (although its ramps were not completed until 1970) (Wennersten 1974: 45). Construction of the Anacostia Freeway between 1963-1964 limited pedestrian and vehicular access to the study area. Remedying this, District officials constructed Good Hope Road SE and Nicholson Street SE in Sections C and D, respectively. As freeway construction continued, the NRS gradually located from its facilities in Section C; the remaining structures were demolished or vacated and transferred to the National Park Service. Two buildings are extant from the NRS era; they are located in the middle of the NPS administrative area and surrounded by parking lots.

By 1974, the present-day spatial organization was established with the construction of the freeway and the interchanges that connected the various bridges in the cultural landscape. The completed Anacostia Freeway physically divided the park from the surrounding neighborhood context. Access to the park was now limited to vehicular underpasses at South Capitol Street SE (in Section C), Howard Road SE (Section C), Good Hope Road SE (Section C), Nicholson Street SE (Section D), and pedestrian access via a bridge over the freeway at 16th Street SE.

By this time, the boundaries of Section C were established and defined by the South Capitol Street SE interchange to the west, the Anacostia River to the north, the Pennsylvania Avenue SE interchange to the east, and the Anacostia Freeway and Howard Road SE to the south. There were few recorded changes to Section D in the mid-late 20th century, other than the taking of portions of Section D for the Anacostia Freeway and the 11th Street SE and Pennsylvania Avenue SE interchanges. By this time, the present-day spatial organization of Section D was established, with boundaries defined by the 11th Street SE interchange, Anacostia Freeway, Pennsylvania Avenue SE interchange, and the Anacostia River. The spatial organization of Section E was altered during this period as portions of its eastern and southern edges were claimed for the Anacostia Freeway and its interchanges.

While the freeway and bridge construction projects affected the spatial organization of the cultural landscape at its periphery, the Bicentennial commemorations had effects on the internal spatial organization of the landscape. In particular, Sections D and E were altered between 1974-1976. The designs called for the construction of a centrally organized “park node” in Section D, south of the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge and Nicholson Street SE. The node was organized around a centrally located play area and featured a gridded picnic pavilion. The whole area was bounded by earthen berms and placed on an elevated earthen platform that separated it from surrounding playing fields (ETIC ANPA_831_41018A_[id260068]).

The most notable part of the Bicentennial improvements to the park's spatial organization was the redesign of Section E. Expanding on the radial organization of the 1961 NPS design for a golf center, architects incorporated the centrally organized structure and its parking lot. The new plans centered around a large pavilion, centrally located in Section E, called the Anacostia Park Pavilion (later known as the skating center). Playing fields and tennis courts were organized on the northeast and southwest sides of the central pavilion along perpendicular pathways. The landscape around the pavilion included four basketball and volleyball courts, two softball diamonds, two soccer fields, a playground, shuffleboard, and horseshoe pits. The existing golf course concession stand, north of the new pavilion, was repurposed as a U.S. Park Police substation (Scott 1993: 276-77; *Washington Post*, January 9, 1977: K1). Section E also included two large multi-use open areas north and south of the central hub. The southern open area and the central node were enclosed by a loop drive, while the northern open area or picnic area remained loosely organized.

Construction of the Bicentennial-era improvements marked the last significant change to the cultural landscape's spatial organization. In recent decades, alterations and additions have generally conformed to the spatial organization that was extant by the end of the period of significance. Subsequent changes included the construction of the Urban Tree House in Section E in the early 1990s, which established a sub-node north of the Aquatic Resources Center, in keeping with the landscape's radial design surrounded by a loop road.

Construction of new 11th Street SE and I-695 bridges circa 2010 claimed additional parkland and altered the boundaries between Sections C and D. Concurrent with these developments, the NPS constructed the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail in all sections of the study area. This reinforced the linear spatial organization of Anacostia Drive and served to connect the various sections of the cultural landscape. Completion of the elevated pedestrian bridge in Section E circa 2013 marked the first time that Section E and Section F had been connected since the late 19th century.

EXISTING

The spatial organization of the Anacostia Park cultural landscape is generally consistent with the conditions in place by the end of its period of significance. The cultural landscape retains its delineation into three sections, as articulated and bounded by major transportation arteries and the Anacostia River. Each section is organized linearly by the seawalls, Anacostia Drive, and the present-day Anacostia Riverwalk Trail.

Section C consists of three parts—tree nurseries, NPS administrative headquarters, and playing fields—which are divided by corrugated flood barriers, earthen levees, and land use (i.e. administrative, recreational, and use as a transportation corridor). Section D consists of a centrally-organized recreation center anchored by playing fields to the north and south. Section D also features a centrally-organized park node south of the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge. This node dates to the Bicentennial era. Section E is also centrally organized, featuring the

skating pavilion at its heart and playing fields radially arranged around the pavilion. Two large, open playing fields anchor the north and south ends of Section E. A wooded picnic area occupies a small portion of the northern open area or playing field. The southern two-thirds of this section are delineated and enclosed by a loop drive.

EVALUATION

The spatial organization of the Anacostia Park cultural landscape is consistent with the cultural landscape's composition during the period of significance. The addition of the Urban Tree House and the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail after the period of significance does not detract from the significance of the cultural landscape's spatial organization. The site, therefore, retains integrity of spatial organization.

Character-defining Features (Section C)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Feature: | Delineation of Anacostia Park Section C by the Anacostia Freeway/Highway 295 to the east, the 11th Street SE bridge to the northeast, the Anacostia River to the north and west, the South Capitol Street SW bridge interchange to the west, and Howard Road SE to the south, enclosing the former D.C. Lanham Tree Nursery, USPP and NPS administrative areas, playing fields, and other associated features |
| Feature Identification Number: | |
| Type of Feature Contribution: | Contributing |
| Feature: | Organization of Section C into three parts from south to north: tree nurseries, administrative headquarters and offices, and playing fields, separated by the corrugated flood barrier, earthen levees, dense vegetation, and chain-link fencing |
| Feature Identification Number: | |
| Type of Feature Contribution: | Contributing |
| Feature: | Playing field anchoring the north end of Section C |
| Feature Identification Number: | |
| Type of Feature Contribution: | Contributing |
| Feature: | Linear organization of open spaces linked by the Anacostia seawall and Anacostia Drive in Section C as the western and northern edge of the cultural landscape |

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Character-defining Features (Section D)

Feature: Delineation of Anacostia Park Section D by the Anacostia Freeway/Highway 295 to the east, the Southeast Freeway to the southwest, the Anacostia River to the north, and the John Philip Sousa Bridge (Pennsylvania Avenue SE) to the northeast, enclosing the Anacostia Recreation Center, pool, playing fields, tennis courts, parking lot D2, horseshoe courts, playgrounds, picnic areas, and other associated features

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Centrally-organized composition of Section D, oriented around the Recreation Center

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Playing fields anchoring the north and south ends of Section D

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Linear organization of open spaces in Section D, linked by the Anacostia seawall and Anacostia Drive as the northern edges of the cultural landscape

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Picnic and playground node anchoring the north end of Section D, south of the John Philip Sousa Bridge (Pennsylvania Avenue SE)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Character-defining Features (Section E)

Feature: Demarcation of Anacostia Park Section E, created by the CSX Railroad to the north, Anacostia Freeway/Highway 295 to the east, the John Philip Sousa Bridge (Pennsylvania Avenue SE) to the southwest, and the Anacostia River to the west

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Centrally organized composition of Section E, oriented around the skating pavilion and Aquatic Resource Education Center

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Delineation of the southern two-thirds of Section E by the Anacostia Drive loop road, enclosing a playing field, the skating pavilion, Aquatic Resources Education Center, basketball courts, playground, and other associated features

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Vast open playing fields surrounding the central third of Section E, consisting of the skating pavilion, Aquatic Resources Education Center, and associated features

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Linear organization of open spaces linked by the Anacostia seawall and Anacostia Drive in Section E as the western and northern edges of the cultural landscape

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wooded picnic area separated from the northern playing field

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Circulation

HISTORIC

Circulation is defined by the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute systems of movement in a landscape. The earliest circulation feature within the study area was likely the Trail of Fair Justice. This was the path that colonizer John Smith travelled when he encountered the Nacotchtanks. The Trail of Fair Justice is believed by some historians to have been located along present-day Good Hope Road SE and could have passed through Section C of the cultural landscape at Poplar Point (Hutchinson 1977: 3).

Prior to the 19th century, there were few built circulation features within the study area. The cultural landscape's riverfront location meant that the Anacostia River served as the main transportation artery for much of its early history. The navigable waterways along the Eastern Branch allowed the plantation-based tobacco trade and the trade of enslaved Africans to flourish throughout the late 17th and 18th centuries (Hutchinson 1977: 12-13). The Port of Bladensburg, founded in 1742, was the northern navigable terminus of shipping routes along the Anacostia River. However, poor agricultural practices rendered it unnavigable by 1762. The portions of the Anacostia River adjacent to the study area were historically deeper than the northern stretches and remained navigable to at least the Navy Yard.

Beginning in the 18th century, limited circulation features began to appear within the cultural landscape. However, the river continued to be the major circulation route for people and goods, with limited roadways branching from ferries at various locations along the rivers (District of Columbia 2010: 3.90). By the mid-18th century, the Upper and Lower Ferries were the only circulation features that crossed the Anacostia River. The Upper Ferry was in operation as early as 1756. It was located on the west bank of the Anacostia River at the intersection of Virginia Avenue SE, M Street SE, and 14th Street SE, near the present-day District Yacht Club. It connected the city proper with the eastern shore and the Upper Marlboro Turnpike (later Pennsylvania Avenue SE), which connected Georgetown with the Anacostia region and beyond. The Upper Ferry's counterpart, the Lower Ferry, was located near the intersection of New Jersey Avenue SE and O Street SE, near the present-day O Street Pumping Station in the Washington Navy Yard. The Lower Ferry connected the west bank of the Eastern Branch to Poplar Point (called "Gatton's Point" on the Prigs map) and was likely adjacent to the cultural landscape (Louis Berger 2016: 41; Prigs 1790).

The first bridge across the Anacostia River was chartered by the Maryland Legislature in 1795. The new bridge spanned the river at Pennsylvania Avenue SE and consisted of a wooden toll bridge with a moveable portion to allow ships to pass. The Maryland legislature's charter required the western terminus of the new bridge to be located at Kentucky Avenue SE (approximately 100 feet downstream of the present-day John Philip Sousa Bridge) and the eastern end to connect with the Marlborough Turnpike (later Pennsylvania Ave SE). The Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge was the first reliable connection across the Anacostia River. It was completed

circa 1804 in Section D, south of the present-day Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge. This bridge was also known as the Lower Bridge (Louis Berger 2016: 43; Meyer 1974: 50-51). (Its counterpart, the Upper Bridge, completed circa 1805, was located near present-day Benning Road.)

The Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge was burned during the War of 1812 to prevent it falling into the hands of approaching British troops (Louis Berger 2016: 41). After the war, the Eastern Branch Bridge Company petitioned Congress for reimbursement for the burning of the bridge. The company was granted \$20,000 to reconstruct the bridge. It remained in operation until 1841, when it was limited to pedestrians only. It burned to the waterline in 1846 and was not rebuilt until 1887. During this interlude, the Naylor family operated a ferry at Pennsylvania Avenue SE (Louis Berger 2016: 41; Meyer 1974: 47).

The first 11th Street SE bridge was built circa 1818. The new 11th Street SE bridge connected to the cultural landscape between Sections C and D. The bridge, pictured in Figure 9, was a low wooden plank bridge that spanned the river between the Navy Yard to the west and new suburban real estate developments such as Good Hope and Uniontown, both east of the cultural landscape (Hutchinson 1977: 74; Louis Berger 2016: 43-44). Construction of the bridge rendered the Lower Ferry redundant, and it likely closed shortly after 1818.

The first known internal circulation features were likely associated with the Garden estate in Section D. The 1861 Boschke map depicts a drive that connected the Garden estate to 18th Street SE, running perpendicular to the Anacostia River (Boschke 1861). This road linked the Garden estate to the Alexandria-Bladensburg Road, the major north-south artery in Anacostia. Similarly, an east-west road existed at the Talbert ferry between Sections C and D. This road connected the western terminus of the Pennsylvania Avenue SE ferry with the Alexandria-Bladensburg Road to the east. Other roads and internal circulation features likely existed at the estate of James Barry in Section C, the Woodruff estate in Section C, and at the Naylor estate in Section E. However, the Boschke map does not depict any such circulation features within the study area. More research is needed to determine what other circulation features likely existed within the study area in the mid-19th century (Boschke 1861).

A small portion of Section C was platted as part of the 1867 Barry Farm development, which was built to house 40,000 refugees of slavery (who were also historically known as contraband). The portion of Barry Farm within the study area was located at Poplar Point and likely included a small portion of Howard Avenue, which ran north-south and connected the platted development to the Alexandria-Bladensburg Road. In stark contrast to the White-only Uniontown, which named its streets after southern slave-holding presidents, Barry Farm named its roads after prominent Black abolitionists such as Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner, Benjamin Wade, and Oliver O. Howard (Shoenfeld 2019: s.n.).

The railroad reached the study area in the 1870s. In 1871, the Maryland Railway Company purchased land on the east bank of the Anacostia River for the construction of a railroad (Donaldson 2010: 45). The Maryland Railway Company (or Southern Maryland Railway Company) would eventually be purchased by larger Baltimore and Ohio (B & O) Railroad, extending northward from a terminus south of Giesboro Point at Blue Plains. The B & O's competitor, the Baltimore and Potomac Railway, was founded in 1880; it ran north-south along the Anacostia River, crossing it northwest-southeast to Barney Circle, following the route of the present-day CSX Railroad bridge. In 1875, The Anacostia and Potomac River Street Railroad Company was organized. The company began operations the following year as the first streetcar line to serve the Anacostia region east of the river. The horse-drawn line ran across the 11th Street SE bridge, using the new iron and masonry structure built that same year between sections C and D of the cultural landscape (Louis Berger 2016: 51; District of Columbia 2010: 3.97).

The platting of Twining City circa 1888 added paper roads to portions of Sections D and E. The portion of Twining City north of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad would become part of Anacostia Park and the cultural landscape in the late 18th and early 19th century. According to an 1888 plat of the proposed development, the study area included portions of the proposed Carroll Avenue, Davison Street, Pennsylvania Avenue SE, and Ellicott Circle, as well as sidewalks and several alleyways. The grand ceremonial axis of Pennsylvania Avenue SE was designed to be 100 feet wide, with 30 feet on either side for sidewalks and green space or parking. Axial streets were designed to be 30 feet wide, with 15 feet on either side for sidewalks and parking (*The Critic*, May 26, 1888: 8; *The Washington Herald*, October 27, 1918: 5). However, no evidence was uncovered during this CLI to indicate that these roads ever were constructed within the study area. See Figure 15.

In 1890, a new Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge opened. The new bridge was the first at Pennsylvania Avenue SE since 1845, when the previous bridge burned to the waterline after it was ignited by sparks from a steamship. Construction on the new bridge began in 1887 and cost \$170,000 (Louis Berger 2016: 41, 51).

The 1875 horse-drawn streetcar line across the 11th Street SE bridge was electrified in 1898, providing easier access to the Anacostia area. Increased traffic on the 11th Street SE bridge necessitated its replacement in 1907. The new bridge was one of the earliest heavy steel arch structures in the region; it included an electric draw at its center. It replaced the 1874 iron-truss bridge, but it terminated on the east side of the river at a point north of the earlier bridge and closer to its present-day terminus (Meyer 1974: 45).

After the completion of the new bridge, no known changes were made to the cultural landscape's circulation until World War I, when Section C began to host Victory Gardens. The Victory Gardens likely featured internal circulation features that were not documented during this CLI; more research is needed to determine what historic circulation features characterized the gardens in Sections C (and later Sections D and E). After the war,

the Victory Gardens transitioned to community gardens, and the associated circulation features likely remained in place.

In the 1920s, park planners began to advocate for a parkway along the eastern shore of the Anacostia River from Bolling Field to the District Line. The planned parkway would be 40 feet wide and known as Anacostia Park Boulevard (later, Anacostia Drive). The OPBPP likely began construction of the first northeast-southwest segment of the Anacostia Drive in Section D circa 1925, when construction commenced on the field house (Payne and Jeffers 1924; US Army Air Corps 1928). A 1928 aerial photo of nearby Bolling Field created by the U.S. Army Air Corps shows that by this time, construction of the drive was still in progress. A dirt road is shown on the aerial photo, beginning as a southbound off-ramp from the 11th Street SE bridge and curving north (parallel to the Anacostia River), where the newly-graded drive continues approximately to Naylor Road SE, stopping short of connecting with Pennsylvania Avenue SE. Anacostia Drive in Section D was completed and macadamized by 1932, when workers began to connect the drive with Section C of the cultural landscape (*Evening Star*, September 13, 1932; May 9, 1932).

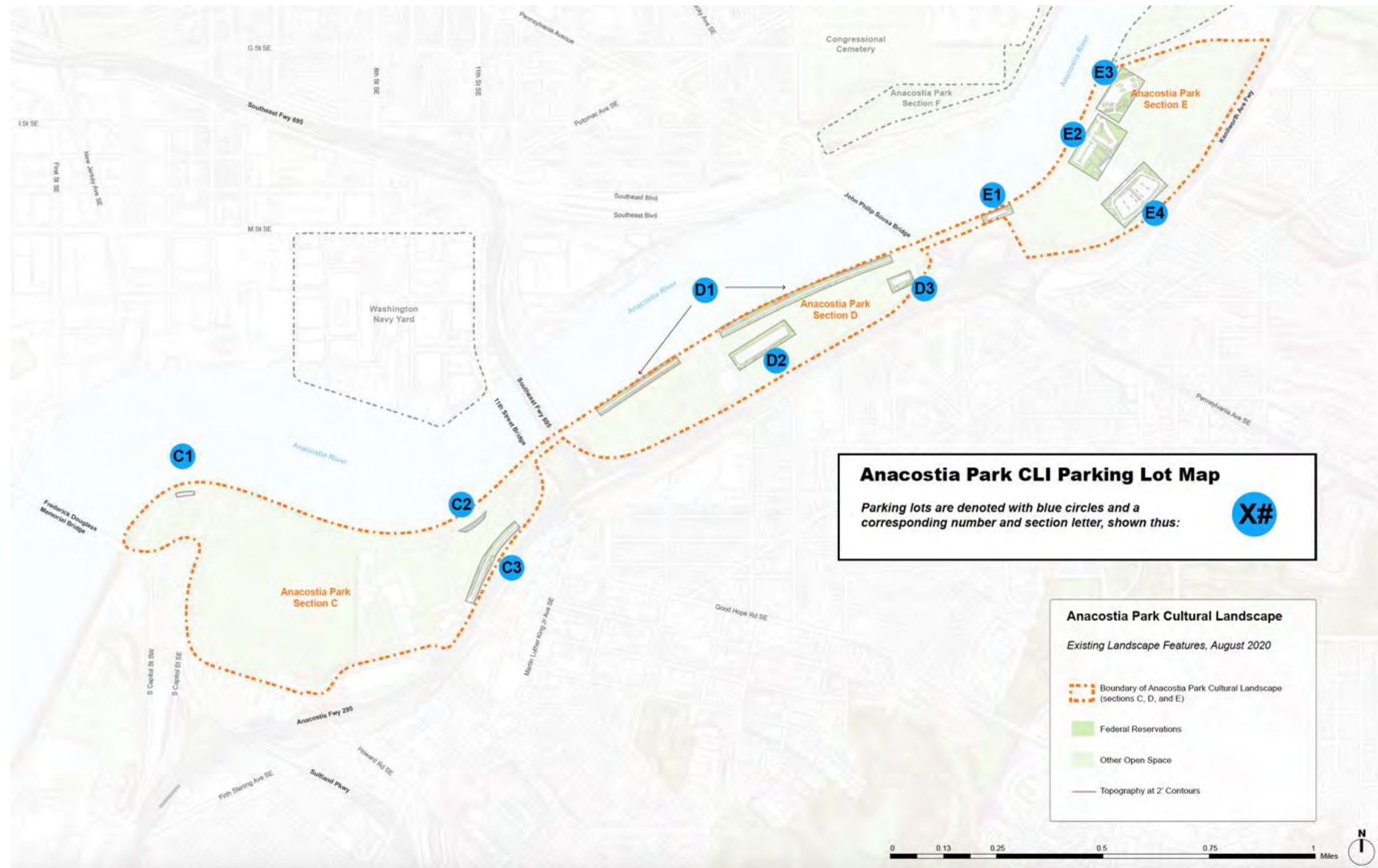


FIGURE 61: This diagram classifies the many parking lots within the cultural landscape with an alphanumeric code. Each is discussed in the circulation section according to its designated number. (CLI Author 2021)

Construction of the central field house in Section D began in 1925, and included a central driveway and parking lot. It likely also included the construction of sidewalks, staircases, and other smaller circulation features associated with the building. Photographs from the 1930s show that the structures featured raised wooden staircases and railings on the eastern and western sides of the building, with ramps on the northern and southern sides of the building. These were removed and replaced with concrete versions at an unknown later date. Large-scale circulation features were limited to a segment of Anacostia Drive running south from the 11th Street SE bridge to the Section C tennis courts and baseball diamond. The newly constructed Anacostia Drive and the central circular driveway west of the field house comprised the primary circulation features. Parking lot D2 was likely first constructed concurrent with these initial improvements to Section D (See Figure 61). Other circulation features included various roads serving private inholdings.

Plans developed in 1929 by the NCPPC for the OPBPP tree nursery (later the District nursery) called for an elaborate series of curvilinear service roads and public-facing segments of a “Park Drive”—all located on the eastern portion of the tree nursery properties on Poplar Point. The northern half of the plan featured a perimeter drive. The southern half of the nursery was divided by an arced “Park Drive” that connected Chicago Street SE to Howard Road SE. South of this road was a private service road serving the greenhouses, the administrative building, and the service yard and sheds. It is unclear how much of these plans were realized, as by the 1930s, the tree nurseries had flipped locations and the OPBPP (District) nursery had moved to the western third (TIC 831_84034A). Later 1940s aerial photographs show the eastern third (the Botanic Nursery by this time) divided into 6 equal segments arranged north-south and divided by service roads.

No plans were uncovered during the course of this research to indicate what the original layout of circulation features on the western portion of Poplar Point. A later aerial photograph from 1949 shows the property divided into 4 unequal quadrants by 2 perpendicular roads. The intersection of the two roads that defined the quadrants was located off-center and skewed to the northwest quadrant (USGS 1949 via www.historicaerials.com).

The establishment of the Bonus Army encampment in 1932 included informal circulation features oriented north-south along a military grid. These consisted of dirt roads and social trails between rows of shelters. These were generally oriented perpendicular to the Anacostia River and Anacostia Drive. Photographs of the camp during this time, indicate that these roads were poorly constructed and became saturated and muddy during heavy rainfalls, rendering camp circulation difficult and vehicular circulation nearly impossible.

Anacostia Drive was extended to the south and west into Section C circa 1932. The OPBPP hired New Deal-era workers in the fall of 1932 to lay out a stone base for the new road in preparation for later paving. At the time, only 0.407 miles of Anacostia Drive was macadamized in Section D of the cultural landscape (north of the former Bonus Army encampment); that segment of the drive passed underneath the 11th Street SE bridge and

ended at the tennis courts and baseball diamond in Section C (*Evening Star*, September 13, 1932: A10; *Evening Star*, May 8, 1932: 9). By 1935, Anacostia Drive was completed between Poplar Point and the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge, extending through two-thirds of the cultural landscape. The drive, however, remained incomplete in Section E, the northernmost part of the cultural landscape (*The Sunday Star*, August 11, 1935: F2).

The Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge was replaced in 1938 and renamed the John Philip Sousa Bridge in 1939. This new bridge replaced an iron truss bridge built circa 1890. Construction of the new exit ramps on the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge required the seizure of portions of Anacostia Park between Sections D and E, establishing the approximate current boundaries of these sections in relation to the bridge (Meyer 1974: 46-47). The previous Pennsylvania Avenue SE ramp and its 11th Street SE counterparts were constructed after 1925, when development of Section D was underway.

More research is needed to determine what circulation features existed in the Anacostia Leave Area. The singular aerial photograph of the leave area indicates that circulation likely consisted of dirt paths between tents and Quonset huts, consistent with the design of military camps. It is unknown if there were paved features or other formally designed circulation features beyond the walkways between tents, buildings, and structures.

A 1942 agreement between the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Defense allowed the remaining undeveloped portion of Section C to be developed into the Naval Receiving Station Anacostia (NRS), replacing the Anacostia Leave Area. This included a host of temporary buildings, as well as various circulation features to connect and service the campus (Dolph 2001: 10-12). This included many of the present-day circulation features in this area of Section C. Among others, these include a gated entrance along Anacostia Drive at the present-day location of the USPP/NACE headquarters entrance, a flood barrier perimeter road, and various sidewalks. One such extant sidewalk connected the Pennsylvania Avenue SE ramp to the gated entrance at the NRS along Anacostia Drive (NETRonline 1949 via www.historicaerials.com)

In 1949, construction began on the South Capitol Street bridge, marking the first time a bridge connected Poplar Point to the western shore of the Anacostia River. The bridge and its ramps reshaped the southwestern boundary of the cultural landscape, as portions of the park were commandeered for construction and staging efforts (*The Evening Star*, September 11, 1950: B1).

Mid-20th century transportation developments greatly affected the circulation features within the study area. In 1937, President Franklin D. Roosevelt authorized the construction of the Suitland Parkway as a means of connecting Joint Base Anacostia Bolling to Camp Springs Army Air Force Base (Andrews Air Force Base) in Maryland during World War II. The new parkway opened in 1944, and served as a precedent for the growing

transportation network connecting commuters within the District and later, to the suburbs. By 1949, the South Capitol Street SE bridge was complete, connecting the Suitland Parkway to the urban center (District of Columbia 2010: 3.105-3.106). Parking lot C1 was likely constructed concurrent with the completion of the South Capitol Street interchanges (See Figure 61). The success of the freeway spurred the creation of a comprehensive transportation plan in the years following World War II, including the later construction of the Anacostia Freeway.

The Anacostia Freeway was constructed between 1957-1964. It was first conceived as part of the 1950 District of Columbia Comprehensive Plan. The new highway followed much of the former route of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, east of the cultural landscape. As designed, the Anacostia Freeway would connect the Baltimore/Washington Parkway to the north with the Capital Beltway to the south, running south from the District line to Oxon Cove. The segment between the Suitland Parkway at South Capitol Street SE (south of the cultural landscape) and East Capitol Street SE (in Section F of Anacostia Park, north of the cultural landscape) was authorized by Congress in 1955. Other freeway segments north of East Capitol Street SE were authorized the following year. The Interstate Highway Act of 1956 provided further support for the project, and construction of the new freeway began in 1957. The Anacostia Freeway was designated “Interstate 295” in 1958 (*The Washington Post*, August 5, 1957: B1; Wennersten 2008: 176-177).

The design of the Anacostia Freeway linked all of the existing bridges by a creating a northern artery; in order to do this, District engineers constructed new exit and entrance ramps on portions of Anacostia Park that were permanently removed from park uses. This included entrance/exit ramps for the South Capitol Street SE Bridge in Section C, the Interstate 695 interchange between Sections C and D, and the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge interchanges between Sections C and D. The majority of the present-day boundaries of the Anacostia Park cultural landscape were established as a result of the Anacostia Freeway construction (*The Washington Post*, August 5, 1957: B1; Wennersten 2008:178). This also included the circa 1963 construction of a pedestrian bridge and its sloped ramps up to the freeway, east of the Anacostia Recreation Center (DDOT 1963; *The Washington Post*, August 5, 1957: B1; Wennersten 2008: 176-177).

After the Anacostia Freeway opened in 1964, grading and construction continued on the Interstate 695/Southeast Freeway bridge adjacent to 11th Street SE. This new bridge opened in 1965 and transected Section D of cultural landscape. Its construction included the creation of a slope along the newly truncated southern edge of Section D. In 1970, an additional bridge was constructed to the west of this new bridge, after which time the 1908 11th Street SE bridge was demolished. Construction of this new bridge established the steeply sloping hillside east of Good Hope Road SE in Section C (Myer 1975: 45; NETRonline 1980).

The National Park Service undertook an initial redesign of Section E in 1961. These plans called for the creation of a centrally-located golf center, a boat launch, parking lots, and an extension of Anacostia Drive through Section E. See Figures 52, 62. Aerial photographs from the 1960s indicate that a short ramp was added to the northwest of the new golf center during this time. However, plans for the golf center were not uncovered during research for this CLI. Existing conditions plans from 1976 indicate that the golf center had three short walkways with what appear to be steps on the northwest, west, and south sides of the building. The plans also indicate a short walking path from the center along the northern edge of the parking lot. More research is needed to determine the original dimensions and design of these circulation features, and whether they were constructed at the same time as the golf center.

Parking lot E2 was constructed during this building campaign in the 1960s (See Figure 61-62). It features two parts, a southern rectilinear parking lot parallel to the river and a northern keyhole-shaped parking lot. An predecessor to present-day parking lot E3 and boat launch were also constructed concurrent with this campaign and were completed by 1964. These would later be expanded to their present-day condition between 1988-1994 (Google earth 1988-1994).



FIGURE 62: This existing conditions drawing of Section E from 1976 shows the circulation features around the 1961 golf center. They include three ramps with stairs, a short path along the driving range area, and a keyhole-shaped parking lot. The location of the excerpted drawing is shown by a blue square on the orange locator map in the lower right corner. (Excerpt from Sheet 6, ETIC 831_41018A)

The new interstate's increased traffic rendered the 11th Street SE bridge obsolete. Plans for its replacement called for the construction of twin bridges; like the Anacostia Freeway, the new bridge abutments were constructed on former portions of Anacostia Park ceded to the District. The first bridge was to be built parallel to the existing bridge; once complete, traffic would be diverted to the new bridge while the old bridge was replaced. The first of the twin bridges was completed in 1965, the second in 1968 (although its ramps were not completed until 1970) (Wennersten 1974: 45).

District officials constructed Nicholson Street SE and Good Hope Road SE to connect the surrounding neighborhoods to the park that was now walled-off by the freeway. Aerial photographs indicate that Nicholson Street SE was constructed circa 1963 and Good Hope Road SE circa 1964. The series of parking lots that constitute C2, D1, and E1 were constructed concurrent with Good Hope Road SE and Nicholson Street SE (See Figure 61). Parking lot C3 was constructed between 1964-1980 (NETRonline 1964-1980 via www.historicaerials.com). More research is needed to determine the initial design, capacity, and materiality of these parking lots.

The Bicentennial redesign of Section E and the creation of the park node in Section D marked the last major change to the circulation of the cultural landscape during the period of significance. This included the construction of the Anacostia Section E loop drive as a paved two-way road extending clockwise-counterclockwise through Section E. This new loop drive connected to Anacostia Drive and served as the northern terminus for the road. The design also called for a new parking lot southeast of the skating pavilion. Its design is identical to the present-day parking lot E4 in the same location.

Bicentennial plans also called for additional sidewalks, ramps, and staircases in Section E. Designs for the skating pavilion called for ramps on all four sides of the skating pavilion. These ramps were centrally located along each side. As designed, the northeast and southwest ramps were to be 18' wide and 12' long. Each was divided into a 4' wide ramp and a 14' wide set of stairs. However, fieldwork conducted between 2019 and 2021 indicates that these were built as 18' wide ramps in lieu of stairs. The southeastern ramp was designed as a trapezoidal ramp narrowing from 50' to 40' over a distance of 24' feet. The northwestern ramp was built as a 12' square ramp. The north and west corners of the skating pavilion featured 21' square corner staircases with 6" rise and a 2" slope over a 4' - 4" tread.

Plans for paving throughout the section called for 6' x 3' scored concrete modules. Circulation surrounding the skating pavilion consisted of 18' walkways, except on the northwest where the walkway was specified as only 9'. The central walkway between the basketball courts measured 21' wide, the southeastern walkway was 18' wide, and all other basketball court circulation was to be 12' wide. Circulation around the play area consisted of

18' walks on the northwest and southwest sides and 12' walks on the northeast and southeast edges. Parking lot circulation included a 12' central walkway and 6' secondary axial walkways (Sheet 19, ETIC 831_41018A).

Circulation features were also added to Section E as part of the Bicentennial node development between 1974-1976. This included the construction of the rectilinear parking lot D3 that could accommodate 38 cars. It also featured 2' square, scored concrete paving modules arranged along a cartesian grid underneath the picnic pavilions and play area (Sheet 18, ETIC 831_41018A).

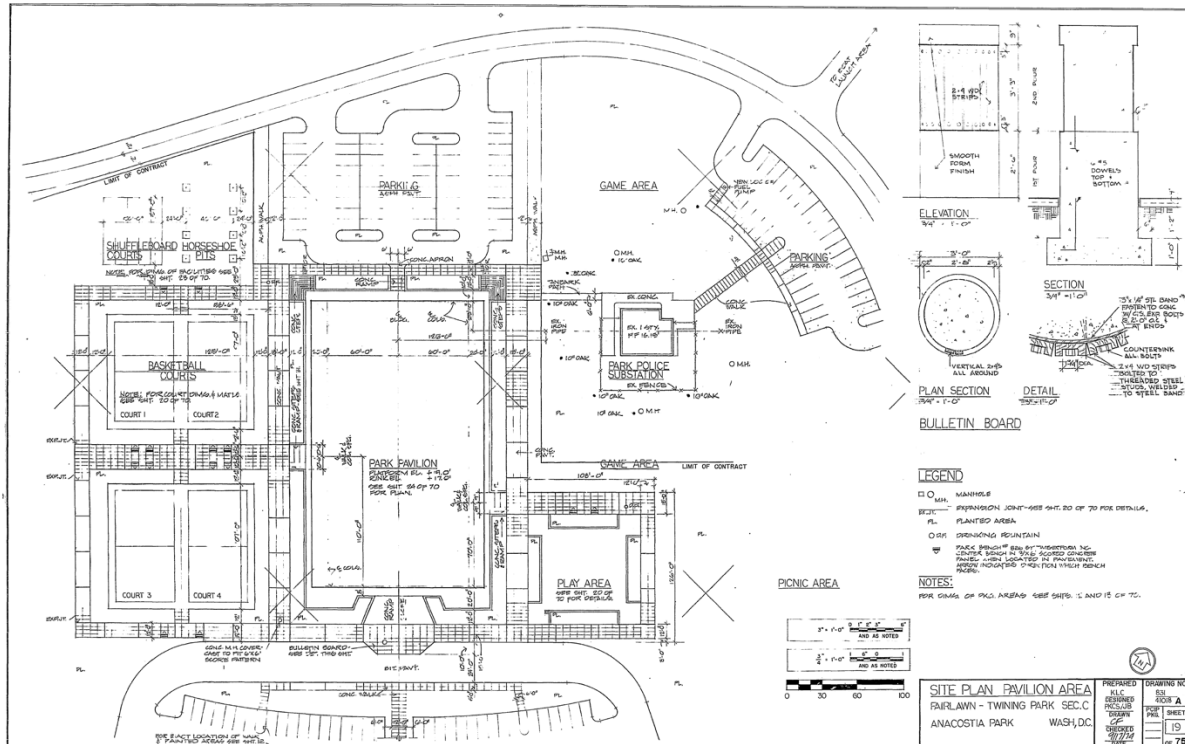


FIGURE 63: This circulation and paving plan for Section E uses a 6' x 3' paving module. Each walkway and recreation area is arranged along a canted grid and is organized along this measurement (Sheet 19, ETIC 831_41018A)

Not all changes to the circulation in Section E were detailed in the Bicentennial-era plans. This included the formalization of a dirt service road along the western edge of the section. This road was completed circa 1964 and connected Anacostia Drive to the CSX Railroad yard north of the section (NETRonline 1964 via www.historicaerials.com).

The cultural landscape underwent several minor changes to its circulation features during the last few decades of the 20th century. Circa 1980, a pedestrian trail was added to the northeast end of Section D to connect Pennsylvania Avenue SE to Nicholson Street SE (NETRonline 1980). It was replaced in the mid-to-late 1990s

with the present-day curvilinear asphalt trail. A concrete staircase is the sole remnant of the earlier trail, which followed a direct path from Pennsylvania Avenue SE to Nicholson Drive SE, connecting with the staircase. This staircase was incorporated into the ramp design in the 1990s (NETRonline 1980; Google Earth 1999).

In the mid-1990s, the 1960s staircase northeast of the Aquatic Resources Education Center was replaced, and an ADA ramp was added to that building (Google Earth 1999). These changes were likely simultaneous with the construction of additional circulation features associated with the Urban Tree House, built in the early 1990s. The treehouse feature includes curvilinear concrete and flagstone walkways. A playground was added to Section D northeast of the field house circa 1999. The original material or paving of this play surface is unknown; however, it was replaced with a blue rubber synthetic circa 2016 (Google Earth 1999; Google Earth 2016). A similar synthetic place surface was added to the Section E playground circa 2010, replacing the previous surface (Google Earth 2010).

The last major changes to the cultural landscapes circulation occurred in the 2010s. This included the construction of the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail in Sections C, D, and E and the connector bridge to Section F—all of which were constructed between 2010-2013. As designed, the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail was a paved two-way pedestrian/cyclist trail that extended northeast-southwest through Sections C, D, and E. It was paved with asphalt and featured colored concrete waysides in the form of circular compass roses. There are five of these circular waysides along the trail as it passes through the study area.

Other significant 21st century changes included the replacement of the 11th Street SE and I-695 bridges circa 2010. After this project was completed, this area was regraded circa 2018, and a new trail was installed to connect the new 11th Street SE bridge to Good Hope Road SE (Google Earth 2018). Other minor changes included:

- The construction of an asphalt loading dock and service road connecting the Aquatic Resources Education Center addition to the parking lot south of the building (Google Earth 2005);
- The rehabilitation of the Anacostia Freeway pedestrian ramp and bridge to the east of the Recreation Center circa 2010 (Google Earth 2010);
- The rehabilitation of paving and play surfaces at the Pennsylvania Avenue SE park node circa 2010 (Google Earth 2010); and
- The relocation of portions of parking lot D1 that were displaced for construction of the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail.

EXISTING

Anacostia Park features a complicated array of historic and non-historic circulation features dating to all parts of the period of significance, as well as to recent decades. Overall, the extant circulation features at the Anacostia

Park cultural landscape are consistent with conditions at the end of the period of significance. Existing features in all sections include the Anacostia Drive, which dates to the early 20th century, and the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail, which dates to the 21st century.

Section C

Section C features three parking lots added during the mid-20th century, during the period of significance:

- Parking lot C1, located at Poplar Point, measures approximately 168' x 30'. It is paved with asphalt, and is oriented E/W;
- Parking Lot C2, located on the south side of Anacostia Drive near Good Hope Road SE, measures 260' in length and 10' in width. It is paved with asphalt, and is oriented E/W;
- Parking Lot C3, located south of Good Hope Road SE and parallel to the Anacostia Freeway, consists of 2 segments, divided by a grass median. Combined, the two segments measure 900' in length and 16' in width. They are paved with gravel, and are oriented generally NE/SW.

There is an existing concrete walk on the eastern side of Anacostia Drive in Section C that begins at the NACE/USPP Headquarters entrance on Anacostia Drive, runs northeast, crosses Good Hope Road SE, and ends just before the 11th Street SE bridge. The L-shaped walkway measures approximately 1,660' in length and 5'-6' in width. It is composed of 5'-6' square concrete modules, and is oriented NE/SW. This pathway likely dates to the WWII-era as part of the developments made for the NRS.

Section C also includes a segment of Good Hope Road SE that dates to circa 1964. It measures approximately 330' in length and 28' in width; it is paved with asphalt, and is oriented NW/SE. The asphalt pedestrian/cyclist trail connecting 11th Street to Good Hope Road SE is the newest extant circulation feature in Section C; it dates to 2018, postdating the period of significance. The S-shaped trail measures approximately 550' in length, 9' in width, and is generally oriented NE/SW.

Section D

Section D features an asphalt I-shaped loop drive west of the Anacostia Recreation Center that dates to the earliest development plans for Section D in the early 20th century. It measures approximately 590' in length, 25' in width, and is oriented NW/SE. Parking lot D2, north of the tennis courts, dates to a similar era. It measures approximately 560' by 105', is oriented NE/SW, and is paved with asphalt.

Section D also includes Nicholson Street SE, completed circa 1964. It measures approximately 280' in length, 28' in width, is oriented NE/SW, and paved with asphalt. Other historic features include the Bicentennial-era gridded concrete paving at the Pennsylvania Avenue SE park node, composed of 2' square paving modules

underneath picnic pavilions, as well as that park node's associated asphalt parking lot (D3). Parking lot D3 measures approximately 65' x 220', and is oriented NE/SW.

Non-contributing circulation features in Section D include:

- The synthetic play surface on the playground north of the recreation center (approximately 45' x 65');
- A curvilinear asphalt cycling/pedestrian trail connecting Pennsylvania Avenue SE with Anacostia Drive (approximately 380' in length, 9' in width, and oriented generally NE/SW);
- A concrete staircase connecting Nicholson Street SE with the asphalt trail leading to Pennsylvania Avenue SE (approximately 34' in length, 5' in width, and oriented E/W);
- An L-shaped asphalt service road connecting the southwest corner of parking lot D2 to the pedestrian overpass southeast of the Anacostia pool (approximately 250' in length, 10' in width, and oriented NE/SW);
- Dirt service roads to the southwest and southeast of the Anacostia Recreation Center and pool (approximately 500' in length, 10' in width, and oriented clockwise-counterclockwise);
- An S-shaped asphalt path and ramp connecting to the Highway 295 pedestrian bridge southeast of the Anacostia Recreation Center (approximately 475' in length, 5' in width, and generally oriented NE/SW);
- Concrete stairs, ramps, and a loading dock attached to the Anacostia Recreation Center (various dimensions and orientations);
- Concrete paths surrounding the pirate ship playground and connecting to the play area node SW of Pennsylvania Avenue (approximately 110' in length, 5' in width, and oriented NE-SW; and
- Asphalt parking lot D1 along the north and south sides of Anacostia Drive (each segment measures between approximately 960'-1300' in length, 7' in depth, and is oriented NE/SW) .

Several circulation features in Section D are of undetermined status; further research is needed to confirm whether they contribute to the significance of the cultural landscape:

Section E

In Section E, parking lot E2 (located northeast of and adjacent to the Aquatic Resources Education Center and skating pavilion) is the only circulation feature exclusive to Section E that predates the Bicentennial era. It consists of two parts: a rectangular parking lot and a keyhole-shaped trapezoidal parking lot. The rectangular module is paved with asphalt and measures 275' x 115', and features an I-shaped median. The keyhole-shaped module is paved with asphalt and measures approximately 266' x 100' x 280' x 220', and features a triangular median. See Figure 61.

Extant features dating to 1974-1976, within the period of significance, include:

- The Anacostia Section E loop drive connecting to Anacostia Drive, which measures approximately 2,980' in length and 20' in width. It is paved with asphalt, and oriented clockwise-counterclockwise;
- Parking lot E3, located northeast of the boat launch, which measures approximately 520' in length and 130' in width. It is paved with asphalt, and features 8 curvilinear medians;
- Parking lot E4, located east of the skating pavilion, measures approximately 550' in length and 200' in width; it is paved with asphalt;
- Gridded concrete paving throughout Section E, consisting of 6'x3', 3'x3', and 5'x5' scored modules;
- Concrete staircases located at the NW and NE corners of the skating pavilion. Each staircase occupies a square footprint measuring 21'x21', and features steps with 6" risers and 4'-4" treads;
- Concrete ramps on the northeast and southwest sides of the skating pavilion, each of which occupies a rectangular footprint measuring 12' long and 18' wide;
- Trapezoidal concrete ramp on the southeast side of the skating pavilion, which narrows from 50' to 40' over a distance of 24'; and
- The dirt service road connecting to the CSX Railroad, which measures approximately 980' in length and 20' in width. It is unpaved, and is generally oriented NE/SW.

Extant Section E circulation features that postdate the period of significance and are considered non-contributing include:

- Concrete ramps, walks, and staircases northwest of the Aquatic Resources Education Center (various lengths, approximately 5' in width, and featuring 5'8"x5'8" square paving modules);
- The irregularly-shaped synthetic paving at the playground northeast of the skating pavilion (covering an area of approximately 3,000 square feet);
- The Anacostia Riverwalk Trail (approximately 12' in width, paved with asphalt, and running the length of Section E); and
- The L-shaped asphalt service road connecting the Aquatic Resources Education Center addition to the parking lot south of the building (approximately 168' in length, 14' in width, and oriented NW/SE).



FIGURE 64a-l: Examples of existing circulation in the Anacostia Park cultural landscape:

- A) View to the northwest of parking lot C1 and Anacostia Drive at Poplar Point, Section C;
- B) Example of colored concrete compass rose paving along the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail in Section C;
- C) View to the east of WWII-era sidewalk outside the NACE/USPP headquarters, Section C;
- D) View to the south of WWII-era circulation features inside the NACE/USPP headquarters, Section C;
- E) View to the southeast of Good Hope Road SE, Section C;
- F) View to the northeast of Anacostia Drive Section D;
- G) Aerial photograph of historic parking lot D2 and Anacostia Recreation Center loop drive, Section D;
- H) View to the north of Bicentennial-era paving at the Section D park node;
- I) View to the north of the slope adjacent to the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge, Section D;
- J) View to the northwest along a Bicentennial-era walkway in Section E;
- K) Detail of Bicentennial-era corner staircase at the skating pavilion in Section E;
- L) View to the northwest of a Bicentennial-era walkway in parking lot E4, Section E
(Google Earth 2021; Photos by CLI author 2019-2020)

EVALUATION

The existing conditions of the cultural landscape are consistent with the end of the period of significance. Additional features that postdate the period of significance do not detract from the integrity of the landscape's circulation. The creation of the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail is in keeping with the concept of Anacostia Drive and does not affect the study area's integrity. The Anacostia Park cultural landscape therefore retains integrity with respect to circulation. See Appendix C: Existing Features Site Plan for a detailed look at circulation features.

Character-defining Features (Section C)

Feature: Anacostia Drive as paved two-way road extending northeast-southwest through Section C, dating to the 1920s and 1930s

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Concrete walk on the eastern side of Anacostia Drive beginning at NACE/USPP Headquarters entrance on Anacostia Drive and running northeast, crossing Good Hope Road, and ending just before the 11th Street SE bridge, dating to the Naval Receiving Station (1940s)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Good Hope Road SE as paved two-way road extending northwest-southeast through Section C, dating to the 1960s

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Other asphalt and concrete sidewalks throughout the cultural landscape

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Anacostia Riverwalk Trail as paved two-way pedestrian/cyclist trail extending northeast-southwest through Section C

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Circular compass rose, with colored concrete paving, along the Anacostia River Trail in Section C (count: 3)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Asphalt pedestrian/cyclist trail connecting 11th Street to Good Hope Road

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Parking lots throughout Section C of the cultural landscape, including parking lots C1, C2, and C3

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Character-defining Features (Section D)

Feature: Anacostia Drive as paved two-way road extending northeast-southwest through Section D, dating to the 1920s and 1930s

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Anacostia Recreation Center loop drive as paved one-way road in an I-shaped design oriented northwest-southeast, dating to 1924-1925

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Asphalt parking lot D2, northeast of the Anacostia Recreation Center, dating to the 1920s and 1930s

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Nicholson Street SE as paved two-way road extending northwest-southeast through Section D, dating to the 1960s

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Gridded concrete paving at picnic pavilions in the play area node SW of Pennsylvania Avenue, dating to the Bicentennial era
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Parking lot D3, south of the John Philip Sousa Bridge (Pennsylvania Avenue SE), dating to the Bicentennial era
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Synthetic play surface in Section D playground
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-contributing
Feature:	Asphalt cycling/pedestrian trail connecting Pennsylvania Avenue SE with Anacostia Drive
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-contributing
Feature:	Concrete staircase connecting Nicholson Street SE with the asphalt trail leading to Pennsylvania Avenue SE
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-contributing
Feature:	Anacostia Riverwalk Trail as paved two-way pedestrian/cyclist trail extending northeast-southwest through Section D
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-contributing
Feature:	Asphalt service road connecting the Anacostia Recreation Center parking lot to the pool
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Undetermined

Feature:	Dirt service roads to the SW and SE of the Anacostia Recreation Center and pool
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Undetermined
Feature:	Asphalt path and ramp connecting to the Highway 295 pedestrian bridge SE of the Anacostia Recreation Center
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-contributing
Feature:	Anacostia Recreation Center stairs and ramps
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Undetermined
Feature:	Anacostia Recreation Center loading docks
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Undetermined
Feature:	Paths surrounding the pirate ship playground and connecting to the play area node SW of Pennsylvania Avenue
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-contributing
Feature:	Parking lot D1, located on the north and south sides of Anacostia Drive Section D
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Undetermined
Feature:	Other asphalt and concrete sidewalks throughout the cultural landscape
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-contributing

Character-defining Features (Section E)

Feature: Anacostia Drive as paved two-way road extending northeast-southwest through Section E (from Pennsylvania Avenue SE to the boat ramp), dating to the 1920s and 1930s

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Parking lot E2, northeast of and adjacent to the Aquatic Resources Education Center and skating pavilion (Section E), dating to the 1960s

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Anacostia Section E loop drive as paved two-way road extending clockwise-counterclockwise through Section E, dating to the Bicentennial-era

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Parking lot E4, southeast of the skating pavilion, dating to the Bicentennial era

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Parking lot E3, adjacent to and east of the boat launch, dating to the 1960s

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Basketball court circulation and paving, dating to the Bicentennial era

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature:	Gridded concrete paths surrounding the basketball courts, skating pavilion, and playground (Section E), dating to the Bicentennial era
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Scored concrete paving in the playground east of the skating pavilion, dating to the Bicentennial era
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Concrete staircases on the north and west corners of the skating pavilion (count: 2), dating to the Bicentennial era
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Concrete ramps on the NE, NW, SE, and SW sides of the skating pavilion (count: 4), dating to the Bicentennial era
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Ramps, walkways, and stairs on the NW side of the Aquatic Resources Education Center
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-contributing
Feature:	Synthetic play surface in playground east of the skating pavilion
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-contributing (Compatible)
Feature:	Anacostia Riverwalk Trail as paved two-way pedestrian/cyclist trail extending northeast-southwest through Section E
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-contributing

Feature: Asphalt service road connecting the Aquatic Resources Education Center addition to the parking lot south of the building

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Dirt service roads along the northern border of Section E, extending north from the boat launch parking lot to the CSX Railroad tracks

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Other asphalt and concrete sidewalks throughout the cultural landscape

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Views and Vistas

HISTORIC

The cultural landscape's views and vistas are subject to the conditions of its topography, surrounding vegetation, and the buildings and structures in its vicinity. Since its improvement by Europeans in the late 17th and 18th centuries, the cultural landscape likely had expansive views of the growing city to the west, owing to its low-lying location and adjacency to the Anacostia River. As agricultural fields were cleared beginning in the late 17th century, the cultural landscape's views in all directions likely became unrestricted, as the landscape's elevation and lack of vegetation made such viewsheds possible. During this time, the cultural landscape likely also featured views of the surrounding estates, plantations, and farms. These could have included internal views in all directions of the Woodruff and Barry plantations in Section C, the land of John Meeke and or the Upper Ferry in Section D, and views to the east of the Attwood and Hamilton estates (among others) in Section E (Boschke 1861; Arnold 1865).

By 1800, when Congress moved the capital to the District of Columbia, the cultural landscape would have featured views of several federal monuments to the north and west. The earliest urban development near the cultural landscape began at the turn of the 18th century with the construction of the Navy Yard in 1799-1800, directly across the river from the cultural landscape. The cultural landscape likely also featured views to the northwest of the growing United States Capitol beginning in 1793 with the laying of the cornerstone. Other landmarks that were likely visible from the cultural landscape included the Congressional Cemetery, established in 1804 north of Section D, and the D.C. General Hospital, established in 1806 east of Section E. By this time, all sections would have also featured views to the south and east of the ridgeline surrounding the capitol on its eastern side and views to the north, east, and west of the Anacostia River.

Bridges have featured prominently in the viewsheds of the cultural landscape throughout its history. The first bridge across the Anacostia River was chartered by the Maryland Legislature in 1795. The new bridge spanned the river at Pennsylvania Avenue and consisted of a wooden toll bridge with a moveable portion to allow ships to pass. However, the Lower Bridge, as it was called, would not be completed until 1804 (Louis Berger 2016: 41). The new bridge was located in Section D, south of the present-day Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge. It featured in the historic viewsheds of Sections D and E; it was seen to the northeast from Section D and the west from Section E (Louis Berger 2016: 43; Meyer 1974: 50-51). The Lower Bridge was burned during the War of 1812. Congress appropriated funding for a replacement, which operated on the same site until 1846, when it burned to the waterline. After this time, there was no bridge at Pennsylvania Avenue SE, within the viewsheds, until 1887 (Louis Berger 2016: 41; Meyer 1974: 47).

The first 11th Street SE bridge was constructed in 1818 and altered the viewsheds within Sections C and D (Louis Berger 2016: 43). It remained the only bridge in the cultural landscape until 1887. Section C featured views of the bridge to the northeast and Section D featured views of it the west and southwest.

Growth and real estate development east of the river was slow during the Antebellum period, resulting in few changes to the cultural landscape's viewsheds during this time. The first speculative real estate development known as Uniontown, was established by the Union Land Association in 1854. It was located between Sections C and D, east of the study area. Sections C and D likely featured views to the east of Uniontown as development in its vicinity progressed over the following decades. Few other changes were made to the views and vistas from the cultural landscape pre-Civil War. It is probable that the cultural landscape also featured views to the northwest of a growing Washington Monument after construction began in 1848, and views to the west-southwest of the Government Hospital for the Insane (St. Elizabeth's Hospital), built in 1852.

As a result of the construction of the Defenses of Washington during the Civil War, the cultural landscape's viewsheds were radically altered to include new vistas. Construction of the fortifications required clear viewsheds and massive amounts of timber, resulting in the near total denuding of the land east of the river. By the end of the Civil War, the cultural landscape likely would have featured views to the northeast, east, and southwest of many of these fortifications, including Fort Greble, Battery Carroll, Fort Stanton, Fort Ricketts, Fort Davis, Fort Dupont, and Fort Chaplin. The landscape, which previously consisted of distinct parcels divided by forests and fencing, now blurred together into larger, open spaces that featured vast internal views and vistas. Views and vistas during this period also included wartime development along the Anacostia River to the west, including viewsheds of the growing Navy Yard and Capitol Hill neighborhood.

After the war, the area east of the Anacostia River experienced a building boom. This included the construction of Barry Farm by the Freedmen's Bureau in 1867 on portions of Section C. As development of parcels in the Barry Farm continued over the following decades, Section C likely featured views to the southwest of the growing community.

Noted changes to the viewsheds of the cultural landscape came with the construction of the Maryland Railway Company (later the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, or B & O) in 1871. The new line extended from a terminus south of Giesboro Point at Blue Plains northward through the District, along the eastern edge of the study area (Donaldson 2010: 45). All sections now featured views to the east of the new railroad, which established a physical and visual barrier along the eastern edge of the study area. The competitor of the B & O, the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad (or B & P), established a similar north-south railroad line in Anacostia in 1880. This new line turned to the west and crossed the Anacostia River north of Section E on a newly constructed railroad bridge. The bridge was located at the approximate location of the CSX Railroad bridge adjacent to and north of

Section E. New views included views from Section E to the north of the B & P railroad bridge, and views to the east of the B & O railroad from all sections.

Increased rail traffic brought with it unprecedented connectivity east of the river, which in turned spurred real estate development in the area. This prompted the construction of a new 11th Street SE bridge in 1875, in the same location as the old bridge, altering the viewsheds of Sections C and D (Louis Berger 2016: 51; District of Columbia 2010: 3.97). The developers of the Twining City real estate venture anticipated a similar improvement at Pennsylvania Avenue SE and constructed their new development at the proposed eastern terminus of the future bridge. Sections D and E likely featured views of new buildings and structures in the growing development to the east of the study area (*The Critic*, May 26, 1888: 8; *The Washington Herald*, October 27, 1918: 5).

The new Pennsylvania Avenue bridge was completed in 1890, and was the first bridge in that location since 1845. This added views from Section D to the north of the bridge, and views from Section E to the west of the bridge. Over the next few decades, other developments followed the model of Twining City model and established themselves near the new Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge. This included East Washington Heights in 1890, and Randle Highlands circa 1903. The cultural landscape likely featured views to the east and northeast of these new suburban developments (Louis Berger 2016: 51-53).

Between 1890 and 1925, the viewsheds of the cultural landscape underwent a period of great development according to plans made by the OPBG and the Army Corps of Engineers for the reclamation of the Anacostia Flats. Improvements began in 1892 with the cutting and widening of the silted-in Navy Yard channel near the western shore of the Anacostia River. Reclamation work began in earnest in 1898 with the passage of a Congressional act mandating the dredging of the Anacostia River (Coates 1960; Gutheim and Lee 2006: 147). As efforts were underway during this 35-year period, the study area featured views to the north, east, and west of dredging, filling, and the construction of seawalls.

Improvement efforts and increased traffic east of the river necessitated the replacement of the 11th Street SE bridge in 1907. The new bridge replaced an 1874 iron-truss bridge. Its design featured heavy steel arches and masonry piers. The new bridge was located adjacent to the old bridge, but it terminated on the east side of the river, north of the earlier bridge and closer to its present-day terminus (Meyer 1974: 45). This changed viewsheds from Sections C and D to some degree, but maintained views from Section C to the northeast of the bridge and views from Section D to the west.

By 1920, the Army Corps of Engineers completed the reclamation of the Anacostia Flats south of Pennsylvania Avenue SE. By 1924, dredging efforts were completed in all sections, and seawall construction was complete in

Section E by 1927 (Leggio 2020: 1-6). The seawalls established a visual and physical edge to the northern viewsheds of the cultural landscape. The landscape enjoyed unrestricted views throughout all sections of the reclaimed land, as it awaited further development. The only noted changes to the viewsheds of the study area prior to its improvement as a park was the construction of Bolling Airfield southwest of Section C. The new airfield was authorized in 1917, and expanded in 1920. The southern portions of the cultural landscape featured views to the southwest of the airfield and military base, and likely also featured views in all directions of associated air base traffic (Coates 1960).

The first change to Anacostia Park's internal views came with the construction of the pump house circa 1903-1908. The new structure was located at Poplar Point in Section C of the study area. It was built concurrent with the main pumping station on the west side of the Anacostia River, north of Section C. As Section C was still undergoing improvements, the study area featured views to the north, east, and west of the new pump house structure. Since 1908, the study area has also featured views to the north of the main pumping station across the Anacostia River (Gentry 2018: 5-9; Parsons Brinckerhoff 2005: 4.12-4.15).

The design and improvement of Sections C and D of the cultural landscape for park purposes was underway by 1922-1923. Plans developed by landscape architects Payne and Jeffers called for a centrally located clubhouse in Section D that would feature prominently throughout the landscape (Babin 2017: 373-374). As designed, the Neoclassical structure featured a prominent lantern or copula on its roof and a central portico facing the river. The structure was placed parallel to the Anacostia River to take advantage of views of the waterway to the north and west. Playing fields and sports courts were then arranged to the northeast and southwest of the central structure. Payne and Jeffers' design placed each field to feature reciprocal views in all directions of the central clubhouse, as well as views along walkways to the structure. Construction on Section D began in 1924, with construction of the foundations of the central field house underway by 1925 (*Evening Star*, February 8, 1924: 18).

Payne and Jeffers' designs for the new Anacostia Park also called for a parkway along the eastern bank of the Anacostia River from Bolling Field to the District Line, passing through the cultural landscape. These plans established designed views to the northeast-southwest along the drive along the newly constructed seawalls and outfalls, as well as panoramic views of the Anacostia River to the west. It is likely that construction of Anacostia Drive occurred between 1924-1925, concurrent with other park developments, including construction of the outfalls (*Evening Star*, February 8, 1924: 18).

In 1926, internal viewsheds within the study area were altered after Congress authorized the construction of tree nurseries on the western two-thirds of Section C. Aerial photographs indicate that each nursery featured rows of trees, shrubs and other plantings that could be seen from the eastern third of Section C. More research is needed

to determine what associated nursery buildings would have featured within the viewsheds of Section C. These could have included greenhouses, sheds, and other administrative buildings (TIC 831_84050_[id80410]; TIC 831_84034A).

In 1927, the OPBPP built four tennis courts and one baseball diamond adjacent to the 11th Street SE bridge in Section C for exclusive use by Black patrons. These were located on the remaining portion of Section C not used for tree nurseries. The remaining 60 acres likely featured unrestricted internal views in all directions of these new recreational features, owing to its largely undeveloped and unplanted character (*Evening Star*, April 3, 1927: 15).

In 1930, the addition of a golf course in Section D altered the cultural landscape's internal viewsheds. The original nine holes were located northeast of the field house in the northern half of Section D. The course almost certainly featured vegetation and other landscape features that framed views down the fairways and greens along each hole. This course was expanded in the spring of 1932 to feature 18 holes. The new layout extended into Section E. The course began on the north side of the field house parking lot and ran northeast in a figure eight pattern. The last hole ended parallel to the first whole, northeast of the field house and adjacent to its parking lot. Once again, the expanded course almost certainly featured designed views along each hole, carefully constructed by the Welfare and Recreation Association to frame designated views (Babin 2017: 51; *Evening Star*, March 3, 1932: B1). There are no extant physical features associated with the golf course that affect the cultural landscape's views and vistas.

In 1932, the Bonus Army occupied the undeveloped portion of Section C that contained segregated tennis courts and a baseball field. As the army grew in size, the camp likely featured internal views to the north-south along the neat rows of structures within the camp. The encampment likely also featured views of the park's recreational features to the west, the tree nurseries to the east, the pump house to the northwest, and the developing Anacostia Drive along the Anacostia River to the north. The camp also likely featured external views to the north of the Navy Yard, main pumping station, the Washington Monument, and the United States Capitol.

After the Bonus Army was violently and forcibly evicted from Section C in the summer of 1932, the OPBPP hired emergency relief workers to make improvements to the park. This included the clearing of charred debris, including the remaining shelters. These workers also seeded the area, bringing it back to its open, undeveloped condition prior to the Bonus Army's occupation. Views and vistas in Section C returned to their condition pre-Bonus Army (*Evening Star*, September 13, 1932: A10).

After the passage of the New Deal, various emergency relief corps undertook improvements to the study area. Most of these improvements were minor and did not affect viewsheds significantly. However, major improvements including the construction of Anacostia Drive in Section C did alter viewsheds. In the fall of 1932, workers began construction of Anacostia Drive in Section C according to plans developed by Payne and Jeffers. The extended drive terminated at Poplar Point. Construction of the new segment of Anacostia Drive added views to the east-west and southwest-northeast along the parkways within the study area (*Evening Star*, September 13, 1932: A10; *Evening Star*, May 8, 1932: 9). By 1935, Anacostia Drive was complete between Poplar Point and the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge, establishing panoramic views of the Anacostia River and linear views along its length.

The most substantial of the New Deal-era changes to the study area's viewsheds was the construction of an earthen levee system surrounding the tree nurseries in Section C. This new landscape feature altered internal views to the west in Section C, likely limiting views of much of the tree nurseries beyond. The levee likely also reinforced linear views along Anacostia Drive where portions of it paralleled the new road (*Evening Star*, March 22, 1937: B1).

These changes to the viewsheds in Section C coincided with the 1938 replacement of the Pennsylvania Avenue bridge in Section E. The new bridge, renamed the John Philip Sousa bridge in 1939, replaced the 1890 bridge in the same location. Completion of the new bridge altered the views to the north and northeast from Section D and views to the southwest and west from Section E (Meyer 1974: 46-47).

On September 21, 1941, the first army recreation camp for Black soldiers in the District was opened in Section C at Anacostia Park, near the 11th Street SE bridge, at the southern end of the cultural landscape. The new camp was located in approximately the same location as the pre-existing tennis courts and baseball diamond (*Evening Star*, September 21, 1941: A10). The new camp likely featured views along a north-south axis through the rows of tents and Quonset huts to the Anacostia River, Anacostia Drive, and the Capitol beyond.

The Army recreation camp in Section C was short-lived; it was replaced by the Naval Receiving Station Anacostia in 1942. Between 1942 and 1959, the construction of the new Naval Receiving Station in Section C gradually displaced or absorbed the Anacostia Leave Area (Dolph 2001: 10-12). In 1942, the NRS began construction of several buildings, including barracks, officers' quarters, a mess hall, recreational facilities, and a dry-cleaning plant. As construction continued on the NRS in Section C, military personnel established a network of roads, sidewalks, and parking lots to service the new facility. More research is needed to determine the layout, sequence, and materiality of these circulation features. However, each almost certainly directed views in each direction along its length to various other NRS structure and to the landscape beyond.

In 1944, the Suitland Parkway opened south of Section C. This new road connected Joint Base Anacostia Bolling to Camp Springs Army Air Force Base (Andrews Air Force Base) in Maryland during World War II. By 1949, the South Capitol Street SE bridge was complete, connecting the Suitland Parkway to the urban center (District of Columbia 2010: 3.105-3.106). The Suitland Parkway was likely visible to south and southwest of the cultural landscape's Section C. Meanwhile, the new South Capitol Street SE bridge was a new notable addition to the view to the west from Section C. The construction of these transportation arteries marked the first of many significant changes to the viewsheds of the cultural landscape in the second half of the 20th century.

The construction of the Anacostia Freeway marked the most notable change to the cultural landscape and its viewsheds in the 20th century. Congress authorized the Anacostia Freeway between 1955-1956, beginning construction on the new transportation artery in 1957 (*The Washington Post*, August 5, 1957: B1; Wennersten 2008: 176-177). The design of the new freeway along the eastern edge of all sections of the cultural landscape blocked views to the east of the surrounding neighborhood, instead turning views inward and westward towards to federal core. New freeway ramps at each of the bridges in the cultural landscape limited views between sections, isolating the viewsheds of each section. The new freeway opened in 1964. This construction also limited access to Anacostia Park, resulting in the construction of Good Hope Road SE and Nicholson Street SE. Both Good Hope Road SE and Nicholson Street SE featured linear views to the northwest-southeast through their respective underpasses to the Anacostia River.

In 1961, the Division of Design and Construction of the National Capital Parks-East designed the new Section E golf center for that would include a clubhouse, concession building, utility building, and driving range. Section E was almost certainly cleared of extant features in preparation for the construction of the new golf center. As a result, by the time the golf center was complete circa 1961, Section E featured unrestricted views in all directions of the centrally located structure, parking lot, and driving range (Slide A-B22, Lawrence Halprin Papers).

Owing to increased vehicular traffic on the Anacostia Freeway, the 11th Street SE bridge was replaced beginning in 1965. District engineers designed a new bridge parallel to the old 11th Street SE bridge, which was subsequently demolished and replaced between 1968-1970. The parallel new bridges featured prominently in the viewsheds of Section C and Section D. This included views to the northeast of the two bridges from Section C and views to the west and southwest from Section D (Wennersten 1974: 45).

Bicentennial improvements in Sections D and E marked the last major changes to the viewsheds of the cultural landscape during the period of significance. Architects Keyes, Lethbridge, and Condon called for a complete redesign of Section E that was arranged around a large centrally-located pavilion called the Anacostia Park

Pavilion (later known as the skating center). The architects designed the skating pavilion to be open-air and to feature views into and out of the structure from all directions. (The existing golf course concession stand, north of the new pavilion, was repurposed as a U.S. Park Police substation). The architects created allées of trees along the basketball courts, playground, and other proximal recreational features to the skating rink. This created framed axial views to the northeast/southwest and northwest-southeast along the walkways to the skating pavilion. The design also included a new loop drive for Section E, which directed views along its length for pedestrians and drivers. Based on this redesign, the new designs of Section E featured unobstructed views in all directions of Section E (Scott 1993: 276-77; *Washington Post*, January 9, 1977: K1).

The architects also designed a park node in Section D, south of the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge. Unlike their Section E counterpart, these park nodes did not feature significant directed views owing the openness of their design. Instead, the picnic pavilions, playground, and parking lot were designed to take advantage of the unrestricted sightlines throughout Section D of the cultural landscape. As such, the new node had views to the northeast of the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge, the north and west of the Anacostia River, and to the west of the Anacostia Recreation Center (ETIC ANPA_831_41018A_[id260068]).

The cultural landscape underwent minor changes to its viewsheds in recent decades based on the addition of the Urban Tree House in the early 1990s, and the construction of the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail in Sections C, D, and E between 2010-2013. As designed, the trail featured views east/west and northeast/southwest along the Anacostia River, in keeping with similar views along Anacostia Drive. Other significant 21st century changes included the replacement of the 11th Street SE and I-695 bridges circa 2010. This introduced three new bridges between Sections C and D, within the viewsheds of the cultural landscape. These changes affected views to the northeast from Section C and views to the west from Section D. The most recent alteration of the viewsheds of the cultural landscape, the replacement of the South Capitol Street SE bridge, is underway as this report is being written in 2021.

EXISTING

In the decades since the period of significance (pre 1668-1976), the cultural landscape's vegetation has matured and partially obscured external views to the east of the Anacostia Freeway, including to the Civil War Defenses of Washington. However, the cultural landscape continues to feature largely unrestricted sightlines to the east, west, and north owing to limited vegetation throughout the study area. (Limited unmanaged vegetation along the waterfront partially obscures portions of the historic views.) This includes: views of the Anacostia River to the north and west from all sections; views of the United States Capitol building to the northwest from Section C from Poplar Point; views to the north and northwest of the Navy Yard from Sections C and D; and views of the historic DC Water Main Pumping Station (125 O Street SE) to the north from Section C. Other external viewsheds are centered on the various bridges that divide the three sections of the cultural landscape. All

bridges within the study area, except the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge, have been replaced in the same locations since the period of significance. These have altered the viewsheds between sections; however, each section retains historic views of a bridge in each location. Additional views and vistas added after the period of significance include views to the east-west and northeast-southwest along the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail.

Several internal vistas that were embedded in various park design remain largely intact, retaining the same focal points as the historic views that existed during the period of significance. These include directed linear views to the east-west and northeast-southwest along Anacostia Drive in all sections. Section D also retains a loop drive to the east of the Anacostia Recreation Center that dates to the period of significance; it directs views to the northwest/southeast from Anacostia Drive to the building. Other historic internal vistas date to the Bicentennial era of the period of significance. These include unobstructed linear views along the Section E loop drive; views into and out of the skating pavilion in all directions; and views to the northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast along the rectilinear walkways surrounding the skating pavilion. The unobstructed views through the full extent of the park remain intact. The walkways, fences, and perimeter vegetation continue to reinforce the interior sightlines of the park, consistent with conditions during the period of significance.



FIGURE 65a-d: Examples of views and vistas in the Anacostia Park Section C:

- A) View to the west of Poplar Point along Anacostia Drive showing the new South Capitol Street bridge, the Nationals Park, and the historic Navy Yard;
 - B) View to the north of the 11th Street SE and I-695 bridges;
 - C) View to the northwest along historic Good Hope Road SE to the Anacostia River;
 - D) View to the north of the Anacostia River, the historic Main Pumping Station, and the historic Navy Yard.
- (Photos by CLI author 2019-2020)



FIGURE 66a-f: Examples of views and vistas in the Anacostia Park Section D:

- A) View to the northeast along Anacostia Drive, showing the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge in the background;
 - B) View to the northwest of the historic Anacostia Recreation Center;
 - C) View to the west of the I-695 bridges and the Anacostia River;
 - D) View to the southeast along historic Nicholson Street SE;
 - E) View to the northeast of the historic John Philip Sousa Bridge (Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge);
 - F) View to the north, showing the unobstructed views throughout Section D, including views to the Anacostia Recreation Center in the background.
- (Photos by CLI author 2019-2020)

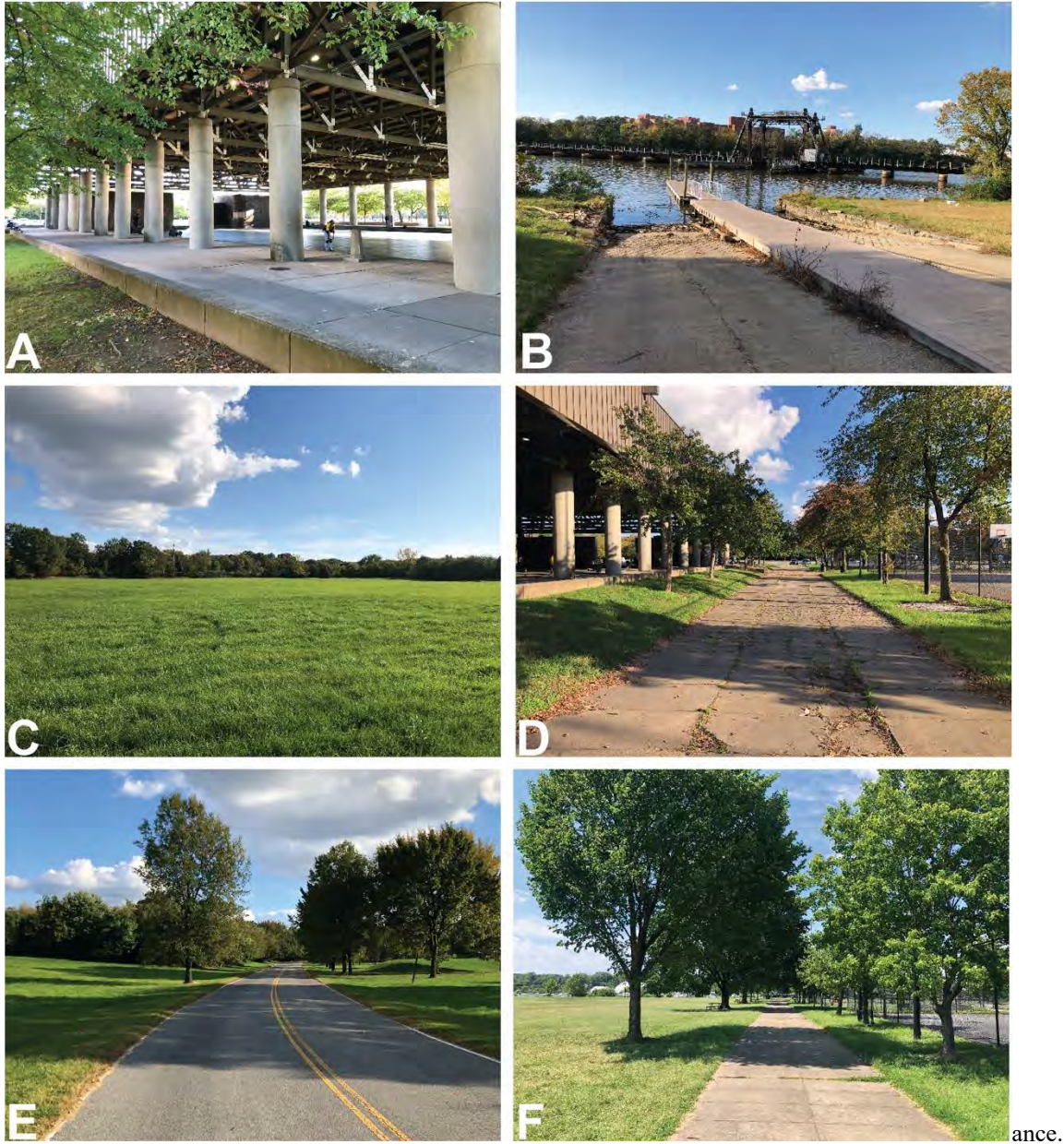


FIGURE 67a-f: Examples of views and vistas in the Anacostia Park Section E:

- A) View to the south into and out of the historic Anacostia Skating Pavilion;
- B) View to the north of the boat launch and the historic Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge;
- C) View to the east of playing fields showing unobstructed views throughout Section E;
- D) View to the southeast along historic walkways adjacent to the Skating Pavilion;
- E) View to the southeast showing linear sightlines along the historic loop drive in Section E;
- F) View to the northwest, showing directed views along historic walkways and allées west of the Skating Pavilion.

(Photos by CLI author 2019-2020)

EVALUATION

The Anacostia Park cultural landscape retains the views consistent with its period of significance, including the external views toward prominent District landmarks and directed internal views based on various landscape plans throughout its history. Changes to the viewsheds after the period of significance, including new bridges and the addition of the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail, are in keeping with historic viewsheds established during the period of significance and do not detract from the study area's integrity. As a result, the Anacostia Park cultural landscape retains integrity of views and vistas.

Character-defining Features (Section C)

Feature: View of the Anacostia River to the north and west

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View of the United States Capitol to the north along New Jersey Avenue SE

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View of the ridgeline to the south containing several Civil War Defenses of Washington

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View of the Navy Yard to the north

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View of the historic DC Water Main Pumping Station (125 O Street SE) to the north

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Views E/W and NE/SW along Anacostia Drive, including views of the pump house at Poplar Point

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Unobstructed sightlines through the full extent of Section C
Feature Identification Number:
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Views NW/SE along Good Hope Road SE
Feature Identification Number:
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View of the 11th Street SE bridge to the northeast
Feature Identification Number:
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing (compatible)

Feature: View of the South Capitol Street bridge to the northeast
Feature Identification Number:
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing (compatible)

Feature: Views E/W and NE/SW along the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail
Feature Identification Number:
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Character-defining Features (Section D)

Feature: View of the Anacostia River to the north and west
Feature Identification Number:
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View of the ridgeline to the south containing several Civil War
Defenses of Washington
Feature Identification Number:
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View of the Navy Yard to the northwest
Feature Identification Number:
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature:	View of the John Philip Sousa Bridge (Pennsylvania Avenue SE) to the northeast
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Views E/W and NE/SW along Anacostia Road
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Views NW/SE along the Anacostia Recreation Center loop drive of the Anacostia Recreation Center
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Views NW/SE along Nicholson Street SE
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Unobstructed sightlines through the full extent of Section D, including views in all directions to the Anacostia Recreation Center
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	View of the 11 th Street SE bridge to the west
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-contributing (compatible)
Feature:	View of the I-695 bridges to the west
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-contributing (Compatible)
Feature:	Views E/W and NE/SW along the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-contributing

Character-defining Features (Section E)

Feature: View of the Anacostia River to the north and west

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View of the John Philip Sousa Bridge (Pennsylvania Avenue SE)
to the southwest

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: View of the Pennsylvania Avenue SE railroad bridge (CSX
Railroad bridge) to the north

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Views E/W and NE/SW along Anacostia Drive between
Pennsylvania Avenue SE and the boat launch

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Unobstructed sightlines through the full extent of Section E

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Unobstructed views in all directions along the Anacostia Park
Section E loop drive toward the skating pavilion, basketball courts,
playground, Aquatic Resources Education Center, and other
associated landscape features

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Unobstructed sightlines through the full extent of Section E

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Views into and out of the skating pavilion from all directions
Feature Identification Number:
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Views NE/SW and NW/SE along rectilinear walkways
surrounding the skating pavilion, basketball courts, and playground
Feature Identification Number:
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Views E/W and NE/SW along the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail
Feature Identification Number:
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Vegetation

HISTORIC

In the centuries before it was converted into a park, the Anacostia Park cultural landscape was historically characterized by its agricultural use—a reflection of its vegetation patterns in historic accounts and maps. Prior to the Civil War, the cultural landscape consisted of various plantations, farms, orchards, and associated croplands. However, no specific information is known about the cultural landscape's plantings prior to the publication of the 1861 Boschke map. Un-reclaimed portions of the cultural landscape likely retained conditions similar to those found in the present-day Kenilworth area, consisting of mud flats, wetlands, and tidal marshes.

According to the 1861 Boschke map, the cultural landscape consisted of forested areas, open fields, and orchards associated with the farms and plantation of the Barry, Talbert, Garden, Naylor, Wilson, and Smith families (see Figure 11). However, at the advent of the Civil War, many pre-existing forests, orchards, fencing, and buildings were cleared by Union troops and used as timber in fortifications east of the cultural landscape. What little wooded vegetation was left in the cultural landscape likely remained adjacent to the houses, farmsteads, and plantation houses that were left intact, while vegetation associated with subsistence and commercial agricultural uses likely remained in fields and gardens. These vegetative conditions would remain consistent until the reclamation of the Anacostia Flats in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Between 1890-1927, the Army Corps of Engineers reclaimed the Anacostia mudflats and formed much of the land that composed the cultural landscape. During this time, extant mudflats, marshes, and aquatic species were removed and placed along with soil and other debris as fill behind newly constructed masonry seawalls. Prior to the OPBG development of Anacostia for recreation purposes, this newly created land consisted of a blank slate devoid of vegetation.

In an effort to maintain these open conditions for future park development, the OPBG authorized portions of Sections C and D of the cultural landscape for use as gardens. Each section was divided into World War I -era Victory Gardens, totaling 250 individual vegetable plots. These gardens were generally arranged in a loose grid perpendicular to the reclaimed shoreline in Section C and D (See Figures 19-20). The size of individual plots is unknown. Since specific plans had not been made for the development of Anacostia Park prior to World War I, the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds agreed to allow the Department of Agriculture to supervise the use of the land as gardens until the land was needed for park purposes. Under this agreement, the newly created land was kept free of weeds and other refuse that would accumulate if the land was not used, while plans for the park's vegetation and other features were being prepared (*The Evening Star*, July 1, 1922).

In 1923, garden plots on the Anacostia Flats were expanded in Sections C and D, after gardeners in Potomac Park were displaced for park development. Col. C. O. Sherril of the OPBG stated that the number of gardeners

would be increased from 1,100 to 2,000 to accommodate the displaced gardeners from Potomac Park (*Evening Star*, January 23, 1923: 5). The size of the plots and the species grown in each are unknown. However, the development of Anacostia Park Sections C and D threatened many of the existing plots within the cultural landscape, leaving their future in question.

By the time the OPBG broke ground for Anacostia Park on August 2, 1923, the majority of the Victory Gardens had shifted location to Section D. Limited gardens remained on the western third of Section C, near Poplar Point. The remaining two-thirds of the section were cleared and prepared for park development. However, plans to develop Section C faltered over the following decades, and the area would remain largely open and unplanted. Among the only known plantings were four trees that were planted along the planned Anacostia Drive, likely in Section C where the groundbreaking ceremony happened. However, the precise location and species of these four trees is unknown (*Evening Star*, August 2, 1923: 1-2; *Evening Star*, August 3, 1923: 9).

Initial grading and development of Section D began in 1924, displacing the remaining community gardens to Section E (*Evening Star*, February 8, 1924: 18). This included the clearing of extant vegetation associated with the gardens, which likely resulted in a blank slate for landscape architects Payne and Jeffers. Limited inholdings—including those along Naylor Road SE and a portion of 13th Street SE called Stewart Drive—likely featured vegetation along the borders of their property (US Army Air Corps 1928; NCPPC 1936; Baist 1919-1921: Plate 18). The species and quantity of this vegetation is unknown.

The relocated community gardens in Section E consisted of approximately 250 individual plots measuring 150' x 50.' These were arranged in a cartesian grid, generally oriented north-south and east-west. Together with hand-dug irrigation canals, the proximity to the Anacostia River made the gardens particularly fruitful. Successful crops included beans, parsnips, corn, and other vegetables. However, by 1930, the club was forced to disband as park construction again displaced their efforts, this time for the construction of a golf course in Section E (*Evening Star*, September 22, 1930: A2; *Evening Star*, March 3, 1932: B1; *Evening Star*, July 1, 1922: 6; *Evening Star*, March 19, 1922: 18; Record Group 18AA, Box 146, Folder 31 1929).

The first vegetation plan for the cultural landscape was drawn up in 1925, during the period of significance, by the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds. Trees and shrubs were generally planted along roads, playing fields, sports courts, pathways, and at the edges and entrances of the park. Anacostia Drive featured willow oaks (*Quercus phellos*) planted at 22.5' intervals, alternating on either side of the designed parkway.

The area in between Anacostia Drive and the Anacostia River featured sporadic groves of naturalistically placed trees. Typical species included red oak (*Quercus rubra*), sweet gum (*Liquidamber styraciflua*), crab apple (*Malus coronaria*; *Malus ioensis* 'bechteli'; *Malus* sp.), laurel-leaved willow (*Salix pentandra*), Washington

hawthorne (*Crataegus cordata*), American elm (*Ulmus americana*), black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*), American hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*), and red pine (*Pinus resinosa*) (TIC 831_85021).

Sewer outfalls along the Anacostia River were surrounded with planting beds and limited trees and shrubs. Typical species at outfall planting beds included dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*, *Cornus amomum*, *Cornus florida*), Chinese flowering crab (*Malus spectabilis*), witch hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*), spice bush (*Benzoia aestivale*), Winterberry (*Ilex verticillate*), viburnum (*Viburnum acerifolium*), yellowroot (*Zanthorrhiza apifolia*), cinammon fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*). Laurel willow (*Salix pentandra*), fringe tree (*Chionanthus virginica*), Japanese hydrangea-vine (*Schizophragma hydrangeoides*), and Boston ivy (*Ampelopsis tricuspidate*) (TIC 831_85021).

Planting beds along the I-shaped loop drive west of the field house featured a mixture of evergreen shrubs and a colorful array of flowering bushes. Planting beds included species such as Waukegan juniper (*Juniperus horizontalis* 'Douglasii'), Tamarix Savin juniper (*Juniperus sabina* 'tamariseifolia'), mountain fetterbush (*Pieris floribunda*), box bush (*Buxus sempervirens*), common juniper (*Juniperus communis*), and mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*). These planting beds incorporated one transplanted star magnolia (*Magnolia stellate*) and one evergreen magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*) (TIC 831_85021).

Payne and Jeffers called for a screen of evergreens and oak trees along the eastern border of Section D, adjacent to park inholdings. The 1925 plans called for the relocation of an existing row of Lombardy poplars (*Populus nigra*) located along the eastern border of the park. These were to be moved 20' west, towards the Anacostia River. Revisions to the plans noted that the trees were relocated in the fall of 1926. The plans further specified a row of red oaks (*Quercus rubra*) spaced 40' apart, parallel to the transplanted Lombardy Poplars (*Populus nigra*) (TIC 831_85021). Payne and Jeffers also called for the planting of a grove of trees between the border grove and the tennis courts to the northeast of the field house. This grove consisted of American ash (*Fraxinus americana*), Japanese flowering crab (*Malus floribunda*), Scheidecker crab (*Malus scheideckeri*), wild sweet crab (*Malus coronaria*), black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*), American beech (*Fagus americana*), American yellowwood (*Cladastris lutea*), and great silverbell (*Halesia tetraptera*) (TIC 831_85021).

The 1925 plans also specified planting beds adjacent to the 11th Street SE ramp. These were arranged in a naturalistic pattern, filling the space between Anacostia Drive and the ramp. Tree and shrub species adjacent to the 11th Street SE ramp included American hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), Austrian pine (*Pinus nigra*), pink flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida* var. *rosea*), and white flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*). Typical planting bed species included winter creeper (*Euonymus radicans carrier*), evergreen hawthorne (*Crataegus pyracantha*), bush aralia (*Acanthopanax pentaphyllum*), Japanese spurge (*Pachysandra terminalis*), mountain fetterbush (*Pieris floribunda*), Waukegan juniper (*Juniperus horizontalis* 'Douglasii'), common juniper

(*Juniperus communis*), Simon's cottoneaster (*Cotoneaster simonsi*), Savin juniper (*Juniperus sabina*), and mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*). The eastern approach to the 11th Street bridge was lined with sugar maples (*Acer saccharum*) spaced 25' feet apart (TIC 831_85021).

Payne and Jeffers designed similar plans for the Pennsylvania Avenue SE ramp. Typical tree and shrub species included Chinese flowering crab (*Malus spectabilis*), white flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*), and Sargent crab (*Malus sargentii*). Planting beds located between the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge and its corresponding ramp featured mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*), yellowroot (*Zanthorrhiza apifolia*), dwarf cranberry bush (*Viburnum opulus nana*), Waukegan juniper (*Juniperus horizontalis* 'Douglasii'), white flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), and red oak (*Quercus rubra*) (TIC 831_85021).

The 1925 plans also called for various planting beds and tree groves along the edges of a planned swimming pool, bowling green, amphitheater, playgrounds, and the baseballs fields. Payne and Jeffers planned for a swimming pool, located southwest of the field house, but it was never built. Designs for the swimming pool called for a pergola with white Chinese wisteria (*Wisteria sinensis alba*), Chinese wisteria (*Wisteria sinensis*), and longcluster wisteria (*Wisteria multijuga*). Typical species in planting beds surrounding the pool included single Japan snowball (*Viburnum tomentosum*), red-osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*), wayfaring tree (*Viburnum lantana*), white flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), and Bechtel crab (*Malus ioensis* 'Bechtelii') (TIC 831_85021).

Similar plans called for planting beds adjacent to the bowling green, playgrounds, and amphitheater that were also likely never realized. Plants and shrubs along the edges of the bowling green included Morrow's honeysuckle (*Lonicera morrow*), European cranberry bush (*Viburnum plicatum*), white Chinese wisteria (*Wisteria sinensis alba*), regel privet (*Liqustrum regelianum*), winged elm (*Euonymus alatus*), Morrow's honeysuckle (*Lonicera morrow*), and stephandra (*Stephanandra flexuosa*) (TIC 831_85021). Planting beds along the edges of the playground areas and amphitheater included Japanese snowball (*Viburnum plicatum*), European cranberry bush (*Viburnum plicatum*), black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*), wayfaring tree (*Viburnum lantana*), pearl bush (*Exochorda grandiflora*), bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*), and Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*). Payne and Jeffers also called for sugar maples (*Acer saccharum*) and trumpetcreeper (*Bignonia radicans*) adjacent to the unbuilt play structures. Plans for the uphill edge of the amphitheater also featured a semi-circular arc of Norway maples (*Acer platanoides*) (TIC 831_85021).

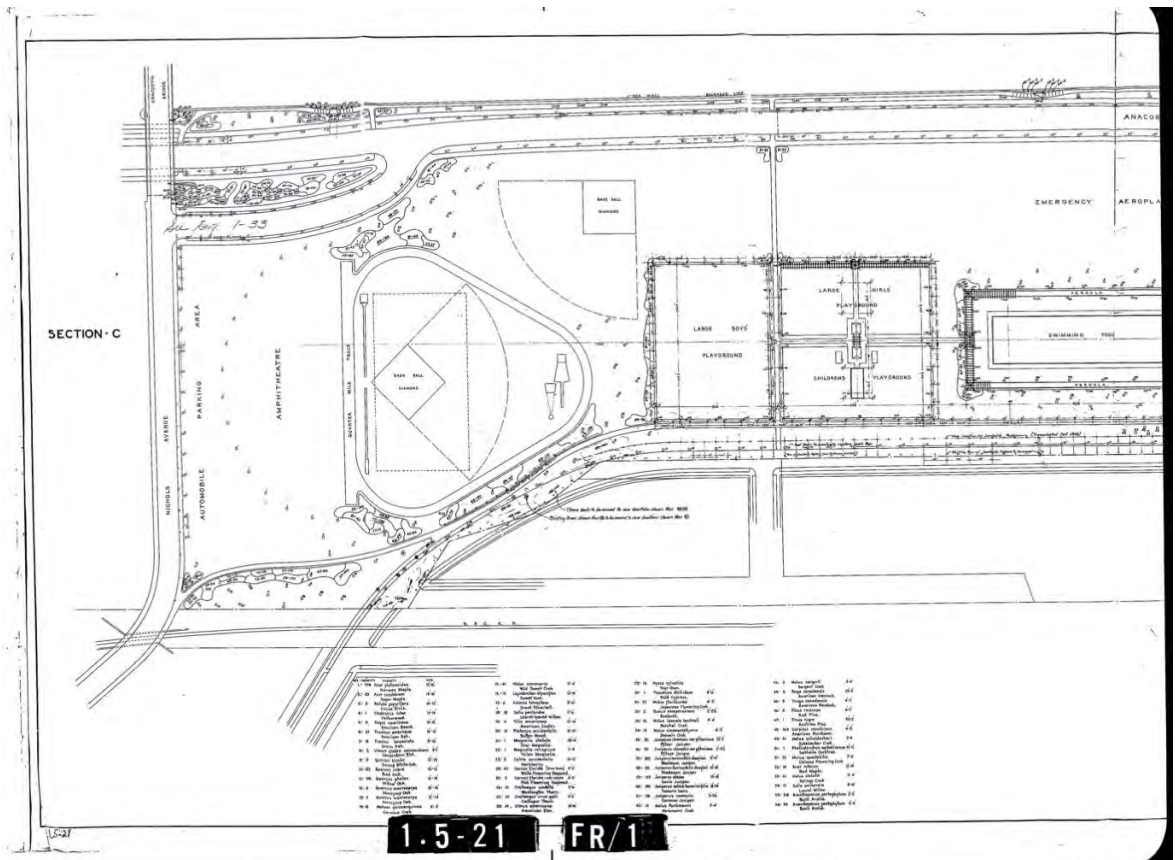


FIGURE 68a: OPBPP Landscape Architects Payne and Jeffers designed the first planting plan for Anacostia Park in 1925. It featured over 100 species of plants throughout the study area. However, it is likely that much of the plan was unrealized, as subsequent vegetation plans do not show expansive extant plantings (TIC 831_85021)

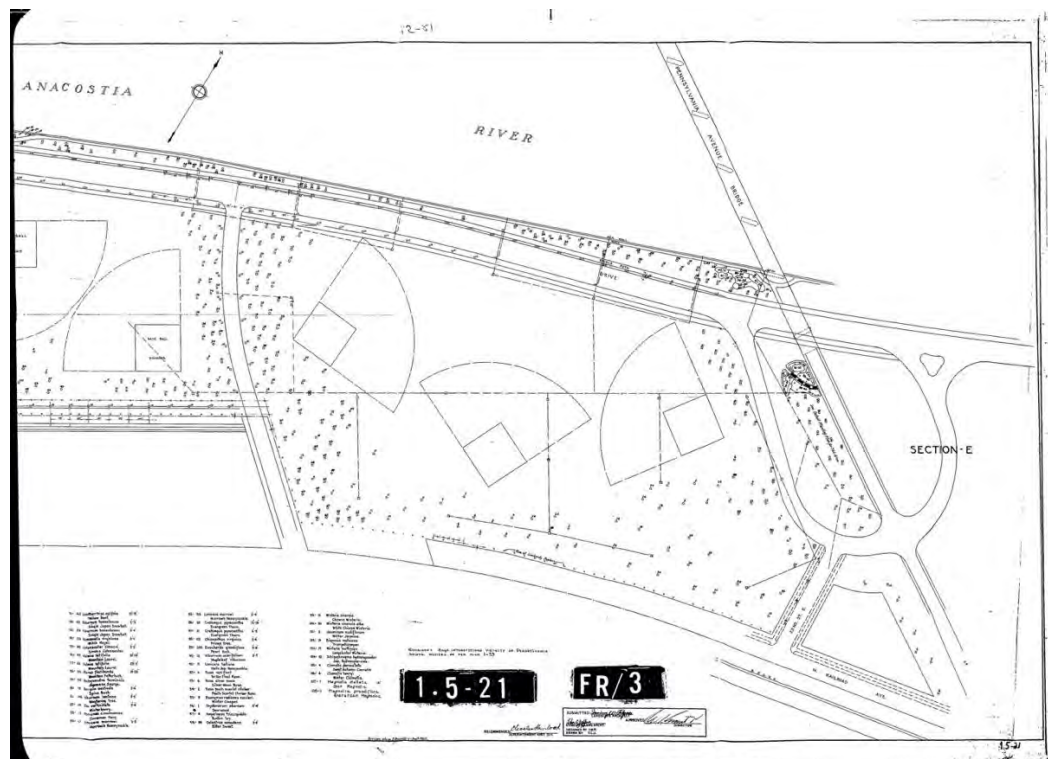
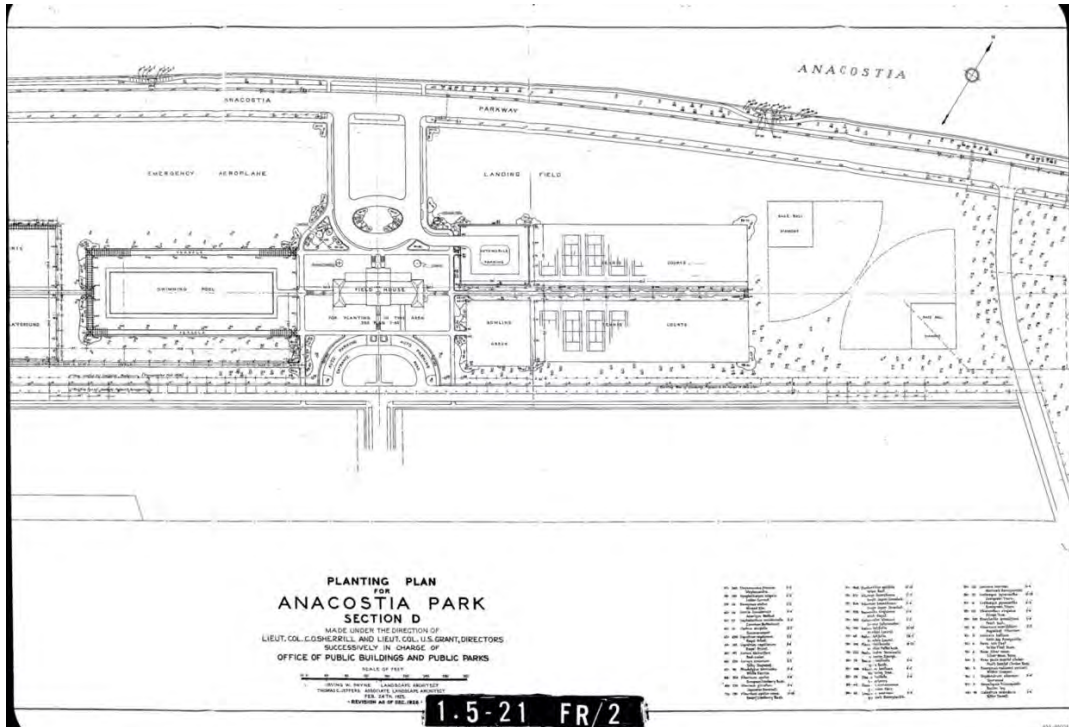


FIGURE 68b-c: OPBPP Landscape Architects Payne and Jeffers designed the first planting plan for Anacostia Park in 1925. It featured over 100 species of plants throughout the study area. However, it is likely that much of

the plan was unrealized, as subsequent vegetation plans do not show expansive extant plantings (TIC 831_85021)

While development of plantings continued in Section D, Congress authorized the western two-thirds of Section C for use as tree nurseries and greenhouses in 1926. This land was given over to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the United States Botanic Garden, respectively (HR 11802, 69th Congress, First Session, Chap. 698, p. 774, June 26, 1926; S. 2853, Chap. 251, 69th Congress, First Session, p. 405, May 7, 1926). Analysis of the tree nurseries was outside the scope of this CLI and as such, more research is needed to determine the historic character, species, and arrangement of each nursery.

With the creation of the tree nurseries, Anacostia Park Section C would see little permanent development or changes to its vegetation until after WWII. The remaining 60 acres of Section C that were not used for tree nurseries were graded and seeded with grass for the first time in 1929, while this area of the park awaited further development (*Evening Star*, March 27, 1929). There are no known plantings to Section C during this time.

Despite the slow development of other sections of the park, landscape architect Irving W. Payne wasted no time in further developing Section D of the cultural landscape. According to a newspaper article in the *Evening Star* in 1929, Payne delineated additional plans for the study area, calling for the planting of crepe myrtle (*Lagerstroemia sp.*), several varieties of magnolia (*Magnolia sp.*), and numerous crab apple trees (*Malus sp.*) along the Anacostia River from the District nursery to the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge. The exact species are unknown. This planting plan was not uncovered during the course of research for this CLI and knowledge of these plantings are limited to their discussion in the newspaper article; the quantity and location of trees planted is unknown, but Payne's focus was almost certainly within the central section of the cultural landscape (*Evening Star*, October 8, 1929: 17).

In 1930, the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks began construction on the Anacostia Golf Course's first 9 holes in the northwestern half of Section D (Babin 2017: 26). The design of this course is unknown. However, it likely included plantings and turf consistent with contemporary golf course design, similar to features at West Potomac Park. More research is needed to determine what plantings were included in the 1930 golf course design.

Further additions to the planting in the cultural landscape occurred in 1931, under the supervision of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks. According to newspaper reports, the OPBPP planted 100 crab apple trees (*Malus sp.*), adding to an existing grove in Anacostia Park at an unknown location. The exact species is unknown. With the additional crab apple trees, the grove now totaled about 1,000 trees. The Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks also proposed the planting of 25 magnolia (*Magnolia sp.*) trees during this time. The

exact species of the magnolias and their locations are unknown but were most likely planted in Sections C and D within the cultural landscape (*Evening Star*, March 15, 1931: 6).

One remarkable improvement to Anacostia Park's landscaping was featured prominently in the *Evening Star* in 1931. The photo in the newspaper shows workers digging underneath a massive, well-established magnolia tree (likely a *Magnolia x soulangeana*) in McPherson Square for relocation to Anacostia Park (Figure 34). OPBPP workers removed one large Southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*) and one Soule magnolia (*Magnolia x soulangeana*) from McPherson Square to Anacostia Park as part of the modernization of McPherson Square. The trees' new locations in Anacostia Park are unknown, but were most likely in Section D, within the cultural landscape where much of the development was occurring during this time (*Evening Star*, May 29, 1931: A5; *Evening Star*, April 10, 1931: C10; *Evening Star*, April 17, 1931: A2).

Vegetation within the Bonus Army camp was sparse and limited to the southern edges of Section C, adjacent to the neighborhood. It was likely made even sparser during this period because campers used any available vegetation for structural material. One veteran planted a small tree and hung a sign on it that read, "We'll have shade by 1945," indicating the sparse nature of plantings (Dickson et al. 2004: 108).

After the Bonus Army protests, work on an additional 9 holes for Anacostia Golf Course began in the Spring of 1932, making it a full 18-hole golf course by the time of its completion in 1933. The new course was designed by the Welfare and Recreation Association. The new holes were located near the Pennsylvania Avenue SE railroad bridge that separates Section D and Section E, replacing land in Section E formerly occupied by public gardens. Like its predecessor course in Section D, the expanded course likely also featured plantings and turf consistent with contemporary golf course design. However, no photographs or planting plans of the golf course were uncovered during the course of research for this CLI, and more research is needed to determine their character and design (Babin 2017: 51; *Evening Star*, March 3, 1932: B1).

Other non-New Deal related improvements were undertaken by the National Park Service (previously the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks) during this time. As early as 1933, the NPS began planting 100 weeping willow trees (*Salix babylonica*) in Anacostia Park along the shoreline in Sections C, D, and E. This new "border grove" was designed to resemble a similar grove in West Potomac Park (*Evening Star*, May 7, 1933: 5). Other vegetative changes included the planting of an unknown number of holly trees (*Ilex sp.*) in 1935, which the National Park Service moved from Dupont Park to the front of the Anacostia Field house in Section D (*Evening Star*, March 21, 1935: B11). In 1937, National Capital Parks planted 150 crabapple trees (*Malus sp.*) along Anacostia Drive between the 11th Street SE and Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridges, in the central section of the cultural landscape (*Evening Star*, April 21, 1937: C5). The exact species of these plantings are unknown.

In 1935, simultaneous with other New Deal-era improvements, National Capital Parks Chief Architect Thomas C. Vint supervised simplified planting plans for rehabilitated and expanded plantings at Anacostia Park Section D. These plans were likely prepared concurrent with the construction of the new Anacostia Pool east of the field house, as the playing fields and pool are in different locations than the 1925 Payne and Jeffers plan. Vint and his associates called for a simplified planting palette that featured only 24 species, as opposed to the approximately 100+ species in the 1925 plan. All plantings were located along the edges of playing fields, circulation features, parking lots, the field house, and the swimming pool. Perhaps the most notable change to the 1925 plan included the creation of a large grid of trees and planting beds between Anacostia Drive and the recreational features east of the field house. Here, Vint and his associates called for three rows of evenly-spaced trees. These consisted of European plane (*Platanus occidentalis*) and pin oak (*Quercus Palustris*). The plan also called for planting beds between the planned grove and Anacostia Drive. Typical tree species in these planting beds included scarlet oak (*Quercus coccinea*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), and sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), while plant species included flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra*), staghorn sumac (*Rhus tiphina*), arrowwood (*Viburnum dentatum*), witherod (*Viburnum cassinoides*), American redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), thicket hawthorne (*Crataegus coccinea*), and wild cherry/plum/crab (*Prunus sp.*) (TIC 831_85084).

Other plantings in the 1935 plan were located along the edges of recreational features. This included a grove of European plane (*Plantanus orientalis*) and pin oak (*Quercus palustris*) trees located along the edges of the tennis courts northeast of the field house. The plan also featured a new parking lot west of the tennis courts that featured a hedge of cockspur hawthorne (*Crataegus crusgalli*), European plane (*Platanus occidentalis*), and pin oak (*Quercus palustris*). The trees were evenly spaced and arranged in a line surrounding the proposed parking lot. The swimming pool also featured a similarly arranged line of pin oaks (*Quercus palustris*) around its edges. Planned play areas south of the field house featured northeast/southwest allées of pin oak (*Quercus palustris*), Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), and flowering crab (*Malus sp.*) trees along proposed walkways. Similar allées of Lombardy poplars (*Populus nigra 'Italica'*) were selected for the central northwest/southeast walkways between the playgrounds. Planting beds adjacent to and west of the field house along its entrance drive included species such as Lombardy poplar (*Populus nigra 'Italica'*), pin oak (*Quercus palustris*), American creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*), boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), Pacific yew (*Taxus brevifolia*), and smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra*). Lastly, the 1935 plan called for the creation of a grove of black walnuts (*Juglans nigra*) organically arranged adjacent to a proposed eastern entrance (TIC 831_85084).

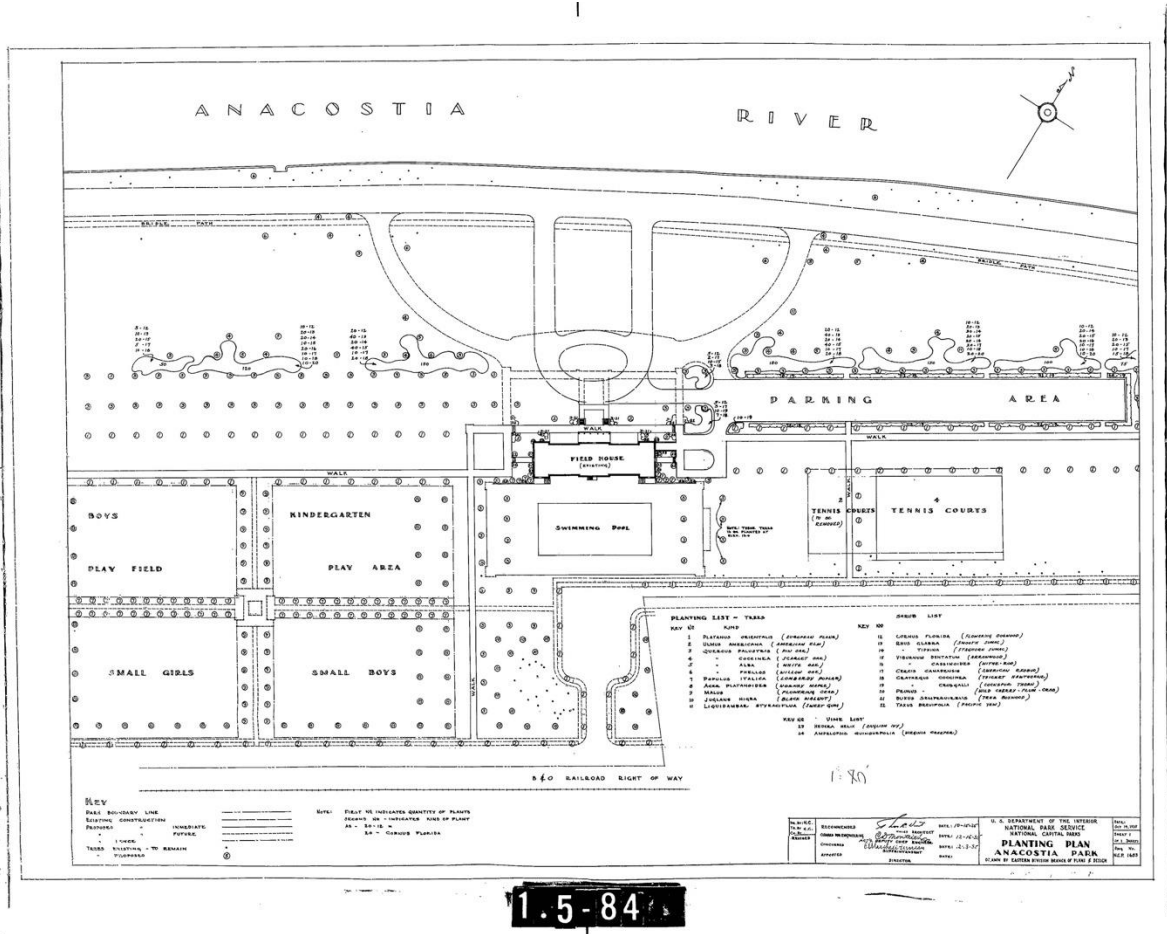


FIGURE 69: Thomas C. Vint, Chief Architect of the Eastern Division Branch of Plans and Designs of the National Capital Parks, oversaw the addition of new plantings to Section D in 1935. The plan called for a much simplified arrangement of trees and shrubs and a significantly reduced number of species. It is unknown how much of this plan was realized. (TIC 831_85084)

There were few recorded changes to the cultural landscape’s vegetation between the 1935 plans and the 1960 construction of the Anacostia Freeway and its various ramps. The construction of the new highway features almost certainly resulted in the loss of 1920s and 1930s vegetation in all sections of the cultural landscape on portions of parkland taken for highway purposes. In 1961, the Division of Design and Construction of the National Capital Parks-East designed the new golf center in Section E. Vegetation plans for the new golf center adhered to the Modernist landscape preference for simple, decorative species, and called for a simplified selection using only 14 species of plants. Of the 14 plant species, 5 were varieties of azalea, 3 were other flowering shrubs (dogwood, hawthorne, and forsythia), 3 were evergreens (California privet, glossy privet, and Burford Chinese holly) 1 was a ground cover (common periwinkle), and 1 was a canopy tree (sawtooth oak) (TIC 831_85084).

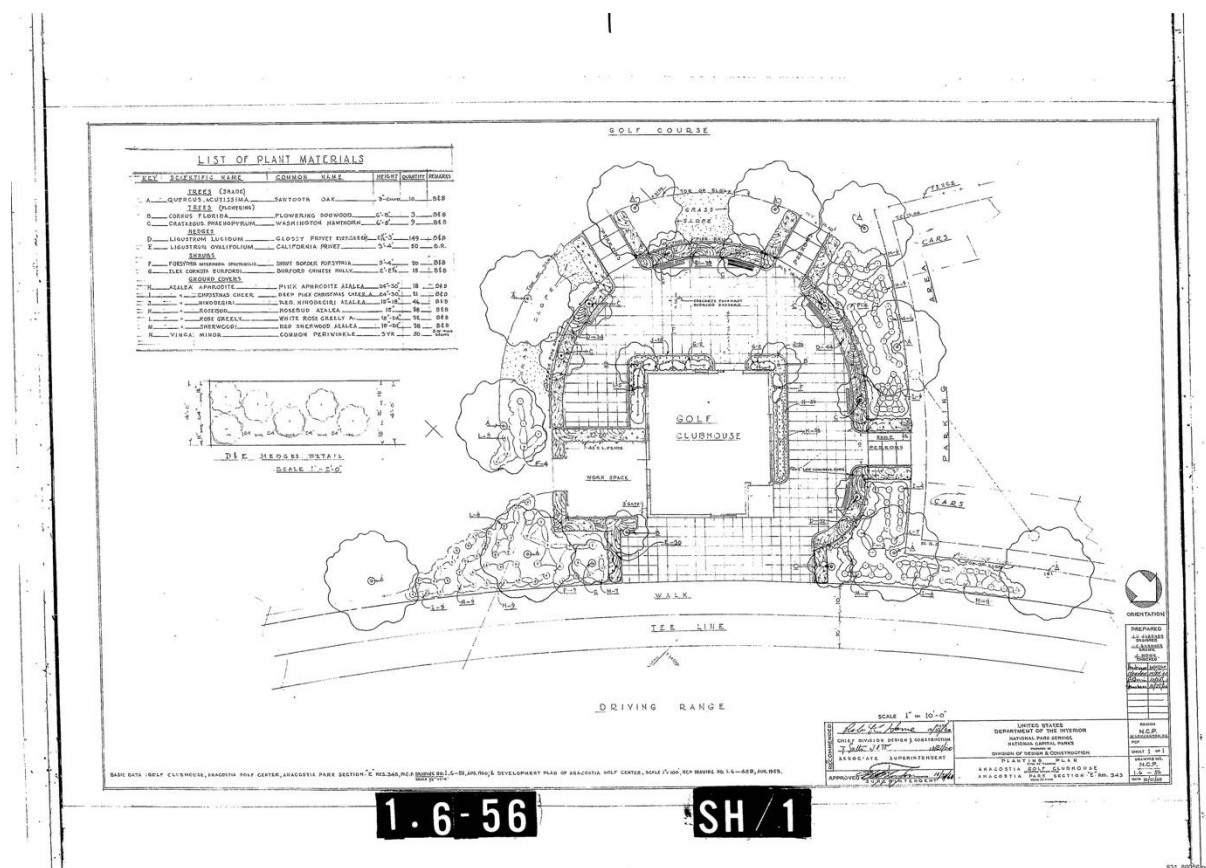


FIGURE 70: The 1961 vegetation plan for the new golf center in Section E featured a Modernist planting palette of limited species radially arranged around the new building. Contemporary aerial photographs of the golf center indicate that all of the planting plan was likely implemented. (TIC 831_86056)

The 1961 plan called for a series of hedges and planting beds surrounding the new golf center. These included planting beds on the southeast, southwest, and northwest side of the building that featured flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), white 'Rose Greely' azalea (*Azalea var. 'Rose Greely'*), red 'Hinodegiri' azalea (*Azalea var. 'Hinodegiri'*), 'Burford' Chinese holly (*Ilex cornuta burfordi*), showy border forsythia (*Forsythia intermedia spectabilis*), 'Rosebud' azalea (*Azalea var. 'Rosebud'*), and common periwinkle (*Vinca minor*). The semi-circular plaza and its various paths featured border hedges consisting of Washington hawthorn (*Crataegus phaenopyrum*) and glossy privet evergreen (*Ligustrum lucidum*). The planting plan also featured four planting beds located west, southeast, east, and north of the structure. These planting beds typically contained various varieties of azalea, as well as California privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*), showy border forsythia (*Forsythia intermedia spectabilis*), and 'Burford' Chinese holly (*Ilex cornuta burfordi*).

The portions not planted with shrubs consisted of grassy slopes. The 1961 plans also specify a hedge of California privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*) surrounding a work space east of the golf center. The landscape

architects also specified ten sawtooth oaks (*Quercus acutissima*), which were arranged radially around the golf center. For unknown reasons, the NPS chose to plant willow oak (*Quercus phellos*) instead of sawtooth oak.

It is unknown how much of the 1961 plan was actually executed. Aerial photographs from the period indicate the presence of limited shrubs as well as the willow oak trees. Fieldwork between 2019 and 2021 confirmed the presence of a semi-circular ring of willow oaks and various azalea hedges outside the Aquatic Resources Center (TIC 831_86056; Slide A-B22, Lawrence Halprin Papers).

The last major change to the cultural landscape's vegetation came during Bicentennial improvements as part of designs by architects Keyes, Lethbridge, and Condon. Working closely with the residents of surrounding neighborhoods, the architects and landscape architects discovered that residents desired shade in the "virtually treeless" park (*Washington Post*, July 13, 1974: B1). Between 1974-1976, the firm undertook a complete redesign of Section E and established a park node in Section D. Development in both sections featured new plantings. The planting palette consisted of 14 plant species, 12 of which were trees, while the other 2 consisted of a shrub and ground cover. The limited understory plantings reflected concerns expressed by residents regarding shade and safety. The lack of understory species provided clear sightlines throughout the park node at Section D and throughout the entirety of Section E (Sheets 16-17, TIC 831_41018A).

Bicentennial plantings in Section E were largely located along the edges of circulation features and playing courts:

- Parking lot E4, located southeast of the skating pavilion, featured littleleaf linden (*Tilia cordata*) in the island along its outer edges, as well as flowering crab (*Malus sp.*) along both sides of its central walkway.
- The landscape architects placed red maples (*Acer rubrum*) on all sides of the basketball courts along the northwest-southeast and southwest-northeast walkways.
- A similar line of Norway maples (*Acer platanoides*) was planted along the northeast side of the skating pavilion and on the northwest and northeast side of the play area.
- The skating pavilion featured planting beds on all sides, in between its various entrances. As designed, these contained small patches of azaleas (*Azalea var. 'Delaware Valley White'*) on each end, with English ivy (*Hedera helix*) planted in between the flanking azaleas.
- The designers also called for the planting of pairs of thornless honeylocust var. 'Shademaster' (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) in each of the four plantings beds surrounding the play area.
- The only non-linear plantings specified within the planting plan were limited to the picnic area. These featured a grove of red maples (*Acer rubrum*) organically arranged in the picnic area east of the skating pavilion.

- The area that south of the basketball courts in between the loop drive was planted as a grass field. The area north of the loop drive was not included in the Bicentennial landscape plans (Sheet 17, TIC 831_41018A).

The firm of Keyes, Lethbridge, and Condon also specified other plantings that were not part of the contracted planting plan or bid. These designs included a series of red oaks (*Quercus rubra*) along the interior edge of the loop drive. While these red oaks were not included in the initial bid, willow oaks (*Quercus phellos*) were added along the loop drive at an unknown date, according to the landscape architect's plans. Other additive bid items included a series of organic border groves on the outer eastern edge of the loop drive. These groves consisted of crepe myrtle var. 'Majestic Orchid' (*Lagerstroemia indica*), flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), Yoshido cherry (*Prunus yedoensis*), Japanese black pine (*Pinus thunbergia*), Austrian pine (*Pinus nigra*), and Japanese flowering crab (*Malus floribunda*). Additive plans also specified organically-arranged red maples (*Acer rubrum*) in the two large grass panels between Anacostia Drive and the skating pavilion. The last additive item called for the sporadic planting of weeping willow (*Salix babylonica*) along the Anacostia River (Sheets 16-17, TIC 831_41018A)

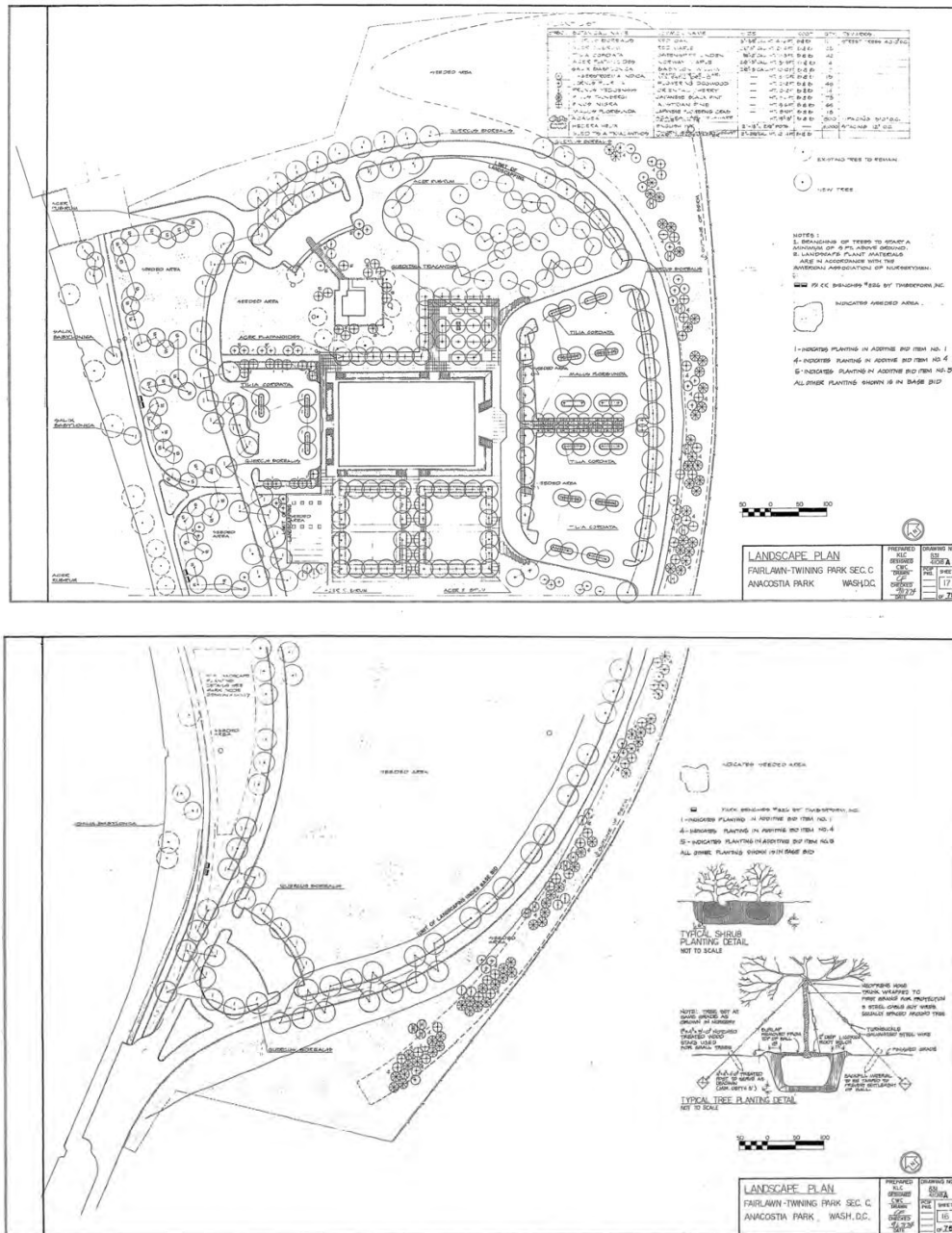


FIGURE 71a-b: The Bicentennial vegetation plan for Section E featured a Modernist planting palette of limited species radially arranged around the new skating pavilion. Limiting plantings was a common NPS practice so as to reduce maintenance. All vegetation within the dashed project line was realized, as well as the planting of oak trees along the loop drive. Additive planting bids on the outer edges of the loop drive were not realized. (Sheets 16-17, TIC 831_41018A)

Keyes, Lethbridge & Condon executed a simplified planting plan at the park node in Section D, south of the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge. This plan called for red oaks (*Quercus rubra*) interspersed around the picnic pavilions and comfort station. The landscape architects also specified Washington hawthorn (*Crataegus phaenopyrum*) around the play area in Section D and saucer magnolias (*Magnolia x soulangeana*) north of the comfort station. The plantings were placed organically throughout the node, with the placement designed to shade the picnic and play areas. No other plantings were called for at the Section D park node (Sheet 18, TIC 831_41018A).

There are few documented changes to the vegetation of the cultural landscape after the period of significance, despite the addition of numerous plantings. Most additional plantings were placed along circulation features, including Anacostia Drive and walkways throughout Sections D and E. These were placed at various unknown dates after the period of significance. The largest addition to the vegetation of the cultural landscape was undertaken by the NPS in the early 1990s with the addition of a large grove of trees associated with the Urban Tree House in Section E. Examples of plantings added during this time included red maple (*Acer rubrum*), Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*), black oak (*Quercus velutina*), scarlet oak (*Quercus coccineai*), American elm (*Ulmus americana*), and London plane tree (*Platanus x acerfolia*).

EXISTING

The existing vegetation pattern at the Anacostia Park cultural landscape is generally consistent with the end of the period of significance (pre 1668-1976), although in several instances, plantings have been added and various plantings outside of the historic palette have been introduced. The vegetation features primarily date to the Bicentennial era of the period of significance, although the cultural landscape also retains its historic expanses of grass lawns throughout all sections of the cultural landscape. Sections C and D feature few historic plantings, as trees generally were not replaced when they died.

Extant vegetation features dating to the period of significance include:

Section C

- Large open grassy area northwest of the USPP/NACE Headquarters dating to the 1920s-1960s

Section D

- 1 holly tree (*Ilex sp.*) located on the north end of the semi-circular island in the loop drive, northwest of the Anacostia Recreation Center, Section D likely moved from Dupont Park to the front of the Anacostia Field house in Section D circa 1935
- Large open grassy areas northwest and southeast of the Anacostia Recreation Center and tennis courts dating to the 1924 Payne and Jeffers plan (count: 2)

Section E

- Planting beds containing Chinese holly (*Ilex cornuta*) adjacent to the Aquatic Resources Center (historic: Anacostia Golf Course concessions building) dating to 1961
- Planting beds containing 'Delaware Valley White' azalea (*Azalea x 'Delaware Valley White'*) adjacent to the Aquatic Resources Center (historic: Anacostia Golf Course concessions building) dating to 1961
- 8 willow oaks (*Quercus phellos*) adjacent to the Aquatic Resources Education Center dating to 1961
- 2 flowering crabapples (*Malus sp.*) along the central northwest-southeast walkway in parking lot E4 dating to 1974-1976
- 6 littleleaf lindens (*Tilia cordata*) in the medians of parking lot E4 dating to 1974-1976
- 30 red maples (*Acer rubrum*) along walkways surrounding all sides of the basketball courts dating to 1974-1976
- 7 Norway maples (*Acer platanoides*) along the northeastern side of the skating pavilion dating to 1974-1976
- Large open grassy areas northwest and southeast of the skating center and playing courts in Section E (count: 2) dating to 1974-1976

Several vegetation species are not historic, but they are consistent with historic planting plans and should be managed as cultural resources. Non-historic plantings that are in keeping with 1920s and 1930s planting plans include:

- General use of crabapple (*Malus sp.*) throughout Section C
- General use of crepe myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*) throughout Section C
- General use of holly (*Ilex sp.*) trees on the northwest side of the Anacostia Recreation Center in Section D
- General use of flowering crabapple (*Malus sp.*) throughout Section D
- General use of crepe myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*) throughout Section D
- General use of London plane trees (*Platanus × acerifolia*) throughout Section D
- General use of American elm (*Ulmus americana*) throughout Section D
- General use of willow oak (*Quercus phellos*) throughout Section D
- General use of dogwood (*Cornus sp.*) throughout Section D
- General use of hawthorne (*Crataegus sp.*) throughout Section D
- General use of flowering magnolias (*Magnolia sp.*) throughout Section D
- General use of southern magnolia (*Magnolia graniflora*) throughout Section D
- General use of weeping willow (*Salix babylonica*) throughout Section D
- General use of pin oak (*Quercus palustris*) throughout Section D
- General use of maple (*Acer sp.*) throughout Section D

- General use of flowering crabapple (*Malus sp.*) throughout Section E
- General use of weeping willow (*Salix babylonica*) throughout Section E
- General use of red maple (*Acer rubrum*) throughout Section E
- General use of Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) throughout Section E

Other plantings were added after the period of significance. For the specific locations of these plantings see Appendix A: Vegetation. These include:

Section C

- American elm (*Ulmus americana*), located near the pump house
- Holly (*Ilex sp.*), located along Anacostia Drive
- Panicked goldenrain tree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*), located along Anacostia Drive
- White oak (*Quercus alba*), located along Anacostia Drive
- Red oak (*Quercus rubra*), located along Anacostia Drive
- Kentucky coffeetree (*Gymnocladus dioica*), located along Anacostia Drive
- London plane tree (*Platanus × acerifolia*), located along Anacostia Drive
- Bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), located along Anacostia Drive
- Maple (*Acer sp.*), located along Anacostia Drive

Section D

- Bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), located along Anacostia Drive and adjacent to drainage ponds
- Alder (*Alnus sp.*), located along Anacostia Drive
- Mulberry (*Morus sp.*), located adjacent to the baseball field and horseshow pits
- Eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*), located at the northeast corner of the field house
- Callery pear (*Pyrus calleryana*), located along Anacostia Drive and in parking lots
- River birch (*Betula nigra*), located along Anacostia Drive and the field house loop drive
- Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*), located in the parking lot at the Pennsylvania Avenue SE park node

Section E

- Bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), located along Anacostia Drive and adjacent to drainage ponds
- London plane tree (*Platanus × acerifolia*), located along Anacostia Drive and in the picnic area
- American sycamore (*Plantanus occidentalis*), located along Anacostia Drive and in the picnic area
- Mulberry (*Morus sp.*), located in the tree grove north of the Urban Tree House and at the picnic area
- Callery pear (*Pyrus calleryana*), located along Anacostia Drive, in the tree grove north of the Urban Tree House, and at the picnic area
- River birch (*Betula nigra*) located along Anacostia Drive

- Green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) located along Anacostia Drive
- Serviceberry (*Amelanchier sp.*), located in the tree grove north of the Urban Tree House
- Scarlet oak (*Quercus coccinea*), located in the tree grove north of the Urban Tree House
- Black oak (*Quercus velutina*), located in the tree grove north of the Urban Tree House
- Buckeye (*Aesculus sp.*), located in the tree grove north of the Urban Tree House
- Hibiscus (*Hibiscus sp.*), located in the boat launch parking lot
- Sawtooth oak (*Quercus acutissima*), located in the boat launch parking lot
- Tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), located in the picnic area
- Eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), located in the picnic area
- Crepe myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*), located along Anacostia Drive and adjacent to the Aquatic Resources Education Center
- American elm (*Ulmus americana*), located along the edges of the southern playing field and in the picnic grove
- Pin oak (*Quercus palustris*), located throughout Section E
- Red oak (*Quercus rubra*), located throughout Section E
- Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*), located in the drainage area near the boat launch
- Eastern redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), located on the north side of the skating pavilion



FIGURE 72a-f: Examples of historic vegetation in the Anacostia Park cultural landscape:

- A) Holly (*Ilex sp.*) northwest of the Anacostia Recreation Center, Section D;
- B) Red oaks (*Quercus rubra*) surrounding the park node in Section D;
- C) Flowering crabapple trees (*Malus floribunda*) in parking lot E4, Section E;
- D) Red maples (*Acer rubrum*) along basketball court walkways in Section E;
- E) Willow oaks (*Quercus phellos*) adjacent to the historic golf center in Section E;
- F) Littleleaf linden (*Tilia cordata*) in parking lot E4, Section E (Photos by CLI author, 2020)

EVALUATION

Minor alterations have affected individual plantings within the cultural landscape since the end of the period of significance. However, these changes do not detract from the overall integrity of the cultural landscape's vegetation features. The Bicentennial design and vegetative material palette of Section E and the park node at Section D is still legible today, retaining its overall composition through historic and in-kind plantings. All sections of the cultural landscape retain large open grass or turf areas consistent with their historic designs. Non-historic plantings in all sections largely adhere to the historic species list, owing to its broad scope (See Appendix A). Although some newer plantings represent non-historic species—including those along Anacostia Drive—they nevertheless adhere to the historic designs of Anacostia Park. As such, the Anacostia Park cultural landscape retains integrity with respect to vegetation.

Character-defining Features (Section C)

Feature:	Large open grassy area northwest of the USPP/NACE Headquarters
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	General use of crabapple (<i>Malus sp.</i>) throughout Section C
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Managed as a Cultural Resource
Feature:	General use of crepe myrtle (<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>) throughout Section C
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Managed as a Cultural Resource
Feature:	Other trees and shrubs throughout Section C, including the use of American elm (<i>Ulmus americana</i>), holly (<i>Ilex sp.</i>), panicle goldenrain tree (<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>), white oak (<i>Quercus alba</i>), red oak (<i>Quercus rubra</i>), Kentucky coffeetree (<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>), London plane tree (<i>Platanus × acerifolia</i>), bald cypress (<i>Taxodium distichum</i>), and maple (<i>Acer sp.</i>)
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-contributing

Feature: Forested areas throughout Section C

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Character-defining Features (Section D)

Feature: Large open grassy areas northwest and southeast of the Anacostia Recreation Center and tennis courts in Section D (count: 2)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Holly tree (*Ilex sp.*) located on the north end of the semi-circular island in the loop drive, northwest of the Anacostia Recreation Center (count: 1)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: General use of holly (*Ilex sp.*) trees on the northwest side of the Anacostia Recreation Center

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Managed as a Cultural Resource

Feature: General use of flowering crabapple (*Malus sp.*) throughout Section D

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Managed as a Cultural Resource

Feature: General use of crepe myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*) throughout Section D

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Managed as a Cultural Resource

Feature: General use of London plane trees (*Platanus × acerifolia*) throughout Section D

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Managed as a Cultural Resource

Feature: General use of American elm (*Ulmus americana*) throughout Section D

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Managed as a Cultural Resource

Feature: General use of willow oak (*Quercus phellos*) throughout Section D

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Managed as a Cultural Resource

Feature: General use of dogwood (*Cornus sp.*) throughout Section D

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Managed as a Cultural Resource

Feature: General use of hawthorne (*Crataegus sp.*) throughout Section D

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Managed as a Cultural Resource

Feature: General use of flowering magnolias (*Magnolia sp.*) throughout Section D

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Managed as a Cultural Resource

Feature: General use of Southern magnolia (*Magnolia graniflora*) throughout Section D

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Managed as a Cultural Resource

Feature: General use of weeping willow (*Salix babylonica*) throughout Section D

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Managed as a Cultural Resource

Feature: General use of pin oak (*Quercus palustris*) throughout Section D

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Managed as a Cultural Resource

Feature: General use of maple (*Acer sp.*) throughout Section D

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Managed as a Cultural Resource

Feature: Other trees and shrubs inclosing the use of bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), alder (*Alnus sp.*), mulberry (*Morus sp.*), Eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*), Callery pear (*Pyrus calleryana*), river birch (*Betula nigra*), Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*), and Eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Character-defining Features (Section E)

Feature: Large open grassy areas northwest and southeast of the skating center and playing courts in Section E (count: 2)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Chinese holly (*Ilex cornuta*) adjacent to the Aquatic Resources Center (historic: Anacostia Golf Course concessions building)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: 'Delaware Valley White' azalea (*Azalea x 'Delaware Valley White'*) planting beds adjacent to the Aquatic Resources Center (historic: Anacostia Golf Course concessions building)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Willow oaks (*Quercus phellos*) adjacent to the Aquatic Resources Education Center (Count: 8)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature:	Flowering crabapples (<i>Malus sp.</i>) along the central northwest-southeast walkway in parking lot E4 (count: 2)
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Littleleaf lindens (<i>Tilia cordata</i>) in the medians of parking lot E4 (count: 6)
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Red maples (<i>Acer rubrum</i>) along walkways surrounding all sides of the basketball courts in Section E (count: 30)
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Norway maples (<i>Acer platanoides</i>) along the northeastern side of the skating pavilion (count: 7)
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Willow oaks (<i>Quercus phellos</i>) planted along the loop drive in Section E (Count: 41)
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	General use of flowering crabapple (<i>Malus sp.</i>) throughout Section E
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Managed as a Cultural Resource
Feature:	General use of weeping willow (<i>Salix babylonica</i>) throughout Section E
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Managed as a Cultural Resource
Feature:	General use of red maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>) throughout Section E

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Managed as a Cultural Resource

Feature: General use of Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) throughout Section E

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Managed as a Cultural Resource

Feature: Other trees and shrubs including the use of bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), London plane tree (*Platanus × acerifolia*), American sycamore (*Plantanus occidentalis*), mulberry (*Morus sp.*), Callery pear (*Pyrus calleryana*), river birch (*Betula nigra*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), serviceberry (*Amelanchier sp.*), scarlet oak (*Quercus coccinea*), black oak (*Quercus velutina*), buckeye (*Aesculus sp.*), hibiscus (*Hibiscus sp.*), sawtooth oak (*Quercus acutissima*), tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), Eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), crepe myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*), American elm (*Ulmus americana*), pin oak (*Quercus palustris*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*), Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*), and Eastern redbud (*Cercis canadensis*)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing (Compatible)

Buildings and Structures

HISTORIC

Numerous buildings or structures existed in the Anacostia Park cultural landscape at various points throughout the period of significance. According to historic maps, there were a limited number of buildings and structures associated with the pre-District farms and plantations in this area, but none appear to have been located within the cultural landscape (Prigs 1790; Louis Berger 2016: 39). The earliest known buildings or structures within the cultural landscape date to the 18th and 19th centuries and were located in portions of Sections C and D. Buildings and structures consisted of a limited number of substantial plantation houses, as well as various log, frame, and earth-fast dwellings, out-buildings, and cabins that housed enslaved persons (Donaldson 2010: 37).

The plantations of Naylor, Barry, and the Talberts are indicative of the rural nature of the cultural landscape by 1860. The only known buildings and structures within the cultural landscape by the 1860s were those associated with the Garden estate in Section D; however, it is possible that there were also unknown number of buildings and structures associated with the Barry and Woodruff estates in Section C (Boschke 1861; Barnard 1865). George Cooke's 1833 painting depicts three rectangular, gable roofed, 1-2 story buildings or structures along Poplar Point (See Figure 10b). These would have been associated with the Barry and Woodruff estates, as well as the estate of an unknown individual; it is unknown if these buildings and structures were within the boundaries of the study area.

By 1860, Section D was organized into at least 15 smaller parcels, many of which were used as farms, plantations, agricultural fields, and orchards. New residents in the area erected additional buildings and structures, some of which may have been located within Section D. According to the 1861 Boschke Map, these included: at least 4 buildings and structures of unknown design associated with the estate of Alexander Garden; and at least 4 buildings and structures associated with the Thomas Talbert estate and Upper Ferry wharf. The dryland portion of Section E was divided into at least two smaller parcels associated with the estates of J. H. Wilson and J. A. Smith. However, there are no known buildings and structures on this portion of the Wilson and Smith estates in Section E (Boschke 1861).

In 1867, the Freedmen's Bureau secretly purchased a 375-acre portion of the St. Elizabeth's Tract for the creation of a free Black settlement to house 40,000 refugees of slavery. The land was purchased from the heirs of James Barry, and the settlement was named Barry Farm or Barry's Farm. Portions of Barry Farm would later become Section C of Anacostia Park, which is located in the southernmost portion of the cultural landscape (Hutchinson 1977: 70-83; Shoenfeld 2019: s.n.). With initial assistance from the Bureau, families could purchase a lot and lumber to build a house ranging in value from \$125-\$300. Early houses were A-frames, ranging from one to two stories, with a living room or dining room on the lower level and sleeping quarters above. As families gained additional wealth, lean-tos and additions could be built onto the side to increase

square footage. (Hutchinson 1977: 82-83; Shoenfeld 2019: s.n.). It is unknown if there were any structures associated with the Barry Farm community within the cultural landscape; more research is needed to determine this.

The construction of new circulation features such as bridges and roadways spurred real estate development and construction east of the Anacostia River during the Postbellum period. The first such development within the study area was Twining City, which was founded in 1888 by Richard Smith and Charles A. Elliot. Their new enterprise, Twining City, was centered around the eastern terminus of the future Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge. Anticipating the imminent construction of the bridge amid Congressional chatter to that end, Smith and Elliot platted and began selling lots in their development. Despite their optimism, development was slow. By the early 1900s, much of the area surrounding the cultural landscape still remained rural. Despite the platting of Twining City, the venture remained largely unbuilt by the turn of the 20th century (*The Critic*, May 26, 1888: 8). It is unknown if any buildings and structures were constructed on the portions of Twining City that would become the cultural landscape.

Beginning in 1890-1892, the Army Corps of Engineers' reclamation efforts brought significant changes to the buildings and structures within the cultural landscape. Plans for the reclamation of the Anacostia River called for the construction of a seawall to retain the dredged material (Gutheim and Lee 2006: 147-8). The Army Corps of Engineers' design for the seawall called for a 3'-2" rubble masonry wall set on top of 2'-6" of concrete. The wall was then seated on top of a wooden scaffold consisting of 4"x12" wooden decking, placed in turn on top of 40' to 45' wooden piles driven into the earth (TIC 831_85003). By 1925, the Army Corps of Engineers had simplified the plans to consist solely of concrete, rubble, and a stone veneer. Engineers placed a base of rip rap rock, constructed a wooden formwork, filled it with concrete, and placed a stone veneer on the river-facing sides and top of the seawall (TIC 831_80127). Dredging and construction of the Anacostia Park cultural landscape was complete by 1924, with construction of seawalls north of the cultural landscape finished by 1927. However, the extant historic plans described above differ from the methods detailed in the annual reports of the Army Corps of Engineers; more research is needed to determine how seawall construction methods changed over time at Anacostia Park.

Ten sewers were constructed underneath the fill that was used to create the cultural landscape: 4 sewers in Section C (Outfall, Stickfoot Branch, Chicago Street, and Anacostia Trunk); 3 sewers in Section D (Fillmore Trunk, Good Hope Run, and Naylor Road); and 3 in Section E (Burnt Bridge, Naylor's Run, Hawes Run) (Leggio 2020: 6). Each sewer followed the historic location of a stream or tributary that emptied into the Anacostia River. These sewers were arranged along the eastern shore in various orientations perpendicular to the reclaimed shoreline. By channeling and capping each stream and sewer, engineers directed waterflow under and through the newly created parkland. Historic plans for the sewer outfalls were not uncovered during this

CLI; however, 2019-2021 fieldwork revealed that each sewer outfall consisted of a rectangular stone abutment with a flat roof, featuring a crenelated stone capping along its edges, and a heavy wooden sluice gate that faces the Anacostia River.

The first building explicitly constructed in the new Anacostia Park was a pump house (also called the Engineer's Building, for unknown reasons) in Section C of the cultural landscape. It consists of a square tan-brick structure with a slate gabled roof set into the embankment of the river on a pyramidal concrete base. This open-air building features three barred openings on each of its four sides. The north and south sides of the building have stepped entrances with central doorways. Ornamental elements of the pump house include travertine window sills, bonded-pattern brick arched lintels, terra-cotta architrave and cornice, decorative terra-cotta bi-glyphs and acanthus scrolls, and a copper roof cap. The interior contains mechanical equipment associated with the District pumping station. It is approximately 40'x40' feet in plan and 18' tall.

Previous research by the DC Historic Preservation Office attributes the structure to the development of the District of Columbia's 1890 comprehensive sewage and stormwater plan. This system prevented the direct discharge of sewage into Rock Creek, the Anacostia River, and the Washington Channel by directing flow to a Main Pumping Station on the Anacostia River (directly across from the cultural landscape), where it was then pumped under the river to the Poplar Point Pumping Station at Howard Road (west of the cultural landscape). Finally, sewage was then carried south of Poplar Point to the Outlet Gatehouse on the Potomac near Bellevue Magazine, where it emptied into the Potomac River. The idea of this elaborate pumping system was to discharge sewage well below the city to prevent the tide from sending it back upriver (Gentry 2018: 5-9; Parsons Brinckerhoff 2005: 4.12-4.18).

The Main Pumping Station (directly across the river from the Anacostia Park pump house) was designed by the architecture firm Didden, Didden, & Vogt and was constructed between 1903-1908. Similarly, the outlet gatehouse was completed in 1908, and the Poplar Point Pumping Station in 1915. The pump house structure in the cultural landscape is visually attributed to the same period of construction (1903-1908) as the Main Pumping Station and outlet gatehouse due to similarities in design. By 1906, seawall construction was complete up to the Navy Yard, and by 1917, it was complete to the Navy Yard Bridge (11th Street SE), roughly correlating with the pump house structure's estimated dates of construction (Leggio 2020). The structure is believed to have sheltered an assemblage of pump valves and control wheels, likely consistent with the present-day assemblage in the pump house (Gentry 2018: 5-9; Parsons Brinckerhoff 2005: 4.12-4.18). More research is needed to determine a specific historical context for this building.

Beginning in 1922-1923, the OPBG began designing Anacostia Park. Landscape architect Irwin W. Payne was in charge of the project, assisted by landscape architect Thomas C. Jeffers. Payne and Jeffers' designs for the

new Anacostia Park included a “large and artistic central clubhouse which will contain sitting and rest rooms, locker spaces, porches, and other appointments for the comfort and pleasure of patrons of the park.” Initial grading began in 1924, according to Payne and Jeffers’ plans. Initial construction included baseball, football, and other fields for use, which park visitors could use while the rest of the park was under development. However, only \$50,000 was appropriated in 1924 for initial construction. Additional funding for other park features—including playgrounds, additional tennis courts, the field house, and other hard infrastructure—was estimated at \$100,000 and had not yet been appropriated (*Evening Star*, February 8, 1924: 18).

Specifically, six tennis courts and four baseball diamonds were built in Section D (the central section of the cultural landscape). Two of these tennis courts were surfaced with concrete (*Evening Star*, March 13, 1924: 31; *Evening Star*, July 27, 1923: 1). The tennis courts were located adjacent to and north of the field house, in the same location as the present-day field house. Two baseball diamonds were located adjacent to the 11th Street SE bridge, while the other two were located adjacent to the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge (*Evening Star*, February 8, 1924: 18).

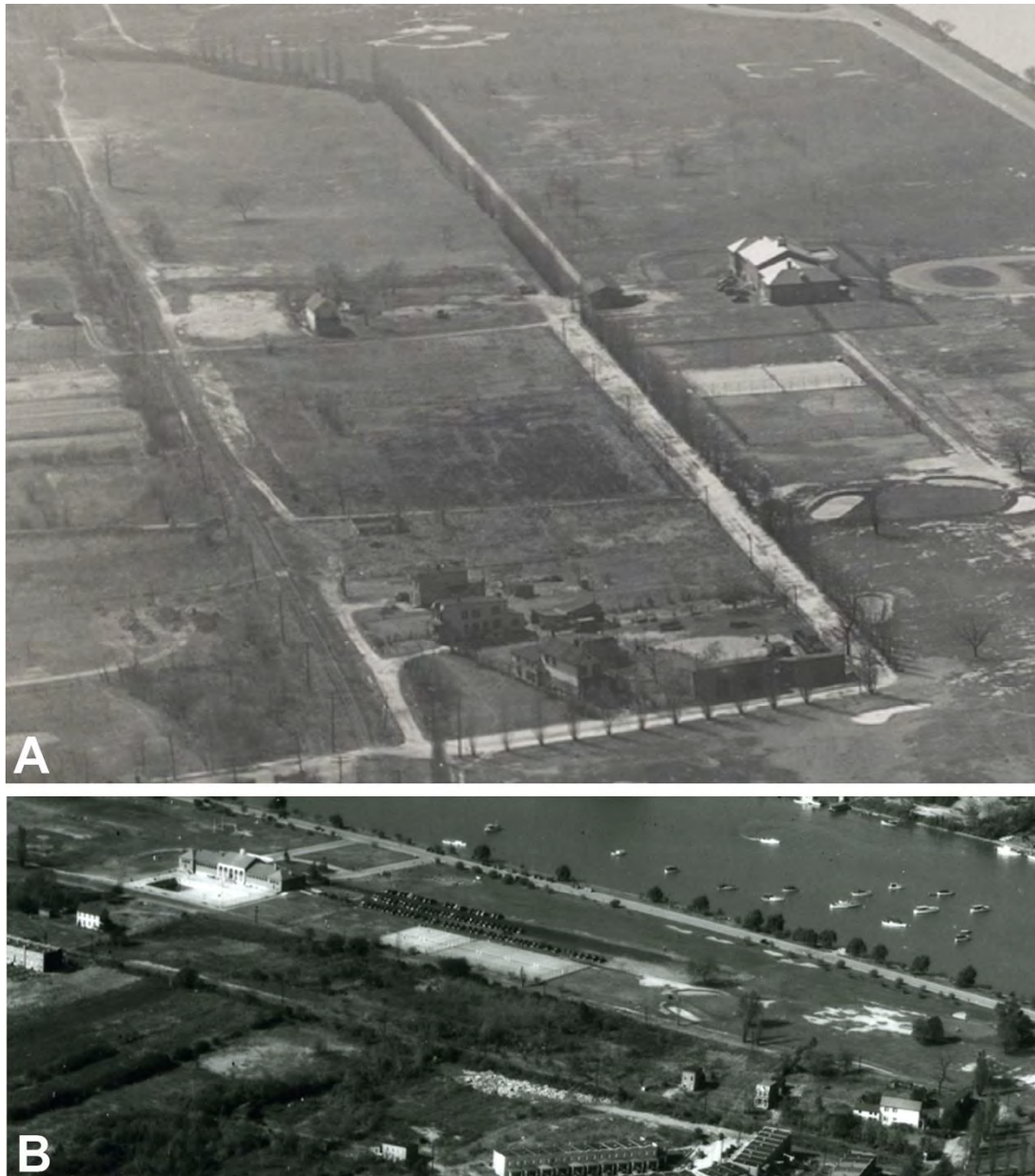


FIGURE 73a-b: These historic photographs show residential inholdings in Section D in the 1930s. Prior to its complete acquisition, Section D featured at least 8-9 buildings and structures of various use and design (Excerpts from Record Group 18-AA, Box 146, Folder 28, National Archives and Records Administration ; AS 235, Aero Services photograph collection, Historical Society of Washington, D.C.)

Various other buildings and structures were extant in a portion of Section D, associated with residential inholdings and adjacent to the B & O Railroad. These properties would not be acquired for park purposes until after 1938 (and in one case, after 1955). Little is known about these buildings and structures. Photographs from the 1930s indicate that this portion of Section D likely included 4-5 residences, each consisting of a main house

and outbuildings. All houses were 1 ½ - 2 stories tall. They varied in design and scale. Some of the houses featured gabled roofs, while others featured flat or mansard roofs. Each was oriented along remnant road systems, adjacent to the B & O Railroad tracks. Further land records research is needed to determine when each structure was acquired and demolished (see Figure 73a-b).

Construction of the original field house in Section D of Anacostia Park began in 1925, under the supervision of the OPBPP. In his annual report for that year, Chief of the Design and Construction Division J. C. Mehaffey reported that “the concrete foundation has been laid and the forms torn away.” Mehaffey also noted that “a start has been made on the brickwork” (*Evening Star*, August 20, 1925: 10). No architectural plans for the field house were uncovered during research for this CLI, so only the general design of the field house is known based on landscape plans. According to 1924 landscape plans developed by Payne and Jeffers, the field house was originally I-shaped in plan. On the north elevation of the building, the ends of the “I” featured covered porches; on the south elevation, the central section of the building (between the ends of the “I”) also featured covered porches. The first floor was to be 19.5’ tall and the basement 9.5’ tall. At the rear of the field house, a semicircular rotunda faced the railroad tracks (Payne and Jeffers 1924). It is unknown if the original field house was constructed according to these plans, or whether the as-built design deviated at all from the 1924 drawings.

The earliest known photo of the field house dates to 1931. The field house in the 1931 photo closely resembles the present-day field house, with minor alterations. As built, the central portion of the field house was Neoclassical in design and roughly rectangular in plan, with slight protruding wings on its southeast and northwest ends. The roof was gabled, with the central portion raised above the wings and capped by a central cupola. The river-facing (western) façade of the building featured a colonnaded full-height porch with a Chippendale railing along the roofline. The field house was built on a berm, with the topography sloping downwards towards the river (See Figure 24).

As development of Section D continued, the National Capital Park and Planning Commission (NCPPC) modified the plans created by Payne and Jeffers in 1924. Changes made by the NCPPC in 1928 were limited and generally followed the spirit and intent of the previous plans. Minor changes included the standardization of the running track into an ellipse, the relocation of a baseball diamond southward to be in line with the play areas, and the elimination of lawn bowling. The NCPPC significantly shrunk the pool, removed the sandy beach surrounding it, and placed it behind (instead of adjacent to) the field house. This allowed for the significant expansion of gendered playground facilities where the pool had previously been. Another notable change included the programming of the large lawn between the field house and the Anacostia River as an “emergency aeroplane landing field.” In addition, new parking and access roads were inserted on the neighborhood side of the park, at the eastern edge of the cultural landscape. For more details see Figure 26.

It is unclear which of these elements were implemented, as plans for the development of Section D roughly coincided with the onset of the Great Depression. However, an inventory in a 1928 newspaper article indicated that by this time, Anacostia Park included 4 clay and 2 cement tennis courts, 4 baseball diamonds, 3 football grids, and a playground in Section D, totaling 60 acres (*Evening Star*, April 1, 1928: 25).

In 1926, Congress authorized the construction of two tree nurseries in Section C: one for the OPBPP (later known as the District nursery), and one for the U.S. Botanic Garden. Plans developed in 1929 by the NCPPC for the OPBPP tree nursery called for several rows of green houses, an administrative building, and a service yard with sheds. Later aerial photographs, taken in the 1940s, indicate that the OPBPP/District nursery contained greenhouses and service buildings by this time (USGS 1949 via www.historicaerials.com). No plans were uncovered during the course of this research to indicate what the original layout or design of the U.S. Botanic Garden nursery or what buildings and structures it may have contained. For more on the history of the tree nurseries, see the physical history; fieldwork on the tree nurseries was outside of the scope of this CLI.

The remainder of Section C (the area not used for tree nurseries) was transferred to the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks in 1927 for development as part of Anacostia Park; this transfer completed the southern portion of the cultural landscape (Coates 1960). In 1927, the OPBPP built four tennis courts and one baseball diamond adjacent to the 11th Street SE bridge in Section C for exclusive use by Black patrons (*Evening Star*, April 3, 1927: 15). Photographs from the 1930s show one small shed or guardhouse located at the northwest corner of tennis courts near Anacostia Drive. The structure consisted of a single rectangular room; it featured a pyramidal roof and one four-paned window.



FIGURE 74: Section C featured 4 tennis courts and a baseball diamond adjacent to the 11th Street SE bridge for use by Black park patrons. Note also the small shed or guardhouse near the courts (Excerpt from Record Group 18-AA, Box 146, Folder 29, National Archives and Records Administration)

In 1930, the Welfare and Recreation Association, under the supervision of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks, began construction on the Anacostia Golf Course's first 9 holes. The new course was located in Section D of the cultural landscape, north of the field house/recreation center and south of the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge (Babin, 2017: 26). O. B. Fitts was the contractor of record, assisted by Johnny Kearnes. The course was only 9 holes, with the option to expand to 18 holes. No plans were uncovered during the course of research for this CLI to indicate the style or configuration of the original course as designed by Fitts.

Construction of the course temporarily displaced a baseball diamond north of the field house while the course was under construction. In 1931, a new baseball diamond was inserted near Naylor Road SE and Railroad Avenue SE, closer to the Anacostia Field House in the central section of the cultural landscape (*Evening Star*, February 25, 1931). The first ball was driven on the course on July 4, 1931 (Babin 2017: 46-51; *Evening Star*, September 22, 1930: A2; *Evening Star*, October 21, 1930: D3; *Evening Star*, October 16, 1930: A6).

On June 2, 1932, District of Columbia Police Superintendent Glassford acquired permission from the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks to use the remaining portion of Section C that was not already occupied by tree nurseries for the Bonus Army Encampment. The first structure built on the site was a bunkhouse made from lumber and tar-paper that Police Chief Glassford had acquired. Inside the bunkhouse, the Camden veterans cooked meals on three Army field kitchens. The following day, the group began searching for additional materials in the impromptu neighborhood dumps that were located on the slight rise south of the cultural landscape. With these newfound materials, the group embarked on the constant development of the shantytown, which they named "Camp Camden" (Dickson et al. 2004: 96).

The Bonus Army encampment rapidly grew in size and featured a wide array of buildings and structures. The Anacostia camp in Section C consisted of organized rows of shelters built from found materials and placed along a planned street grid that was divided into areas assigned to individual states. Veterans used found materials, including waste from nearby dumps and construction sites, to build a sprawling encampment across much of the Anacostia Flats. The camp was organized in parallel rows oriented north-south, perpendicular to the Anacostia River (Dickson et al. 2004: 99; 105-131). Glassford's subordinate, 11th Precinct Police Captain Sidney J. Marks, was a frequent visitor to the camp; he was so well-liked by the veterans that the camp was renamed "Camp Marks" as a tribute to him.

The ingenuity of veterans in the construction of their shelters varied widely (See Figures 35-38). Using scrap materials, veterans constructed a sprawling camp of tents, shanties, occupied automobiles, and other creative shelters. New residents to the camp built the most meager of shelters, often constructed solely of thatched sticks, or a board propped up as a lean-to to provide shelter until a more substantial shelter could be had. More established residents dug into the nearby hillside or worked with other veterans to construct larger, roofed

dwellings. Found materials included cardboard, wooden crates, furniture, commandeered fencing, discarded lumber, oil drums, canvas, and even a coffin (Dickson et al. 2004: 108-109). Non-residential structures included mess halls, officers' quarters, a Salvation Army library and game tent, a barbershop, a post office, and even several second-hand stores (Waters 1933: 103-134). The focal point of the camp, noted one observer, was “a big platform with a wooden object sticking up from one end that looked like an old-fashioned gallows. Speaking goes on from the platform all morning and afternoon” (Quoted in Dickson et al. 2004: 112). The precise location of the platform is not known.

On July 28, 1932, under orders from Attorney General William D. Mitchell, United States military forces forcibly evicted the Bonus Army from the camp. Infantry troops leveled dwellings and set the shanties ablaze. One reporter, watching from Hains Point, recalled “a blaze so big it lighted the whole sky ... a nightmare come to life” (quoted in Dickson et al. 2004: 181). After their forced departure, few buildings and structures remained amid the charred remains.

Development in Section D continued during 1932, despite the adjacent Bonus Army occupation. One newspaper article noted that the Anacostia Field House was significantly remodeled “along lines originally planned for it.” The specific scope of this remodel is unknown. The article also indicated the addition of a baseball diamond, quoit court (a type of ring toss), and croquet court installed in Section D, in the central section of the cultural landscape (*Evening Star*, May 8, 1932: 9; Venno and Calvit 2002: 17-19).

Work on an additional 9 holes for Anacostia Golf Course began in the spring of 1932, making it a full 18-hole golf course by the time of its completion in 1933. The new course was designed by the Welfare and Recreation Association. The new holes were located near the Pennsylvania Avenue SE railroad bridge that separates Section D and Section E. As designed by the Welfare and Recreation Association, the new course’s progression of play began at the field house and extended to the northeast into Section E. The course began on the north side of the field house parking lot and ran northeast in a figure-8 pattern. The last hole ended parallel to the first hole, northeast of the field house and adjacent to its parking lot. The full extent of the golf course was located within the boundaries of the cultural landscape. The course was dedicated in a ceremony on May 5, 1933, and the first tournament was held on the course in August 1933 (Babin 2017: 51; *Evening Star*, March 3, 1932: B1).

Between 1933-1942, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) undertook minor improvements at Anacostia. CCC workers built three tennis courts northeast of the field house and landscaped around the renovated field house building in Section D. Later work included the grading of the existing golf course on the lawns adjacent to the field house, in Section D of the cultural landscape (Davidson HABS No, DC-858.2; *Evening Star*, January 31, 1937: D4; *Evening Star*, June 5, 1937: A14; *Evening Star*, July 30, 1936: B1; Heine 1953; Leach 1997: VIII.37).

The Anacostia Pool in Section D (in the central section of the cultural landscape) was constructed using funds from the Public Works Administration (PWA), which were set aside in 1935 for local park improvements in Washington, D.C. The displacement of a similar pool from the Monument Grounds (located at 17th Street NW and Constitution Avenue) prompted the construction of the new pool at Anacostia Park. Superintendent of the National Capital Parks Charles C. Finnan awarded the \$52,940 contract to BZ Contracting Co., Inc. of New York. The proposed pool, located behind the field house, measured 65' by 130'. However, a large river flood in 1936 caused significant delays in the construction of the new pool in Anacostia. Hoping to make up for the delay, the PWA employed 93 workers on the construction of the pool, which now included flood-resistant pile-driven concrete footings. The delayed pool opened in 1937. The PWA-funded project also included funding for renovations to the field house that included the installation of a bath house and changing rooms for the new adjacent pool (*Evening Star*, July 30, 1936: B1; *Evening Star*, October 19, 1936: B1; *Evening Star*, January 31, 1937: D4; *Evening Star*, June 5, 1937: A14).

In 1937, the WPA employed workers to construct an earthen levee system, which protected the tree nurseries in Section C from large flood events (*Evening Star*, March 22, 1937: B1). The WPA levees began at Giesboro Point, running northeast along the river road to the northern edge of the District nursery, where it turned sharply to the south, running to a high point along Howland Road SE at the eastern edge of the tree nursery. Portions of this earthen levee are located along the northern and eastern boundaries of the tree nurseries in Section C, adjacent to present-day NACE headquarters. The WPA also employed 73 men for unspecified improvements to the Anacostia Golf Course in November of 1936 (*Evening Star*, November 14, 1936: B18).

In 1939, the CCC installed 70 feet of drain tile for the new golf course and graded nearly two acres of soil adjacent to the recreation center in Section D, at the center of the cultural landscape (*Evening Star*, January 11, 1939: A19; *Evening Star*, February 4, 1939: A15; Babin 2017: 51-52). Concessionaire S.G. Loeffler also designed and proposed an extension of the Anacostia Golf Course to connect with Fort Dupont Park. His plans called for an 18-hole course that began in Section E and ended in Fort Dupont Park to the east. This plan was not realized (*Evening Star*, November 18, 1939: A22).

Concurrent with the golf course improvements, S.G. Loeffler renovated the field house in Section D by enlarging the lobby and rearranging the locker rooms to separate pool and golf uses. It is likely that the CCC also carried out these renovations, but this is not documented (Babin 2017: 51-52; *Evening Star*, February 4, 1939: A15). Sometime around this time, the NPS constructed basketball courts southwest of the Anacostia Recreation Center (NETRonline 1949 via www.hsitoricaerials.com). However, no plans were uncovered to indicate precisely when these were installed.

On September 21, 1941, the District's first army recreation camp for Black soldiers opened in Section C, near the 11th Street SE bridge, at the southern end of the cultural landscape. The facility was called the Anacostia Leave Area or the Anacostia Recreation Encampment. The new facility featured rows of tents and Quonset huts (*Evening Star*, September 21, 1941: A10). The new facility was to be used as overnight lodging for Black soldiers on leave, and was also equipped with softball diamonds, tennis courts, a golf course, and other indoor recreation facilities for 500 Black soldiers. The camp also had 88 tents for housing and administration, which were heated by stoves in the winter (*The Sunday Star*, September 21, 1941: A10; *Evening Star*, November 2, 1941: A15). For a photograph of the camp, see Figure 45.

Between 1942 and 1959, the construction of the new Naval Receiving Station (NRS) in Section C gradually replaced the Anacostia Leave Area, absorbing several existing Leave Area structures and resulting in the demolition of others (Dolph 2001: 10-12). Within a few months of the commissioning of the NRS in 1943, all military recreational facilities were desegregated; this may explain why the segregated Anacostia Leave Area was absorbed into the station.

Initial construction of the NRS began in 1942 and continued until 1944 with the construction of a barracks, officers' quarters, a mess hall, recreational facilities, and a dry-cleaning plant. The NRS also likely included a baseball diamond northeast of the present-day U.S. Park Police headquarters. By the spring of 1942, 3,967 personnel were detailed to the NRS Anacostia. Tenants of the new NRS included: the Naval Training Publication Center, Naval Intelligence School, Naval Aviation Engineering Service Unit, Naval School of Music, Naval Accounts Disbursing Office, General Court Martial Board, Potomac River Naval Command, the Navy Patent Counselor's Office, and the Advanced Technical Training Center. At its peak in 1946, the NRS housed 4,150 enlisted personnel and 559 officers (Dolph 2001: 10-12). For a complete list of building types constructed at the NRS, see the physical history. See Figure 46a-b for maps of the NRS.

A catastrophic flood event in October 1942 prompted the NRS to construct a corrugated flood barrier wall on the northern side of its base. This new structure varied in height according to changes in the topography, but generally measured 5' tall and 15" in depth. The flood barrier featured concrete pillars with pyramidal caps at the gated entrance to the NRS along Anacostia Drive. These pillars were approximately 7' tall and measured 30" x 30". See Figure 75.



FIGURE 75: Section C features a corrugated metal flood barrier along Anacostia Drive, surrounding the NRS, shown here in 1961. (Excerpt from PR0543A, Emil A. Press slide collection, Historical Society of Washington, D.C.)

Building T-1 (the present-day U.S. Park Police Anacostia Operations Facility) was constructed in 1943 as the primary recreation building at the NRS; it was transferred to the National Park Service sometime after 1975. Historic plans show that the building included a pool, changing rooms, game room, kitchen with lunch counter, and 5-lane bowling alley on the ground floor; a gymnasium, ball room, and auditorium with a stage were located on the first floor. The building was designed by contract architect J. J. Baldwin and designer D. B. Johannes, Jr. (ETIC 831_84243; Dolph 2001: 14).

Building T-4 (present-day NACE headquarters) was built in 1943 as a dispensary. It featured a dental laboratory, x-ray facilities, general medical offices, and an ambulance shelter. By the 1960s, the building had been converted to administrative purposes and featured officer and training space. Building T-4 was transferred to the National Park Service between 1975-1980 (Dolph 2001: 15). The architect of building T-4 is unknown.

Park maintenance and operations were impacted by war rationing. Essential materials such as gasoline were in short supply, and many park facilities—especially golf courses—fell into disrepair as a result. In 1943, a significant materials shortage caused the greens on the Anacostia Golf Course to fall into further disrepair, forcing the course to be closed for several months (*The Evening Star*, January 28, 1943: A21). A massive flood in October of the same year caused major damage to the Anacostia Golf Course, prompting further closure of the course until spring of the next year (Babin 2017: 63-65). Hoping to rebound from his losses, S. G. Loeffler built an 18-hole miniature golf course in 1948 in Section D, on the southeastern edge of the field house's circular drive. The course cost roughly \$25,000 to construct, and measured 238' x 135' (Babin 2017: 70; ETIC 831_85123, NCA). See Figure 49a.

The NRS began demolishing structures and relocating its personnel in 1959, amid construction of the Anacostia Freeway. Only two NRS structures were left standing and transferred to the National Park Service: Building T-1

and T-4, which remain extant in the cultural landscape as the U.S. Park Police Anacostia Operations Facility and NACE headquarters, respectively. By the 1980s, all NRS structures were demolished, except for those transferred to the NPS (Dolph 2001: 10-12).

Construction of the Anacostia Freeway—including the construction of the ramps between the freeway and the John Philip Sousa (Pennsylvania Avenue SE) Bridge—also “doomed” the golf course in Section D of the cultural landscape. Encroachment of the Anacostia Freeway on the eastern edge of Sections D and E claimed portions of the course, which required NPS officials to rework the course by relocating or shortening holes. Despite these attempts to forestall closure, dwindling patronage and the lack of maintenance during the freeway’s construction forced National Park Service officials to close the Anacostia Golf Course by 1958. National Park Service officials remained optimistic, however, that the course could reopen after the completion of the interstate.

As construction on the Anacostia Freeway progressed, Loeffler and the National Capital Parks used the closure of the golf course to create plans for a new Anacostia course in Section E with a driving range, an illuminated 18-hole par-3 course, a new miniature golf course, and a new golf center (Babin 2017: 73; *The Washington Post*, May 20, 1956: K5). The Division of Design and Construction of the National Capital Parks-East designed the new golf center that would include a clubhouse, concession building, utility building, and driving range. However, only the golf concession building was built at the northern end of Section E in 1961; it comprises a portion of the Aquatic Resources Education Center today (Slide A-B22, Lawrence Halprin Papers).

The golf concessions building was Modernist in design, in keeping with the style of the 1960s. The exterior of the building was clad in red brick in a stacked bond pattern. The northwest elevation featured a large wooden-framed picture window, the southwest and northeast elevations featured double-leaf entrances and a wooden window, and the southeast elevation featured a single-leaf entrance and three wooden sliding windows. In plan, the building was divided into a large public room, restrooms for men and women, a janitorial closet, a storage room, a golf shop, and an exterior porch. The interior flooring consisted of quarry tiles in the public room and janitorial closet, vinyl asbestos tiles in the golf shop and storage room, and unglazed ceramic tiles in the bathrooms. All interior wall finishes were specified as painted CMUs (TIC 831_86059). See Figure 76.

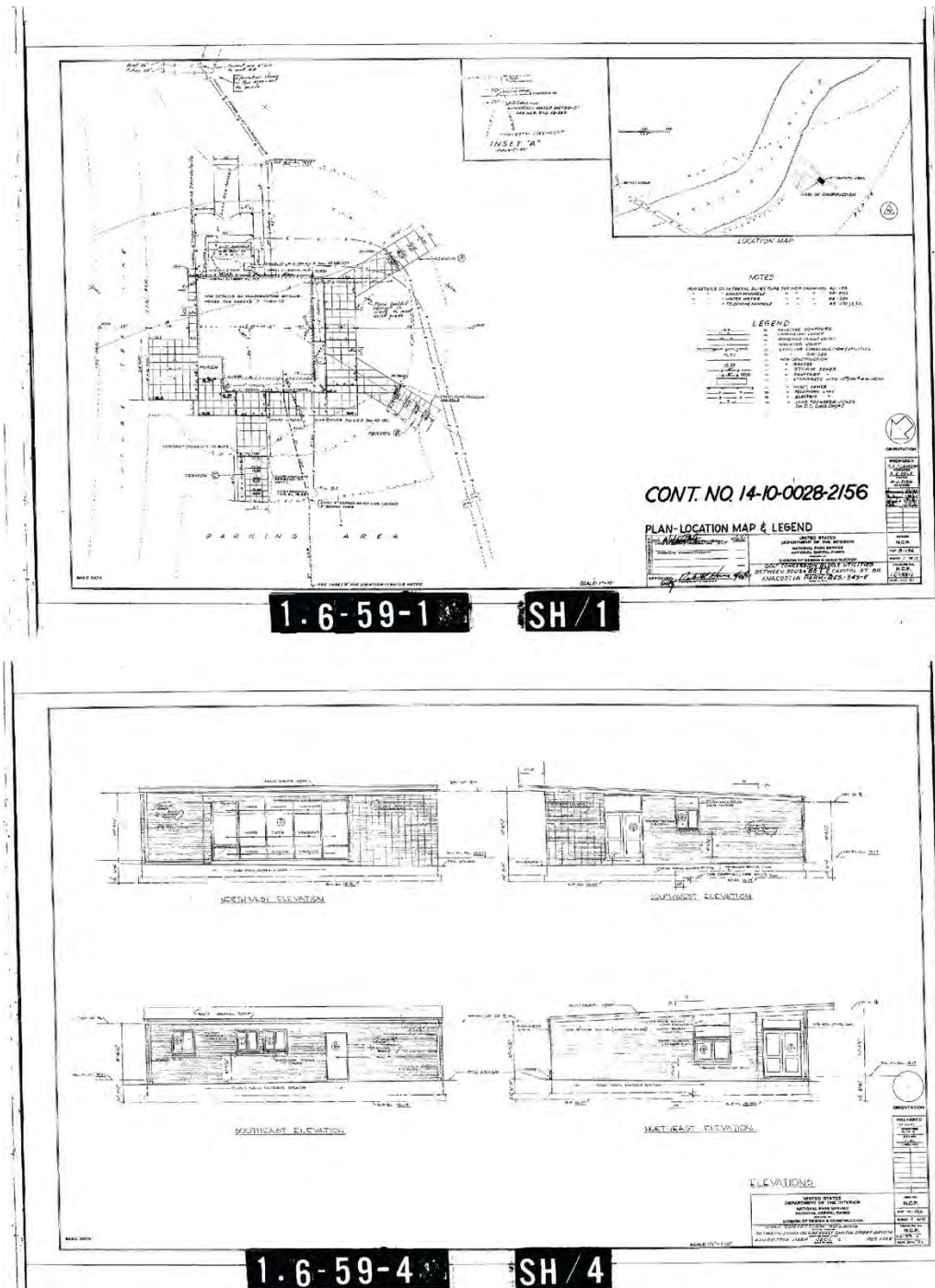


FIGURE 76a-b: The Division of Design and Construction of the National Capital Parks-East designed the new golf center in Section E of Anacostia Park in 1961. (Sheets 1 & 4, TIC 831_86059)

Contemporary with the development of the new golf concession building, the National Capital Parks also installed a boat launch and an additional parking lot northeast of the new golf center. Whether or not this was part of the design for the golf center is unknown. However, according to aerial photographs, construction on the boat launch was not undertaken until 1964 (NETRonline 1964, via www.historicaerials.com). Aerial photographs show that the boat launch consisted of a simple concrete or masonry ramp that connected with Anacostia Drive and the Anacostia River. No plans were uncovered to indicate the original design of the boat launch (See Figure 52).

Section E was next modified during the Bicentennial. Architects Keyes, Lethbridge, and Condon undertook a redesign of Section E and a portion of Section D between 1974-1975. The principal of the project, Colden Florance, worked closely with the people of Fairlawn-North, Twinning, Greenway, River Terrace, and Kenilworth on the design of the new park facilities, building upon the work undertaken by Russel Wright during the *Summer in the Parks* program. Residents advocated for more shade trees along the “virtually treeless riverfront.” Safety was a key issue, as were vandal-proof park facilities. Most notably, neighbors stated that the park should be for them and not for the District at large or for tourists (*Washington Post*, July 13, 1974: B1).

Florance’s plans called for the complete redesign of Section E. The new plans centered around a large pavilion, centrally located in Section E, called the Anacostia Park Pavilion (later known as the skating center) as part of the Bicentennial commemoration in the District of Columbia. It was oriented northwest-southeast, perpendicular to the Anacostia River. As designed, the pavilion was to be flexible and open-air. It consisted of a series of large wooden trusses resting on reinforced concrete pillars. The interior featured a large recessed open area and curved terracotta offices and storage rooms underneath the roof. The ticket booths and administration office were built of semi-glazed silo tile in order to discourage graffiti and allow for easy cleaning. The building’s primary use was as a skating rink, but it could also serve as a concert venue, an auditorium, or a basketball or tennis court. See Figure 77. The landscape around the pavilion included four lighted basketball and volleyball courts, two softball diamonds, two soccer fields, a playground, shuffleboard, and horseshoe pits. The existing golf course concession stand, north of the new pavilion, was repurposed as a U.S. Park Police substation (Scott 1993: 276-77; *Washington Post*, January 9, 1977: K1).

Florance’s design for Anacostia Park won an honor award in 1977 from the Potomac Valley Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. In his interview regarding the project, Florance described the buildings as a “giant jukebox playing music to skate by.” He liked to describe the pavilion—with its laminated wood truss and pre-cast concrete pillars—as a “classical Washington temple in a green setting.” The new pavilion cost \$1.4 million, and the landscaping cost an additional \$500,000 (*Washington Post*, January 9, 1977: K1). The skating pavilion was also surrounded with low knee walls adjacent to its edges, ramps, and staircase that measured 1’-6” in height and 1’-8” in depth.

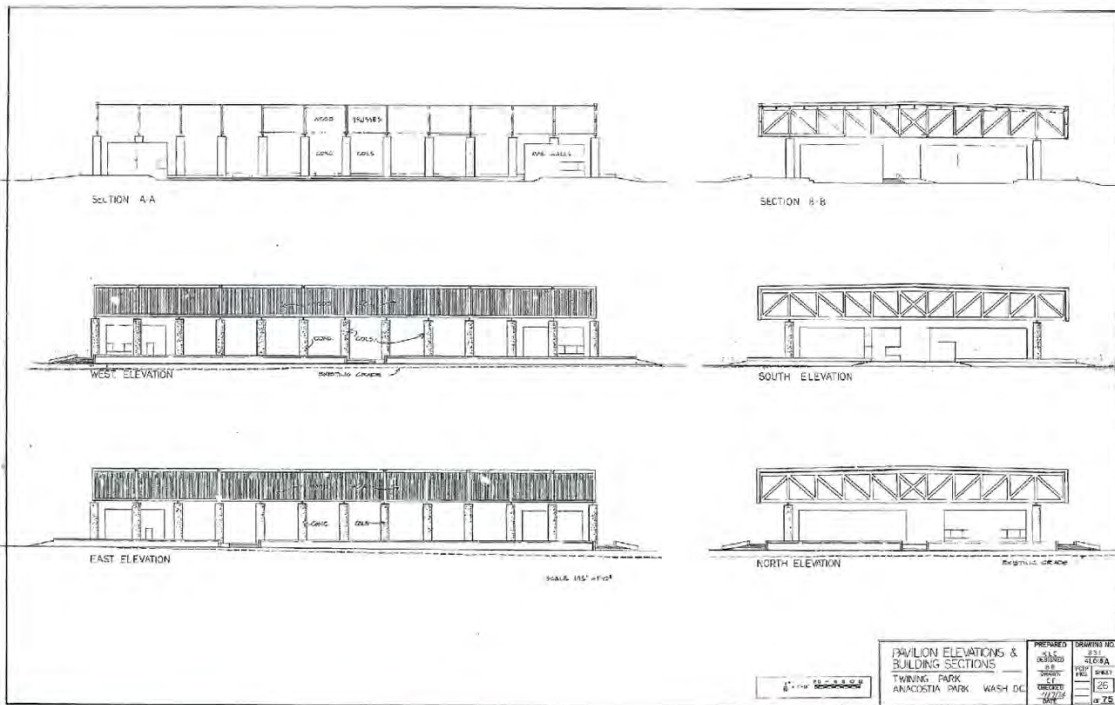
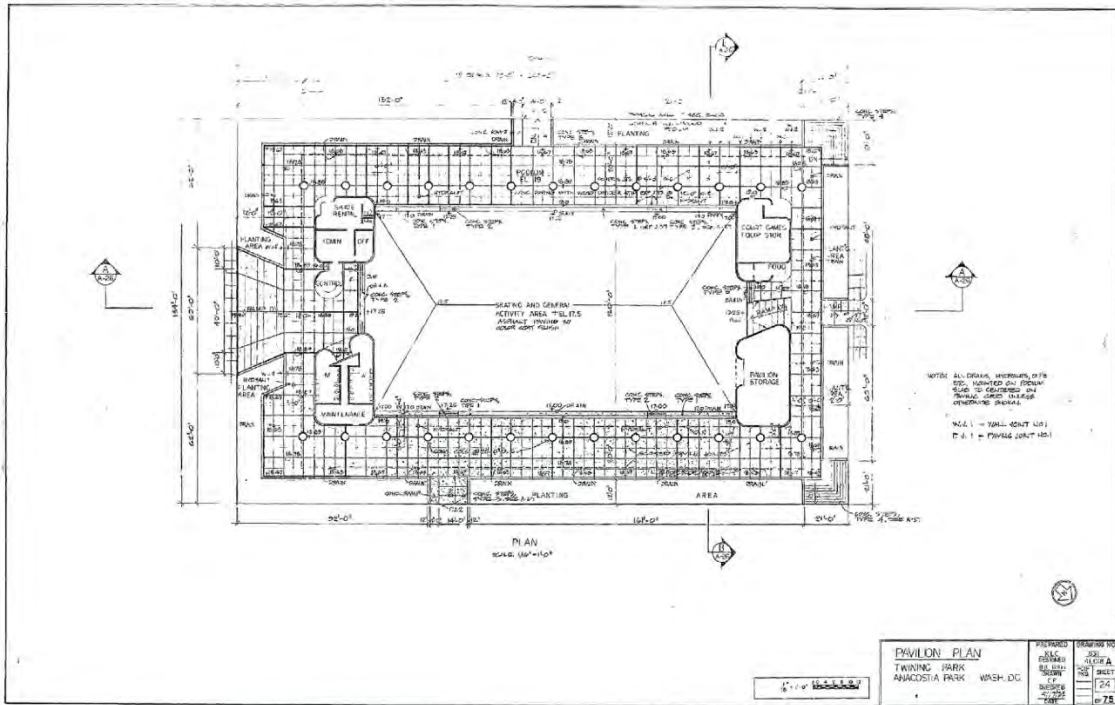


FIGURE 77a-b: Section E featured an open-air skating pavilion that consisted of concrete piers and wooden trusses (Sheets 24 & 26, TIC 831_41018A)

The design of Section E also featured a play area northeast of the skating pavilion. The play area measured approximately 96' square and was surrounded by low concrete knee walls measuring 1'-6" in height and 1'-8" in depth. Much of the play equipment was designed by playground company Playtimber, Inc; however, no records of this company were uncovered during research for this CLI. Many of their specific products, including catalogue numbers, are written on the playground plan in Figure 78. The play area was loosely divided into four parts: the play sprinkler, the Playtimber Outdoor Gym, the seating area with play tables, and the Playtimber Total Playground. The play area also featured a freestanding Playtimber seesaw and two Playtimber Spring Pads. No plans were uncovered to indicate the design any of the Playtimber features (Sheets 20 & 75, TIC 831_41018A).

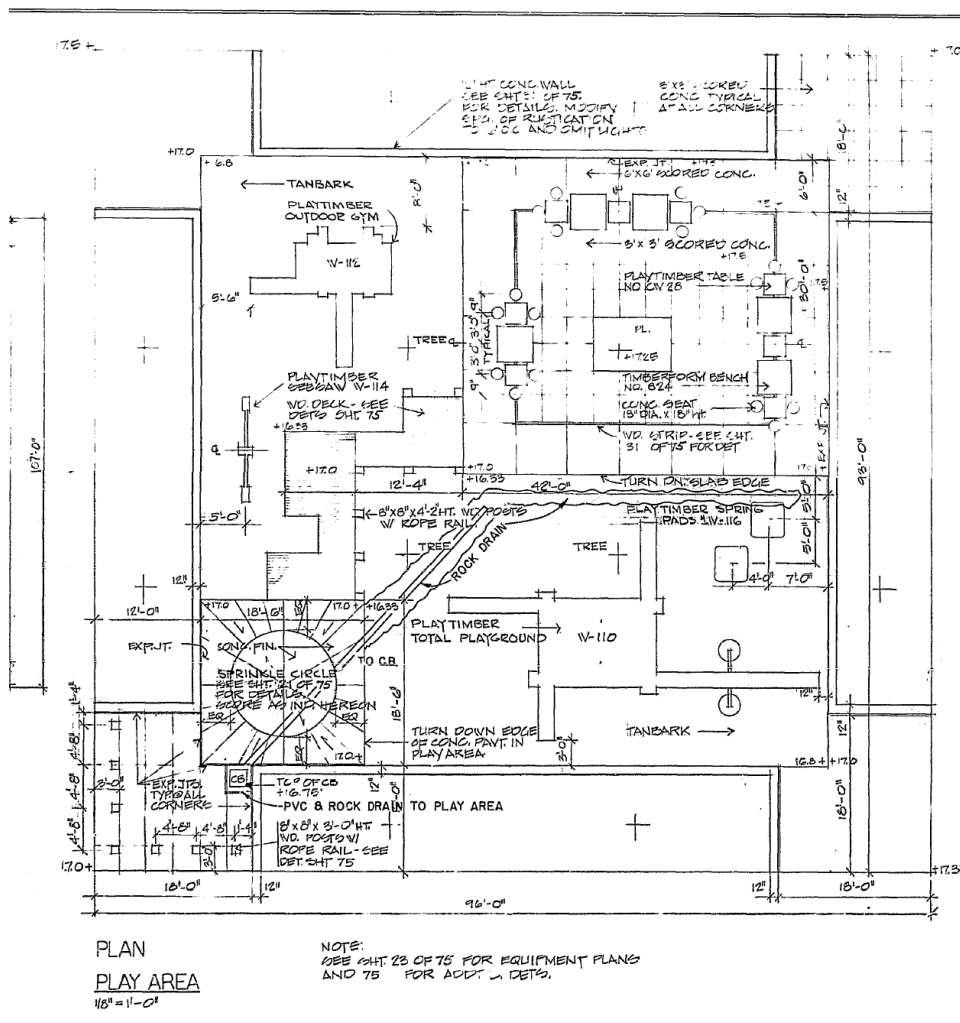


FIGURE 78: Section E featured an playground with pre-manufactured equipment from Playtimber, Inc., a playground manufacturer. (Excerpt from Sheet 20, TIC 831_41018A)

As part of the same sweeping Bicentennial-era design, the firm also designed “park nodes,” with typical features designed to include a comfort station, parking lot, interconnected square pavilions, a drinking fountain, earthen berms, a “tot lot” or playground, shuffleboards, grills, a sprinkler for cooling down, swings, a horseshoe pit, and a sand pit (ETIC ANPA_831_41018A_[id260068]). Each element within the node was Modernist in style and designed with durability in mind, consisting of either concrete or wood. Florance designed four nodes, although only one node was included in construction plans for the park. These four nodes were intended be placed: north of the 11th Street SE bridge (in Section D); south of the Pennsylvania Avenue SE (John Philip Sousa) bridge (Section D); at Good Hope Road SE, south of the 11th Street SE bridge (Section C); and adjacent to the new golf center development in Section E. Of these four “nodes,” only the one located south of the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge was built between 1974-1976

In plan, the comfort station in Section D consisted of two gendered restrooms respectively, separated by a mechanical room. Keyes, Lethbridge, and Condon used an 8” x 8” glazed facing-brick masonry unit to construct the walls of the comfort station. The roofline of the comfort station was designed with a 5’ x 12’ slope in order to incorporate two plastic glazed transom windows. The structure was roofed with cedar shingles and given a wooden pergola over its entrance. The floors were finished with quarry tile (TIC 831_41018A). See Figure 79.

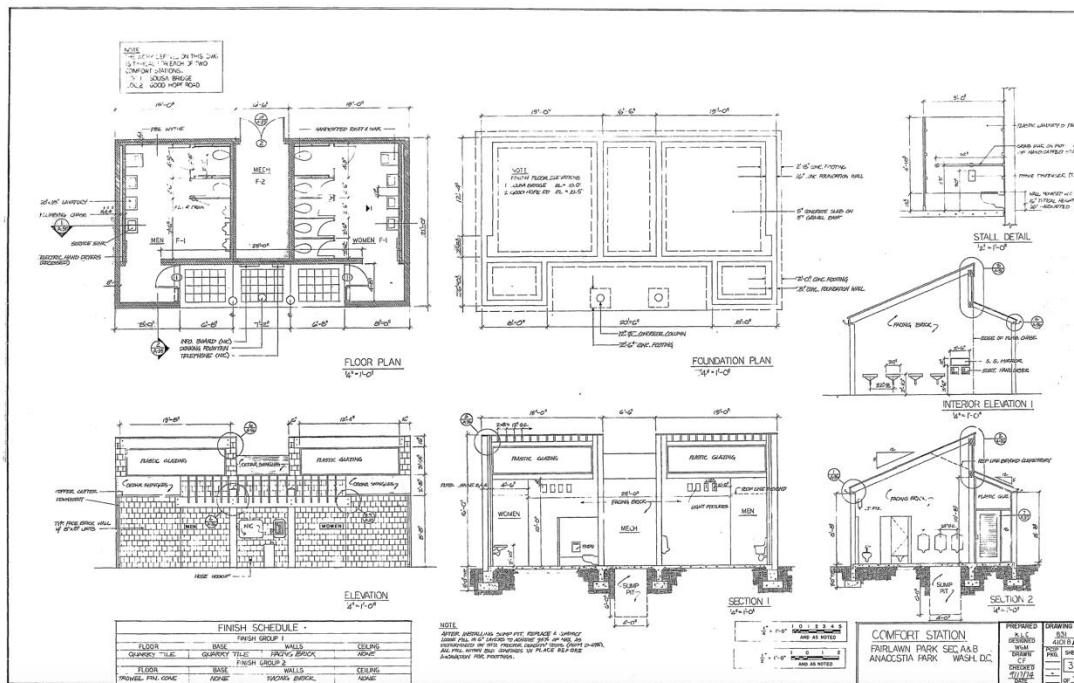


FIGURE 79: Bicentennial plans for the park node in Section D called for a Modern comfort station adjacent to the picnic area. (Sheet 35, TIC 831_41018A)

Plans for the park node also included a playground, or “tot lot,” that consisted of a series of play structures, as well as shuffleboard courts and horseshoe pits. The “tot lot” consisted of a 16’ x 16’ timber-frame box filled with tanbark paving. It consisted of a premanufactured playground called the “Total Playground,” made by the Playtimber company. Other play features included a sandbox and a swing set. The sandbox measured 15’ – 8” square and was filled with sand to a depth of 8”. The “Mexico Forge” 400 Series swings featured 4 swings with wooden seats. Other details of the swing’s design, including its armature and manufacturer, are unknown. The shuffleboard courts and horse pits featured standard regulation materials and dimensions (Sheet 23, TIC 831_41018A). See Figure 80.

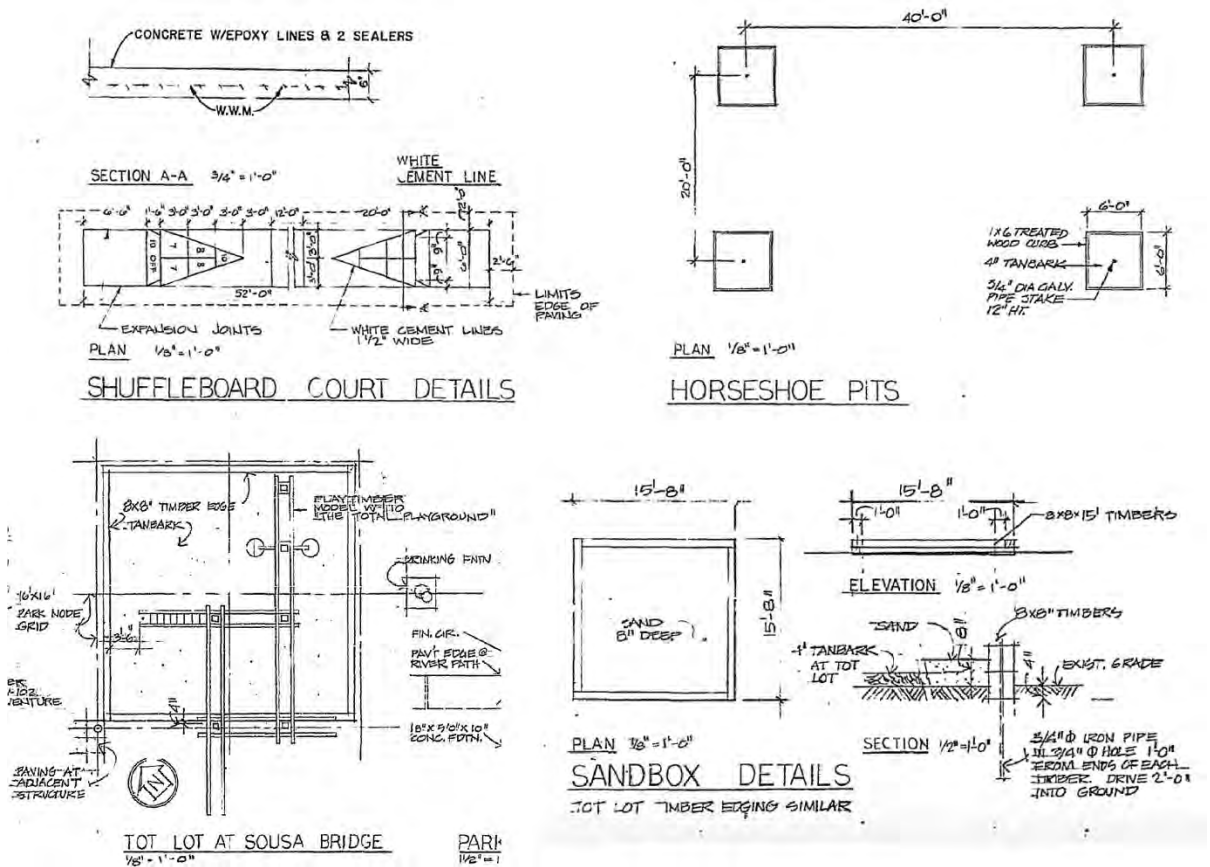


FIGURE 80: Bicentennial plans for the park node in Section D called for a “tot lot,” shuffleboard courts, horseshoe pits, and a sandbox. (Excerpts from Sheet 23, TIC 831_41018A)

The addition of Bicentennial improvements to Sections D and E marked the last change to the cultural landscape’s buildings and structures during the period of significance. Other changes have occurred to buildings and structures within the study area since this time. NACE undertook renovations of its headquarters building in 1979 (ANPA_831_80063 [id12911]). Renovations opened up the floor plan of the NRS-era structure by removing select interior partitions. Other changes included updating electrical, plumbing, and drapery. In 1987,

the former USPP substation and former golf concessions stand in Section E were leased to the District of Columbia for use as an Aquatic Resources Education Center, in conjunction with the rehabilitation of the boat launch in Section E (“Cooperative Agreement” 1987; ETIC ANPA_831_86115_[id35024]). The golf concessions building received unspecified renovations to accommodate its new use.

In 1990, the NPS added a large metal addition to the northeast side of the Aquatic Resources Education Center (ETIC ANPA 831_131164). Shortly after this, the NPS constructed the Urban Tree House northeast of the recently expanded building. The Urban Tree House included a wooden gazebo, a large wooden map of the United States, large artificial rocks that serve as a mountain range for the map, a concrete compass rose, and other associated small-scale features. From 1999-2001, the USPP headquarters underwent a rehabilitation, resulting in its modern-day appearance. It was likely around this time that the USPP aviation facility was built in Section C. In 1999, all tennis courts northeast of the Anacostia Recreation Center in Section D were replaced in the same locations. Concurrent with this development, the NPS established a playground at the southern end of the tennis courts, adjacent to the recreation center (ETIC ANPA 831_85257).

The NPS rehabilitated the playground in Section E in 2008, replacing all existing play equipment and kiddie tables with new features in the same locations (ETIC ANPA 831_86139). In 2010, the NPS rehabilitated the last of the playgrounds in the study area located at the park node in Section D, south of Nicholson Street SE. Plans called for a complete replacement of extant play features and the construction of a pirate ship playground and exercise equipment (ETIC ANPA 831_84294).

EXISTING

The cultural landscape features several buildings and structures dating to the period of significance (pre 1668-1976). For a description of each historic building or structure, see the corresponding paragraph in the above “historic” section. Historic landscape features dating to the period of significance include:

- All Sections
 - Masonry seawalls and sewer outfalls (1890-1927)
- Section C
 - Anacostia pump house (circa 1903-1908)
 - WPA levee surrounding the tree nurseries (1937)
 - Corrugated flood barrier wall on the northern side of NACE/USPP Anacostia Headquarters (circa 1942)
 - Baseball Diamond adjacent to USPP headquarters (circa 1941-1942)
 - Playing field, located south of the intersection of Good Hope Road SE and Anacostia Drive (circa 1964)
 - NACE Headquarters (circa 1943)
 - USPP Headquarters (circa 1943)
- Section D
 - Anacostia Recreation Center (1925-1939)
 - Anacostia Pool (1935-1937)
 - Playing fields northwest and southeast of the Anacostia Recreation Center (circa 1924)
 - Basketball courts, located southwest of the Anacostia Pool (pre-1949)
 - Picnic gazebos at the park node south of Pennsylvania Avenue SE (1974-1976)
 - Comfort station south of Pennsylvania Avenue SE (1974-1976)
- Section E
 - Aquatic Resources Education Center building (1961)
 - Anacostia Skating Pavilion (1974-1976)
 - Basketball courts, located south of the skating pavilion (1974-1976)
 - Shuffleboard courts, located adjacent to and north of the basketball courts (1974-1976)
 - Playing fields, located to the southwest and northeast of the skating pavilion (1974-1976)

Several other buildings and structures have been replaced in-kind and/or in the same locations as historic features. These include:

- Section D
 - Tennis courts northeast of the recreation center
 - Playground at the park node south of Pennsylvania Avenue SE
- Section E

- Playground northeast of the skating pavilion
- Anacostia Boat Launch

Extant buildings and structures added after the period of significance include:

- Section C
 - US Park Police Aviation Hangers
 - Various sheds at NACE & USPP Headquarters
- Section D
 - Play structure north of the Anacostia Recreation Center
- Section E
 - Urban Tree House
 - Addition to the Aquatic Resources Education Center

Undetermined features include: the former tree nurseries; the horseshoe courts located northeast of parking lot D2; and a series of metal and wood posts located adjacent and north of the tennis courts.

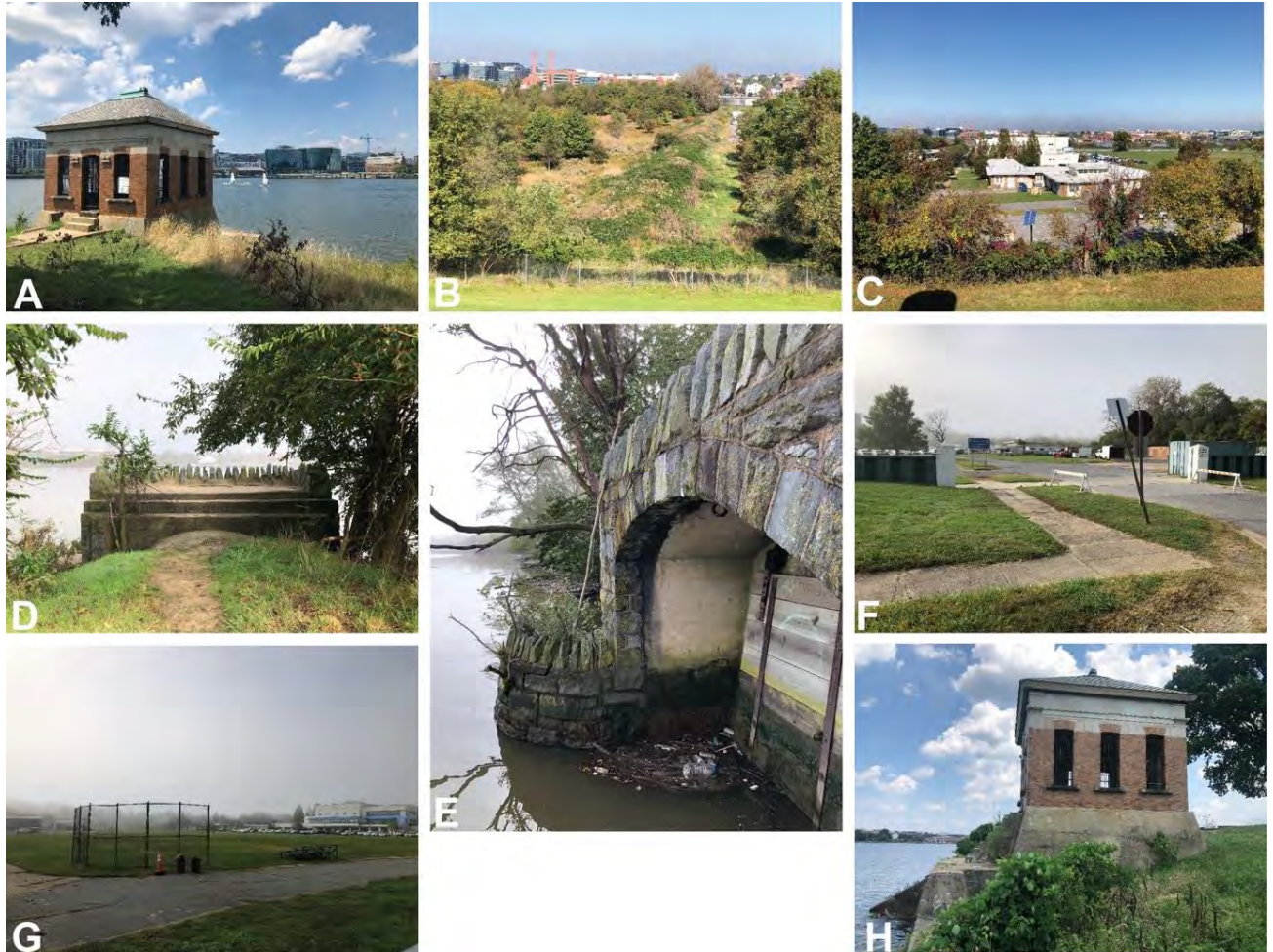


FIGURE 81a-h: Examples of buildings and structures in Section C (Photos by CLI author 2019-2020):

- A) View to the north of the historic pump house;
- B) View to the north from the WMATA parking garage of the historic WPA earthen levee;
- C) View to the north from the WMATA parking garage of the historic NRS building T-4 (present-day NACE headquarters);
- D) View to the north of a typical historic sewer outfall in Anacostia Park;
- E) View to the northwest along the shoreline of a typical historic sewer outfall in Anacostia Park;
- F) View to the southeast of the historic NRS corrugated flood barrier;
- G) View to the southeast of the historic NRS baseball diamond;
- H) View to the east of the pump house showing its pyramidal base and waterfront steps

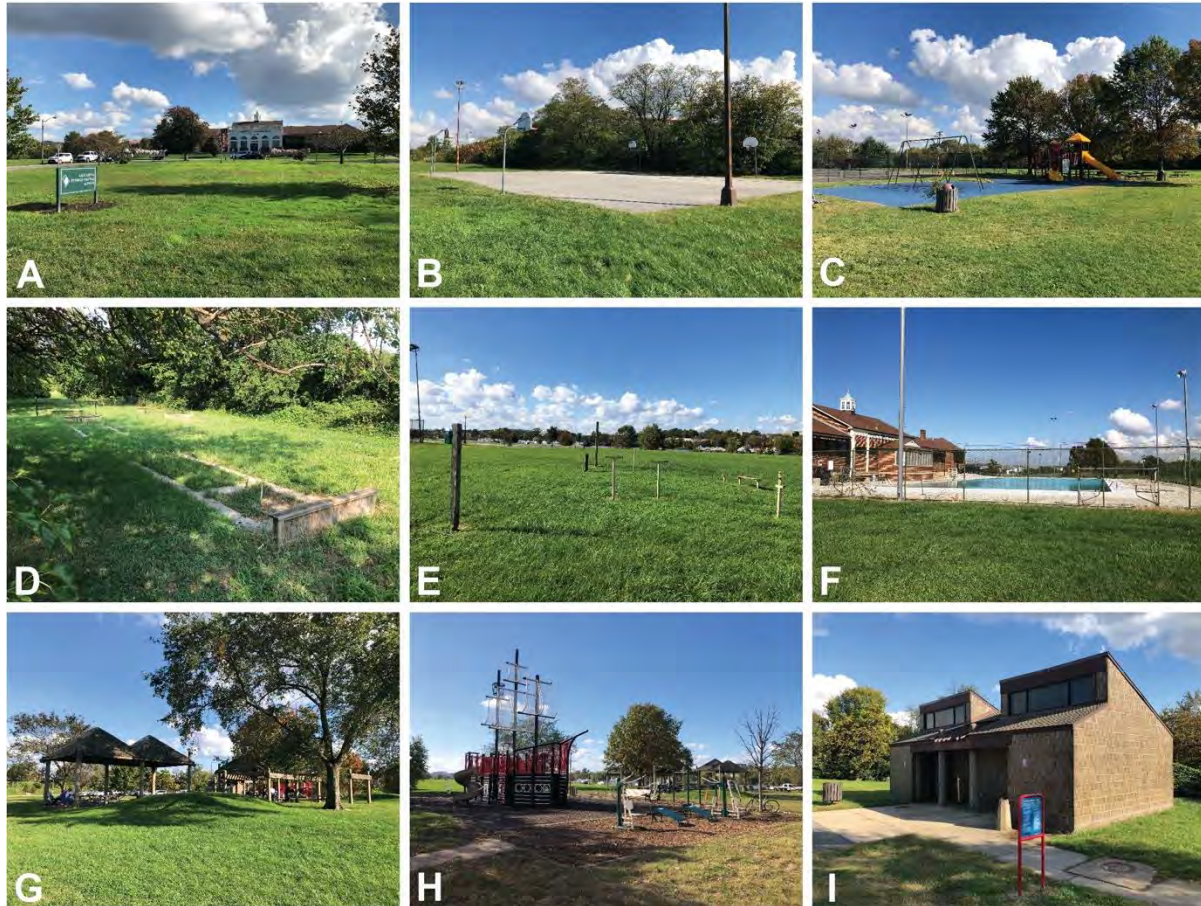


FIGURE 82a-i: Examples of buildings and structures in Section D (Photos by CLI author 2019-2020):

- A) View to the southeast of the historic Anacostia Recreation Center;
- B) View to the east of the historic basketball courts located southwest of the recreation center;
- C) View to the east of a non-historic playground northeast of the recreation center;
- D) View to the north of an undetermined horseshoe court;
- E) View to the northeast of an undetermined structure located northeast of the tennis courts, consisting of wood and metal posts;
- F) View to the northeast of the historic Anacostia Pool;
- G) View to the northwest of the historic Bicentennial picnic pavilions, located south of Pennsylvania Avenue SE;
- H) View to the southwest of the replacement playground at the park node south of Pennsylvania Avenue SE
- I) View to the east of the Bicentennial-era comfort station in Section D south of Pennsylvania Avenue SE



FIGURE 83a-i: Examples of buildings and structures in Section E (Photos by CLI author 2019-2020):

- A) View to the southeast of the historic Anacostia Skating Pavilion;
- B) View to the northwest through the historic Anacostia Skating Pavilion.
- C) View to the southeast of the historic basketball courts;
- D) View to the north of an undetermined horseshoe court;
- E) View to the north of the non-contributing addition to the Aquatic Resources Education Center;
- F) View to the north of the non-contributing (but compatible) playground northeast of the skating pavilion;
- G) View to the north of the non-contributing Urban Tree House USA map;
- H) View to the north of the non-contributing Urban Tree House gazebo and ramps;
- I) View to the north of remnants of the historic shuffleboard courts and horseshoe pits

EVALUATION

The cultural landscape features many buildings and structures dating to the period of significance. This includes buildings and structures such as the Anacostia Field House, Anacostia Pool, Anacostia Skating Pavilion, Aquatic Resources Education Center, and the NACE/USPP headquarters that have served historically as the central anchors of the designs for each section. Many of the cultural landscape's playing fields, playing courts, and playgrounds are located in their historic locations and have since have been rehabilitated. These features are non-contributing but are compatible with the conditions that existed during the period of significance of the Anacostia Park cultural landscape. As a result, the cultural landscape retains integrity with respect to buildings and structures.

Character-defining Features (Section C)

Feature:	Anacostia Pump House at Poplar Point
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Earthen levees surrounding the former tree nurseries designed for flood protection
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Corrugated flood barrier wall on the northern side of NACE/USPP Anacostia Headquarters
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Masonry seawalls and sewer outfalls throughout the cultural landscape
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Baseball diamond adjacent to USPP headquarters
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Feature: Playing field, located south of the intersection of Good Hope Road SE and Anacostia Drive

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Former D.C. Lanham Tree Nursery

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: NACE Headquarters

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: US Park Police Anacostia Operations Facility

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: US Park Police Aviation Hangars

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Various sheds at NACE & USPP Headquarters

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Character-defining Features (Section D)

Feature: Anacostia Recreation Center

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Anacostia Pool

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature:	Masonry seawalls and sewer outfalls throughout the cultural landscape
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Playing fields, located northeast and southwest of the Anacostia Recreation Center
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Picnic gazebos south of Pennsylvania Avenue SE
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Comfort station south of Pennsylvania Avenue SE
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Basketball courts, located southwest of the Anacostia Pool (count: 2)
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Tennis courts, located northeast of the Anacostia Recreation Center (count: 9)
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-contributing (Compatible)
Feature:	Pirate ship play structure south of Pennsylvania Avenue SE
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-contributing (Compatible)
Feature:	Play structure north of the Anacostia Recreation Center
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-contributing

Feature: Horseshoe courts, located northeast of parking lot D2 (count: 6)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Series of unidentified wood and metal posts, located immediately north of the tennis courts

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Character-defining Features (Section E)

Feature: Aquatic Resources Education Center brick building (historic name: Anacostia Golf Course concessions building)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Masonry seawalls and sewer outfalls throughout the cultural landscape

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Anacostia Park skating pavilion and surrounding knee walls

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Basketball courts, located south of the skating pavilion (count: 5)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Shuffleboard courts, located immediately north of the basketball courts (count: 5)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature:	Playing fields, located to the southwest and northeast of the skating pavilion
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Playground northeast of the skating pavilion and surrounding knee walls
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-contributing (Compatible)
Feature:	Anacostia Park Boat Launch
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-contributing (Compatible)
Feature:	DC Urban Tree House gazebo, plaza, and other associated structures
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-contributing
Feature:	Addition to the Aquatic Resource Education Center
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-contributing

Small-Scale Features

HISTORIC

Little is known about the cultural landscape's small-scale features prior to the 20th century, although there almost certainly were features associated with the landscape's centuries of agricultural use. Small-scale features installed by the OPBG, OPBPP, and NPS during the early 20th century are the first documented small-scale features in the cultural landscape and included lighting, benches, picnic tables, goal posts, backstops, bollards, fencing, and signage.

Few known changes were made to the park's small-scale features after the OPBG/OPBPP-era; documentation of the cultural landscape's small-scale features is scarce prior to the construction of the Anacostia Freeway in the 1950s and 1960s. However, there were almost certainly small-scale features such as signage, benches, fencing, and lighting associated with the Bonus Army Encampment, Anacostia Leave Area, and Naval Receiving Station.

Photographs from the construction of the Anacostia Freeway provide one of the most comprehensive archives of the parks features in the latter half of the 20th century. Changes made to the cultural landscape's small-scale features during this time were largely a result of the relocation of playing fields and other recreational features due to interstate construction. The NPS undertook significant improvements to Anacostia Park in 1961, concurrent with the development of the interstate. This included new facilities in Section E and likely included small-scale features associated with the new golf concessions stand.

The 1974-1976 Bicentennial redesign of Anacostia Park, which took place at the end of the period of significance, included recreational facilities, new trash cans, benches, regulatory signage, benches, and drinking fountains. Most of the historic small-scale features throughout the cultural landscape have been replaced, largely in-kind and in the same locations as historic features, in the decades since the period of significance. The last major change to the cultural landscape's small-scale features came in 2010, when the Anacostia Park Section D play node along the south side of the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge was rehabilitated. The scope of work included new play equipment and small-scale features. These modifications marked the last major changes to the cultural landscape's small-scale features.

Lighting

Early aerial photographs from the 1930s confirm that there were no streetlights or other lighting features within the cultural landscape prior to 1937. A newspaper article from March 17, 1937, entitled "New Lights to Be Turned On," states that lighting in Anacostia Park would be "turned on for the first time" that evening. Referring to a statement by C. Marshall Finnan, Superintendent of the National Capital Parks, the reporter noted that the "new park lights represent[ed] an improved light standard"

(*Evening Star*, March 17, 1937: B1). The design and quantity of these lights is unknown; their locations, however, were almost certainly along Anacostia Drive in Sections C and D, as those areas were the focus of similar contemporary improvements.

A series of photographs from the 1960s show streetlights along Anacostia Drive Section C in the same locations as the present-day streetlights. These lighting units featured a tapered, fluted steel column with a small, pedestal base. The top of the column featured a small finial. Each unit featured a gently sloping curvilinear arm and support that branched outward from the top of the column. Attached to this arm was a globed lighting unit (See Figure 84a). It is unknown if the lighting units pictured in the 1960s photographs are the same units installed in 1937.

Fieldwork in 2020 confirmed that the poles and bases of these streetlights remain extant along Anacostia Drive in Section C, from the 11th Street SE bridge to the S. Capitol Street interchange. The globes of the Section C units were replaced with LEDs circa 2018, after the period of significance (Google Street view 2018). Similar poles and bases existed in Sections D and E of the cultural landscape prior to 2008 (Google Streetview 2008-2018). After this time, all historic units in Section D were replaced with “Washington Standard” units. The Washington Standard light was designed in the early 20th century by Francis Millet. His design featured a pole in the shape of a tapering, fluted classical column. Millet designed the light with a classical-style base and pedestal, as well as a capital. Atop the column is an urn-shaped globe that tapers into a finial at its top. It has been reproduced in many of the National Capital Parks and remains the standard lighting unit in the District (Fanning 2005: 37).

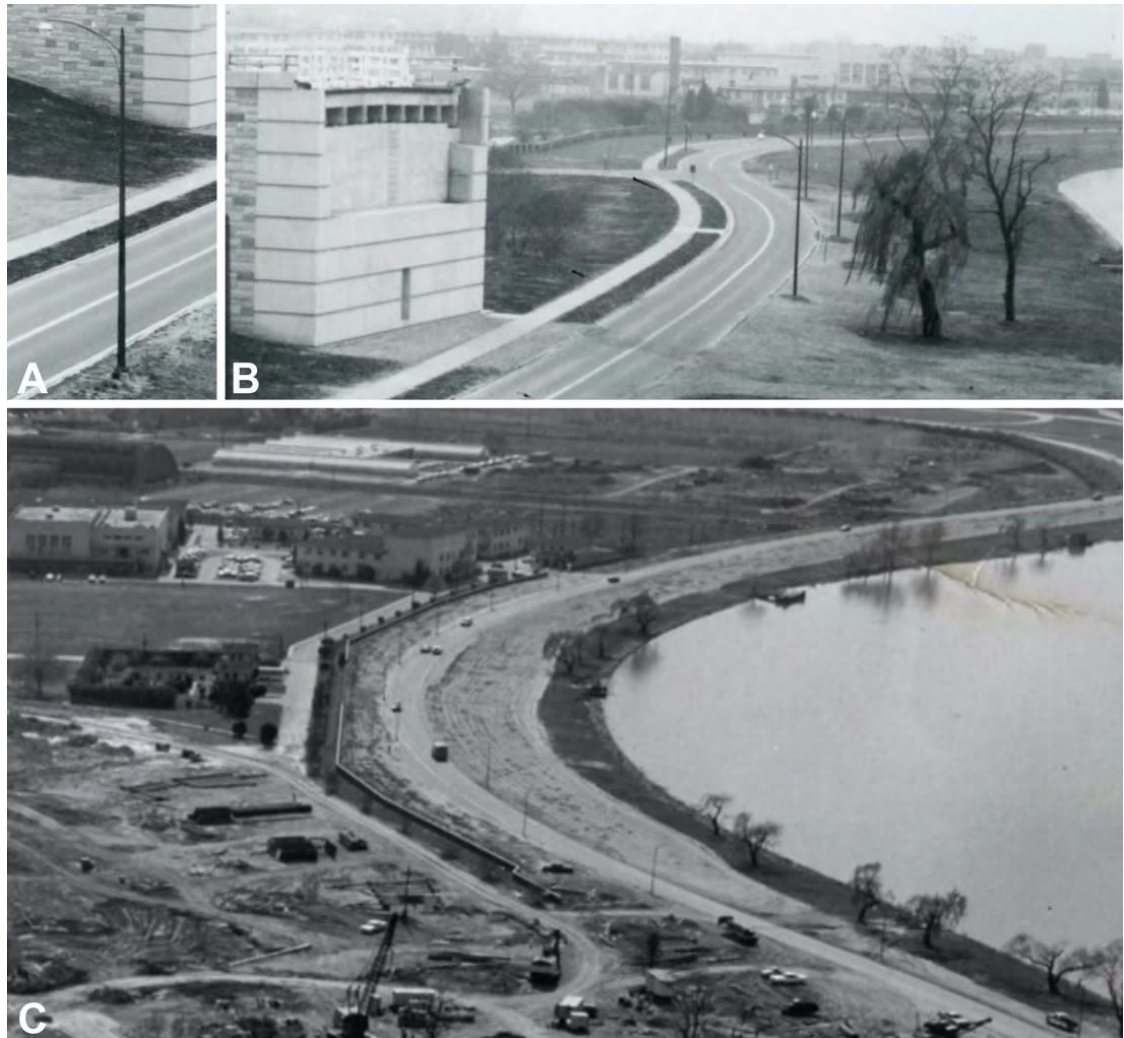


FIGURE 84: The earliest known lighting with the cultural landscape dates to 1937. It is unknown if the lighting units seen in these 1960s D.C. Department of Transportation photographs are the same lighting units. (DDOT 1961-1964)

Halogen streetlights, similar in design to the 1930s units, were added to Sections C and D concurrent with the construction of the Anacostia Freeway in the late 1950s and 1960s (DDOT Aerial Photographs 1950-1960s). These new units were located along Good Hope Road SE, Nicholson Street SE, and the South Capitol Street interchanges. They featured a similar fluted pole, with a simplified finial and an enlarged rectangular base. The lighting arm featured no support and jugged out from the pole at 90 degrees. Since each of these three roads were created as a result of freeway construction in the 1950s and 1960s, it is likely that the streetlights that are present in the 1960s construction photographs predate the freeway construction efforts; they may be the same units discussed in the 1937 newspaper reports. However, more research is needed to determine this chronology.

Other lighting within the cultural landscape included various stadium flood lights that illuminated playing fields, tennis courts, and basketball courts. At an unknown date after 1964, 8 tall flood lights were installed around one of the baseball fields in Section D, south of the Anacostia Recreation Center; these flood lights remain in place today. Adjacent to this baseball field, 4 flood lights were installed on the two basketball courts at an unknown date; the basketball court lighting may have been installed contemporary with the baseball field lighting, at some point after 1964 (DDOT Project Photos 1963-1968). This is also true of 8 lights that were installed surrounding the tennis courts north of the field house and 5 that were installed adjacent to the Anacostia Pool; both the tennis court lighting and the pool lighting is extant today.

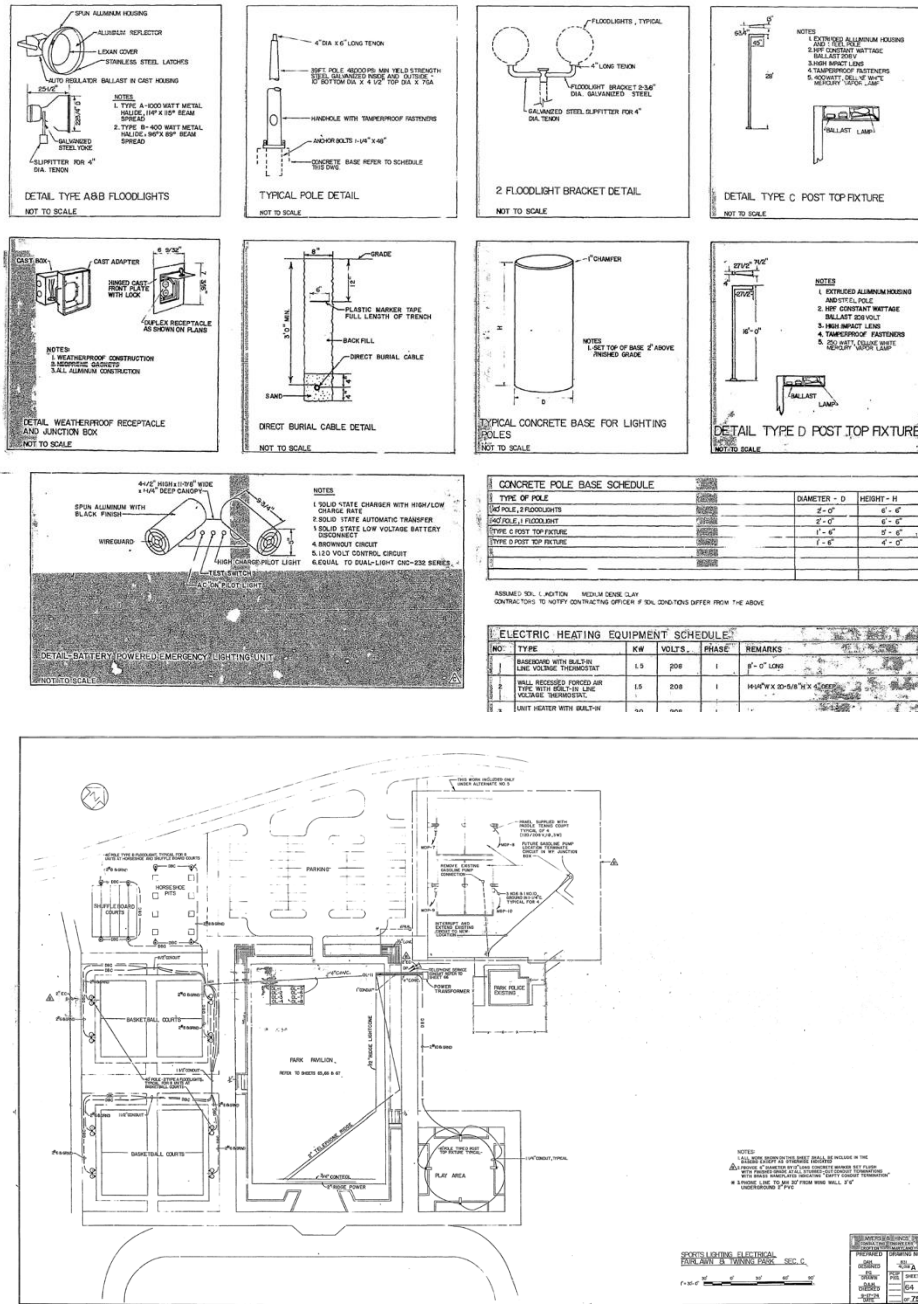


FIGURE 85a-b: Additional Bicentennial-era lighting was added to Section E between 1974-1976. This included floodlights adjacent to basketball, shuffleboard, and horse courts. “Type D” light fixtures were installed adjacent to the playground and “Type C” throughout the parking lot. (Sheet 70, Sheet 64, ETIC 831_41018A)

Between 1974 and 1976, additional lighting was added to Section E during the cultural landscape’s Bicentennial-era improvements. This included streetlights along the Anacostia loop drive; parking lots;

basketball, shuffleboard, and horseshoe courts; and 4 playground lights. Floodlights measured 40' tall and featured two types of luminaires: a single floodlight and a dual floodlight. The dual floodlights remain in place around the basketball courts, while single floodlights are located adjacent to the shuffleboard and horseshoe courts.

Bicentennial redesign plans also called for Modernist streetlights called "Type C" and "Type D." These consisted of extruded aluminum steel poles that were 28' and 16', respectively. Type C luminaires measured 45"x13" and used 400-watt lamps. Type D luminaires measured 27.5"x7.5" and used 250-watt lamps. Six Type C luminaires were installed in the parking lot east of the skating rink. Four Type D luminaires were used adjacent to the to the play area (Sheet 70, ETIC 831_410108A).

The last known change to the cultural landscape's lighting occurred with the construction of the Urban Tree House in 1996. Improvements for the Urban Tree House included path lighting that consisted of concrete poles with recessed lights ("Throwback Thursday," Anacostia Park Facebook, June 20, 2019). These measured approximately 14"x14"x31."

Benches

Benches were likely first installed after 1925, when construction of the field house was underway; however, further research is needed to confirm. A 1931 photograph of the field house shows at least two benches along the loop drive on the west side of the field house. These benches were likely the same type of benches used in other District parks during the OPBG years. These were light and moveable benches made of iron frames with wood-slat backs and seats (Fanning, 2005: 61).

The National Capital Parks developed a new type of "regulation standard" bench in the 1930s as part of New Deal-funded redesigns of many of the District's parks. The new design was sturdier and harder to damage than previous designs. These new benches were bolted to the sidewalks and were often used as barriers to prevent trespassing on the grass. These new benches were made of cast-iron frames with curved wood-slat backs and seats. The cast-iron frames featured small scroll and elegant cross-bracing in both the horizontal and vertical directions. Each bench was 3'-10" long and approximately 34" tall (Fanning 2005: 61). In 1934, the National Capital Parks installed 300 of these benches throughout the District, including an unknown number in Anacostia Park (*Evening Star*, August 4, 1934: B12). No images or drawings were uncovered during the course of research for this CLI to indicate location of these features.



FIGURE 86a-b: Examples of historic benches in the cultural landscape: A) This 1931 photograph shows what is likely a “regulation standard” bench, similar to others found in parks across D.C. at the time; B) a 1974 Bicentennial-era bench used in Section E of the cultural landscape. (Excerpts from CHS 09985, Historical Society of Washington, D.C.; Sheet 23, ETIC ETIC 831_41018A)

Thirteen benches were added during Bicentennial-era period of significance (1974-1976) as part of the redesign of Sections D and E. These new benches were #826 in the Timberform, Inc. catalogue and were selected by the architects of the redesign. Timberform, Inc. was a company that manufactured recreational equipment for parks and public spaces. In Section D, eight benches were placed in a reflected pattern along the park’s central northeast-southwest walkways, adjacent to the basketball courts and centered on each court. Three other benches were located along the Section E’s central northeast-southwest walkways, adjacent to shuffleboard and horseshoe courts; two other benches were located on the northwest side of the playground. In the Bicentennial-era Section D park node, the NPS installed two benches on the south side of the playground, adjacent to the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge. Each bench was set in concrete footings within the walks (Sheet 23, Sheet 18, ETIC 831_41018A).

Several other styles of benches were added after the period of significance. Two semi-circular wood-slat benches were installed at the Urban Tree House in the 1990s (“Throwback Thursday,” Anacostia Park Facebook, June 20, 2019). These measured approximately 15’ in length and measured 30”x18” in profile. One additional bench was added to the play area north of the Anacostia Recreation Center in Section D circa 1999, when the playground was constructed (Google Earth 1999). This bench consisted of a metal tube frame and recycled plastic slats. It measured 8’x2’x18.”

The three benches installed adjacent to the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge node were replaced in 2010 as part of the “Anacostia Park Node Rehabilitation.” The National Park Service renovated the existing playground, restroom, and recreation facilities near the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge and replaced the extant benches with new benches in approximately the same locations. The new benches featured a curved metal frame with wood slats. Each measured 8’ long, with a seat that was approximately 18” deep and 33” high (Sheet 11, ETIC ANPA 831_84294). Four similar benches were installed on the north side of the tennis courts in Section D in the early 2000s. These had the same dimensions as those near the Pennsylvania Avenue SE playground, but featured an additional arm in the center of the bench (Google Streetview 2004).

The year 2010 marked the final change to the cultural landscape’s seating features. In concert with the construction of the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail, NPS built two low circular flagstone benches at the Bonus Army Wayside in Section C and the Pope Branch Wayside in Section E (Google Earth 2010). These benches measured 18” tall and 2’ deep.

Picnic Tables

Limited information was uncovered about the history of picnic tables in the cultural landscape during the course of research for this CLI. The earliest known picnic tables within the study area date to 1934, when the National Capital Parks acquired 100 “rustic-type” tables for use in District parks (*Evening Star*, August 4, 1934: B12). Their design, location, quantity, and characteristics are unknown.

Under Bicentennial improvements between 1974-1976, the NPS installed 6 kiddie tables along the north and east edges of the Section E playground. These consisted of wooden “playtimber” tables with circular concrete seats on three sides. The dimensions of the tables are unknown. The seats measured 18” in diameter and height. These were replaced circa 2010 when the playground underwent a rehabilitation (Google Earth 2010). The new tables consisted of 4” bent metal strips attached to a metal frame seated on a pole. Each table had 3-4 chairs and measured 3’ square and 31” tall. The chairs measured 18.5”x24”x32.”

At an unknown time, NPS officials installed dozens of moveable metal, wood, and recycled plastic picnic tables throughout the cultural landscape. These vary widely in design and are continually moved by park users. More research is needed to determine when these were added to the cultural landscape.

Drinking Fountains

It is unknown if there were drinking fountains in the cultural landscape prior to 1974-1976. However, the Bicentennial redesign of Section E called for the installation of at least two drinking fountains, at

the northwest corner of the skating pavilion and at the northeast corner of the play area. These consisted of hollow, cylindrical precast-concrete pedestals that measured 26" tall. The top of the pedestal featured a 6" stainless steel bowl with a concrete splashguard. The drinking fountain was operated by a recessed button on the side. It also featured an approximately 1' square precast-concrete step to assist children (Sheet 48, ETIC ETIC 831_41018A).

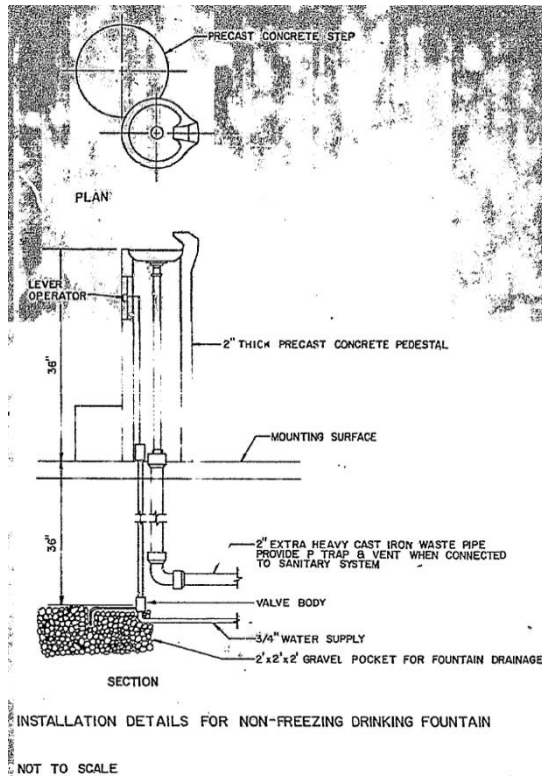


FIGURE 87: Plan of the Bicentennial-era drinking fountains in Section E (Excerpt from Sheet 48, ETIC 831_41018A).

skating pavilion was replaced by a rough-aggregate concrete version, placed in the same location as the earlier fountain. As designed, it measured approximately 13"x27"x40." The fountain located at the northeast corner of the playground was replaced with an accessible metal version. It is approximately 35" tall and features a 14" stainless steel bowl mounted on a painted green metal frame.

In the early 1990s, an additional drinking fountain was added to Section E as part of the Urban Tree House improvements. It featured the same design and dimensions as the replacement accessible metal fountain adjacent to the Section E playground. The drinking fountain for the Urban Tree House area was located at the northeast corner of the Aquatic Resources Education Center. A drinking fountain of the same design and dimensions was also installed on the north side of the tennis courts in Section D.

Likely concurrent with the Bicentennial developments, the NPS installed two hexagonal drinking fountains in Section D and E. The first was located inside the skating pavilion at its northeast corner. The second was located at the northwest corner of the comfort station at the Section D playground node. These were constructed of prefabricated concrete and were faceted in design, similar to those found in other parks throughout the District. These fountains were 3' tall, tapering from 1'-9" wide at their base to 1'-6" at the top. The drinking fountains featured metal bowls and spouts. The precise installation date for the hexagonal drinking fountains is unknown; however, they almost certainly date to the Bicentennial period.

The cylindrical concrete fountains were replaced at some point after the Bicentennial. The drinking fountain located at the northwest corner of the

This was likely installed circa 2001, when the tennis courts underwent rehabilitation (Google Earth 2001).

Trash and Recycling Receptacles

No historic plans were uncovered during research for this CLI to indicate when trash cans were designed or installed within the cultural landscape. More research is needed to determine the history of trash receptacles within the study area.

Bike Racks

There is no history of bike racks within the cultural landscape during the period of significance. Two standard slatted metal bike racks that are extant today were added at an unknown date, most likely after the period of significance. In 2012, NPS installed two tubular circle bike racks at the Bonus Army Wayside and Pope Branch Wayside in Section E.

Bleachers

There is no known history of bleachers within the study area, although there is one extant set of bleachers in Section E today. While it is not known when the extant bleachers were installed, they appear very recent in design and were likely installed in recent years.

Backstops

There are several baseball/softball backstops throughout the cultural landscape that date to a variety of eras. A 1933 aerial photograph shows the earliest known backstop in the cultural landscape, located north of the 11th Street SE bridge interchange along Anacostia Drive in Section D. This backstop consisted of one panel of chain-link fencing oriented southwest-northeast (RG-18-AA-146-28 National Archives 1933). It is probable that it is the same backstop as the present-day backstop on the south end of Section D, as this baseball/softball diamond was one of the few that did not change locations over the next several decades. See Figure 88.



FIGURE 88: The earliest known baseball/softball backstop within the study area, circled in white, was located along Anacostia Drive in Section D, just north of the 11th Street SE bridge. (Excerpt from RG-18-AA-146-29 National Archives 1933)

The second-oldest backstop in the cultural landscape dates to the WWII-era Naval Receiving Station in Section C of the cultural landscape (USGS 1949). It is located northeast of the NACE headquarters, approximately 70 feet south of Anacostia Drive. It consists of three double panels arranged in a concave pattern.

The large backstop located at the field immediately southeast of the Anacostia Recreation Center likely dates to the period of significance. A baseball field has existed in that location since at least the 1930s (RG-18-AA-146-29 National Archives 1933). However, it is unknown when the backstop itself was installed.

A 1972 USGS aerial photograph shows that by this time, there were at least two baseball/softball diamonds on the southern end of Section E. As part of Bicentennial-era improvements, construction of the loop drive in Section E eliminated the southern of the two playing fields, leaving only the northern field and its backstop (USGS 1972).

Goal Posts

The earliest known goal posts in the cultural landscape are documented in a 1938 photograph of Section D (Figure 89). This photograph shows two white pipe football goal posts southwest of the field

house along Anacostia Drive. A similar 1933 aerial photograph does not show any goal posts within the cultural landscape (RG-18-AA-146-29 National Archives 1933). This comparison of aerial photographs shows that the football goal posts were first installed between 1933-1938; however, it is possible that other goal posts existed prior to this time, as football fields have been included in the design of recreational facilities in Section D since the 1920s (*Evening Star*, July 27, 1923: 2; *The Washington Herald*, November 16, 1922: 10; Payne and Jeffers 1924). Between 1964 and 1980, the football goal posts were moved from the south side of the Anacostia Recreation Center loop drive to the north side, when the football field was relocated (NETRonline 1980, via www.historicaerials.com). It is possible that this relocation was related to the closure of the Anacostia Golf Course in the same location, which featured initial holes, greens, and tees. See Figure 89.



FIGURE 89: The study area's earliest known goal post, a football goal post, was located along Anacostia Drive in Section D, southwest of the field house. It dates to as early as 1938. (Excerpt from AS 235, Aero Services photograph collection, Historical Society of Washington, D.C.)

The goal posts in Section C west of Good Hope Road SE were installed circa 1968. This area of Section C served as a construction staging area during the creation of the Anacostia Freeway. Aerial photographs from this time show that this area was completely bulldozed and regraded. A 1968 USGS aerial shows the newly-built soccer field in Section C, which likely included the construction of the pipe goal posts (USGS October 31, 1968).

Two narrower, similarly-designed pipe goal posts were installed at an unknown date south of the tennis courts in Section D. Their location—adjacent to the freeway, between the tennis courts and the Anacostia Freeway—indicate that the posts could have been installed after freeway construction in the

1960s, as much of the eastern boundary of the study area was used for construction staging during this time. More research is needed to verify this hypothesis.

River Art D.C. Sculptures

Between 2016 and 2019, National Capital Parks-East, in collaboration with the 11th Street Bridge Project and the Ward 9 Arts and Cultural Council, installed 4 temporary art sculptures in Sections C and D. These were located along the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail, with three installed in Section D between the 11th Street SE and Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridges and one installed in Section C south of the 11th Street SE bridge. The purpose of the project was to celebrate the Anacostia River, including its history, ecology, and the communities that live alongside its banks. Each sculpture was designed by local high school students and artists. The four sculptures contain the following interpretive themes: flora and fauna of the Anacostia River; early Native American presence; the Navy Yard; and the African American experience (“Temporary Public Art Installation” NCPC File no. 7808). The art sculptures were intended to be in place for three years, but have remained in place beyond that timeframe. See Figure 101a-c. The artwork consisted of sculptural three-dimensional pieces composed of hand painted sign foam, wood, aluminum, paint, and tile panels. The sculptures were generally shorter than 10’ in height and 6” in width. Each sculpture was mounted on 4”x4” wooden posts set into the earth, and located approximately 4’ from the river trail, between the trail and the river (NCPC File no. 7808).

Bollards

Little is known about any bollards within the cultural landscape prior to the 1960s. Eighteen wood bollards were installed circa 1968 in parking lot C3 (USGS 1968). They were used to separate parking areas from grassy areas, and remain extant. Other bollards included 3 on the north side of Good Hope Road SE (Section C) that were installed to prevent vehicles from trespassing when the metal gate is closed. These were installed at an unknown date after 1964, when Good Hope Road SE was constructed. Their historic dimensions are unknown (NETRonline 1964 via www.historicaerials.com).

As part of the Bicentennial improvements made between 1974 and 1976, 8 other known bollards were installed at the southwest corner of the Section E playground. These consisted of wood posts with drilled holes for a decorative rope railing. They were arranged in an L-shaped pattern at the entrance to the playground.

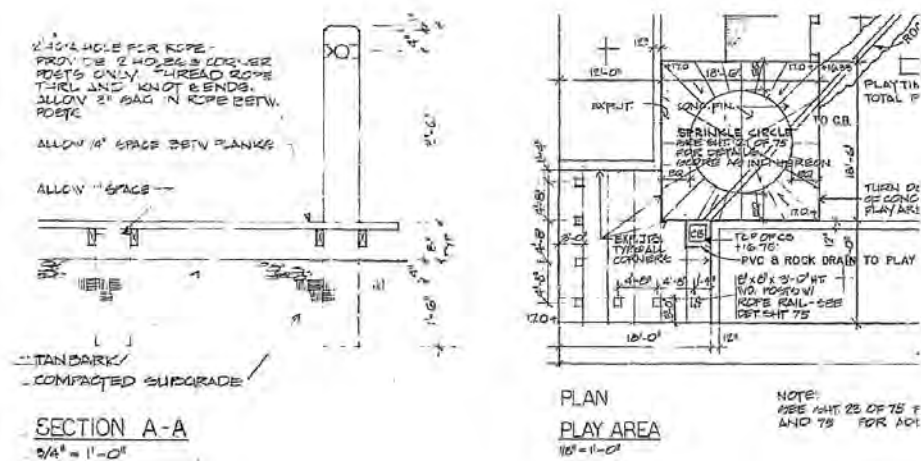


FIGURE 90: Wood bollards with holes for a rope railing were included in the Bicentennial design of the playground in Section E. These were located at the southwestern entrance to the playground, and were arranged in an L-shaped pattern. (Excerpts from Sheet 75, Sheet 20, ETIC 831_41018A).

Regulatory Signage

There was no documented signage associated with the historic designs of the cultural landscape. However, the cultural landscape likely has included an array of regulatory signage since the park was created in the early 20th century. These were likely generally located along roadways, in play areas, and attached to posts or light fixtures. Sometime after the period of significance, the NPS installed signs that detail the park rules and hours.

Interpretive Signage

There was no documented signage associated with the historic designs of the cultural landscape during the period of significance. Two extant interpretive waysides likely date to the construction of the Urban Tree House and Aquatic Resources Education Center in Section E, post-1987. Other interpretive signage, including wayfinding signage, appears to date to recent years. These were generally located along roadways, in play areas, and attached to posts or light fixtures. This also includes signage associated with waysides at the Bonus Army and Pope Branch seating areas that were installed circa 2010.

Grills/Coal Ash Disposal Box

As part of Bicentennial-era plans, NPS officials installed metal grills in Sections D and E. Under these plans, two grills were installed in Section D at the northeast corner of the picnic pavilions, within the Pennsylvania Avenue SE playground node (Sheet 23, ETIC 831_41018A). Each unit measured approximately 20"x16.5"x12" and was fixed to a 33.5" metal pole set in concrete, with a moveable grilling surface that was seated above an area for hot coals (Figures 103B-C). Five other grills were

likely installed at the same time in the picnic grove in the northeast corner of Section E. These were arranged in a circular pattern. No plans were uncovered during the research for this CLI to confirm that the grills in Section E were installed during the Bicentennial; however, they are identical to the grills installed for the Bicentennial in Section D, and can be visually attributed to this campaign.

NPS officials also installed a coal ash disposal box at each picnic area in Sections D and E. No historic plans were uncovered to indicate when these small-scale features were installed. They appear modern in design and likely were installed recently.

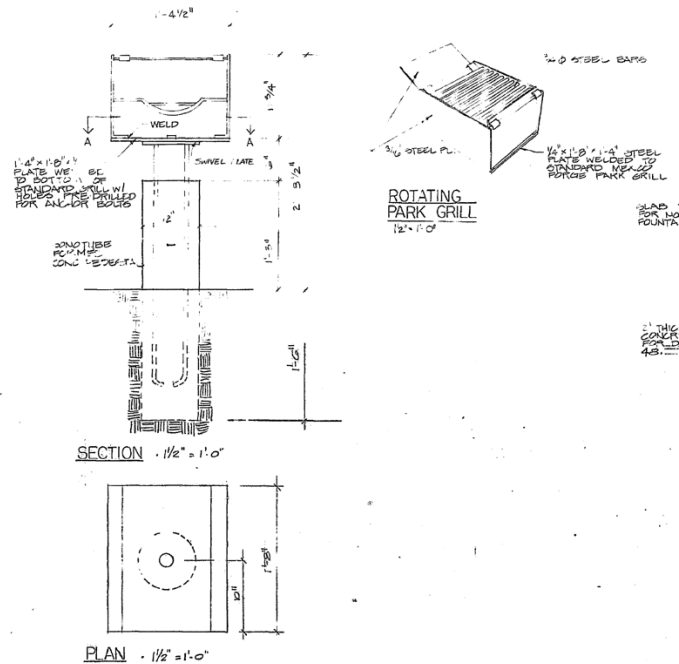


FIGURE 91: Bicentennial-era plans for Sections D and E called for the installation of “Standard MEXCO Forge Park Grills” adjacent to picnic areas. (Excerpt from Sheet 23, ETIC 831_41018A)

Utility Boxes

Various utility boxes have likely existed within the cultural landscape since it was electrified in 1937 (see “Lighting” section above). However, without historic plans, it is unknown where each utility box was located and when each of the study area’s many utility boxes were installed in the cultural landscape.

Flagpoles

No historic photographs or plans detail flagpoles within the cultural landscape during the period of significance, although there may have been flagpoles (temporary and/or fixed) associated with past

uses by the Bonus Army and/or the Anacostia Leave Area. At some point after the period of significance, the National Park Service installed a flagpole in Section E adjacent to the northwest entrance of the Anacostia Park Skating Pavilion. It remains in place today and consists of a standard aluminum pole with a gold spherical finial on the top. Its dimensions are unknown. The National Park Service installed another flagpole at an unknown date on the west side of the Anacostia Recreation Center. It is approximately 20' tall and features a 4" tapering steel pole with a metal cleat.

Play Sprinklers

The Bicentennial plans developed by architects Keyes Lethbridge & Condon called for the creation of a unique small-scale playground feature they referred to as "sprinklers." In plan, these consisted of three concrete "sonotubes" (or pillars) and three black iron pipes arranged in a radial pattern. The sonotubes consisted of poured-in-place concrete that varied in height and diameter. The tallest tube was 6' tall and 10" in diameter. The medium-sized tube was 2'-8" in height and 1' in diameter. And the shortest sonotube was 1'-4" in height and 1'-6" in diameter. The tops of each sonotube featured a 1" beveled edge. The three vertical black iron pipes measured 3" in diameter and were 7', 3'-8," and 2'-2" tall. Each vertical pipe was connected to the three concrete sonotubes via four horizontal pipes. These were located at heights of 1,' 2'-4," 3'-8," and 5'-6." The concrete sonotubes and pipes were centered on concentric circular concrete paving. The innermost circle of this paving was divided in 6 wedges. The outermost ring featured a drain for water pumped through each of the three vertical iron pipes, which feature several 1/16" sprinkler holes (Sheet 21, Sheet 48, ETIC 831_41018A).

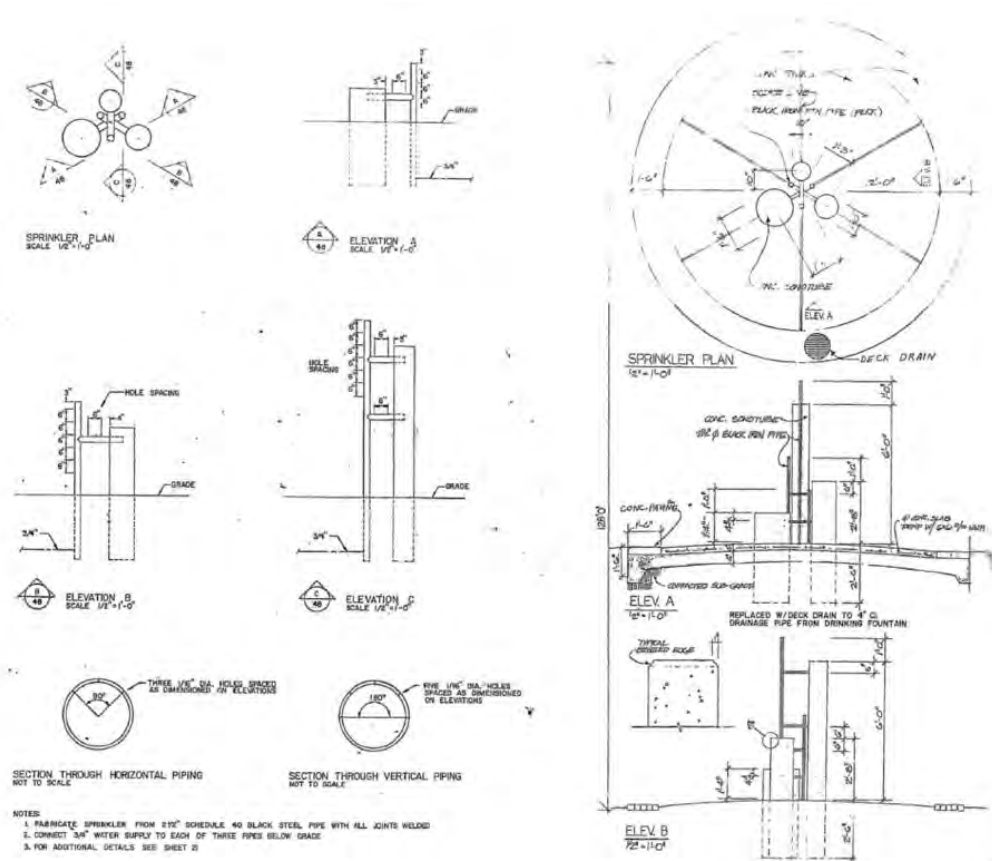


FIGURE 92: Bicentennial-era plans for sprinklers that were installed in the playground nodes in Sections D and E. These consisted of a series of concrete “sonotubes” and black metal piping that sprayed water. (Excerpt from Sheet 23, ETIC 831_41018A)

One play sprinkler was located on the east side of the Section D picnic pavilions south of Pennsylvania Avenue SE. The other was located in the southwest corner of the Section E playground. Sometime after the period of significance, the Section D play sprinkler was removed for unknown reasons, leaving only the radial paving. The Section E play sprinkler remains extant; however, sometime after the period of significance, the NPS turned off its water and plugged its holes for unknown reasons.

Rock

Sometime after the period of significance, a sculptural rock was installed on the lawn northwest of the Anacostia Skating Pavilion. Bicentennial-era plans do not specify a large rock in that location. It is unknown when or why this rock was placed in its location in Section E.

Urban Tree House Associated Features

The Urban Tree House was built by the NPS in the early 1990s under a cooperative agreement with the Student Conservation Association. Renovations to the landscape north of the Aquatic Resources Education Center included the construction of a gazebo, pathways, and a large wooden map of the United States. Small-scale features associated with the Urban Tree House include a stone compass rose, 3 large fake rocks that serve as the map's mountain range, and a series of decorative wood posts.

Bulletin Boards/Information Kiosks

Various bulletin boards and kiosks were installed in Section E of the cultural landscape during the late-20th and early-21st centuries, located northwest and southeast of the skating pavilion. Within the period of significance, this included one Bicentennial-era cylindrical bulletin board centrally located outside the southeast entrance to the skating pavilion. It was built in place using two pours. The first pour was 2'-6", up to the bottom of where the wooden slats were to be inset. The second pour completed the bulletin board with a 3'-3" portion and a 9" cap. The whole bulletin board was 3' in diameter. The inset wooden slats, which measured 2" x 4" x 3'-3", were bolted to steel bands set into the concrete (Excerpt from Sheet 19, ETIC 831_41018A).

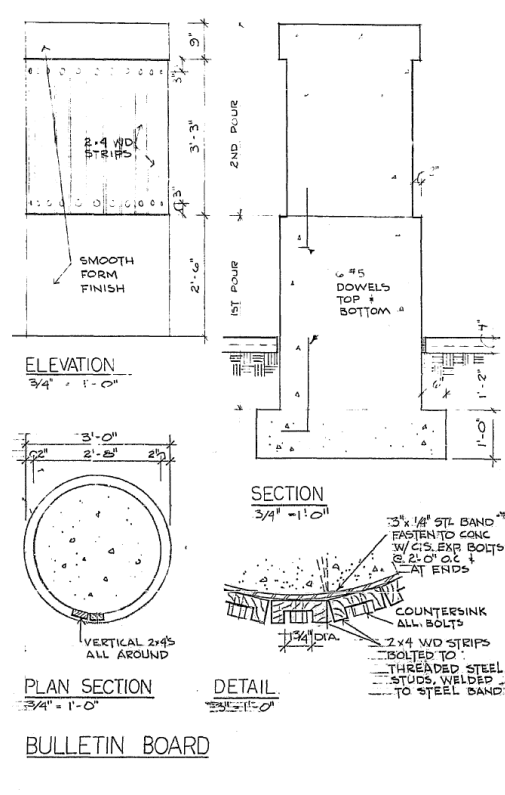


FIGURE 93: Bicentennial-era plans for Section E called for the creation of a community bulletin board outside the skating pavilion. It consisted of a cast-in-place concrete cylinder with vertical wooden slats. (Excerpt from Sheet 19, ETIC 831_41018A)

At an unknown date, NPS installed a wood bulletin board with a roof, approximately 200' east of the boat launch in Section E. Its footprint is approximately 8'x3'x8'. It consists of a shingled roof that covers a locked and encased bulletin board, which is fixed between wood posts that are set into the ground. More research is needed to determine when this bulletin board was installed, but visually, it appears to post-date the period of significance.

Also at an unknown date, NPS installed a metal and plexiglass display board at the southwest entrance to the skating pavilion. It consists of extruded aluminum poles and encasement and generally measures 41.5"x3"x73.5." Based on its appearance, it was likely installed within recent years.

Gates

It is unknown when gates were first installed within the cultural landscape. However, NPS updated its gating units along Anacostia Drive in the early 2000s (Google Streetview 2012-2014). These units consisted of painted black metal attached with hinges to metal poles. They were installed in the same locations as extant gates, at the junctures of Anacostia Drive with Nicholson Street SE and Good Hope Road SE. These gates are used to close sections of the park to vehicular traffic.

Little Free Library

Sometime after the invention of Little Free Libraries in 2009, NPS installed one outside of the Aquatic Resources Education Center. It is located between the ramp and staircase on the north side of the building. It measures 15"x15" and is 58" tall.

EXISTING

The Anacostia Park cultural landscape includes a range of small-scale features, including contributing, non-contributing, and non-contributing (compatible) elements. Few small-scale features remain from the period of significance; most extant historic features date to the latter half of the 20th century, after the period of significance. However, most extant small-scale features have been replaced in-kind or in the same locations as historic features from the period of significance. Additional small-scale features have been added since the final period of significance. For a complete map showing the locations of small-scale features, see Appendix C.

Lighting

There are numerous lighting units that date to the period of significance. These include historic poles and bases of 1930s era lighting units in Section C. Fieldwork in 2020 confirmed that the poles and bases of these streetlights remain extant along Anacostia Drive in Section C, from the 11th Street SE

bridge to the S. Capitol Street interchange. The globes of the Section C units are replacement units that feature LEDs and date to circa 2018, after the period of significance (Google Street view 2018) (Figure 94A). The present “Washington Standard” units along Anacostia Drive replaced similar 1930s lighting units in 2008 in the same locations as historic units (Google Streetview 2008-2018). Each light features a pole in the shape of a tapering, fluted classical column with a classical-style base and pedestal, as well as a capital. Atop the column is an urn-shaped globe that tapers into a finial at its top (Figure 94C).

Nicholson Street SE and Good Hope Road SE also feature historic Halogen street lights that date to the 1960s, concurrent with freeway construction (Figure 94B). They featured a similar fluted pole to the 1930s streetlights mentioned above, but include a simplified pole, finial, and an enlarged rectangular base. The lighting arm features no cross-support and juts out from the pole at 90 degrees.

Other lighting within the cultural landscape includes various stadium flood lights that illuminate playing fields, tennis courts, and basketball courts. There are 8 tall flood lights around one of the baseball fields in Section D, south of the Anacostia Recreation Center that date to post-1964 (Figure 94H). There are 4 similar, shorter flood lights adjacent to the two basketball courts that likely date to a similar period after 1964 (Figure 94E). Other flood lights in Section D include 8 units that surround the tennis courts north of the field house and 5 that are adjacent to the Anacostia Pool.

Between 1974 and 1976, additional lighting was added to Section E during the cultural landscape’s Bicentennial-era improvements that remains extant. This includes streetlights along the Anacostia loop drive; parking lots; basketball, shuffleboard, and horseshoe courts; and 4 playground lights. Floodlights measure 40’ tall and featured two types of luminaires: a single floodlight and a dual floodlight. The historic dual floodlights are located around the basketball courts, while single floodlights are located adjacent to the shuffleboard and horseshoe courts (Figure 94G).

Section E also features Bicentennial-era streetlights called “Type C” and “Type D.” These consist of extruded aluminum steel poles that were 28’ and 16’, respectively. Type C luminaires measure 45”x13” and used 400-watt lamps. Type D luminaires measure 27.5”x7.5” and used 250-watt lamps. Six Type C luminaires are located in the parking lot east of the skating rink. Four Type D luminaires are located adjacent to the to the play area (Sheet 70, ETIC 831_410108A). The Type D units feature non-historic replacement luminaires.

Several lighting units have been added after the period of significance. This includes all “Washington Standard’ lighting units along entrance ramps, biking paths, and along Anacostia Drive in Sections D

and E. These were added beginning in the 1980s and continue to be replaced concurrent with the 2020-2021 South Capitol Street bridge project (Figures 94C and 94F). The cultural landscape also contains path lighting at the Urban Tree House that consists of concrete poles with recessed lights. These measured approximately 14”x14”x31 (Figure 94I)



FIGURE 94a-i: Examples of lighting used throughout the Anacostia Park cultural landscape (Photos by CLI author, 2019-2020):

- A) A historic, pre-1960s streetlight along Anacostia Drive in Section C showing a historic pole, arm, and replacement luminaire;
- B) A historic halogen streetlight circa the late 1950s and early 1960s along Good Hope Road SE in Section C;
- C) A non-historic replacement “Washington Standard” streetlight along the South Capitol Street interchange in Section C;
- D) A historic Bicentennial-era “Type D” light adjacent to the Section E playground;
- E) A historic 2-luminaire flood light adjacent to the basketball courts in Section D;
- F) A non-historic “Washington Standard” light adjacent to the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge;
- G) A historic Bicentennial-era single luminaire floodlight at the shuffleboard courts in Section E;
- H) Baseball field flood lights in Section D, south of the field house;

I) A non-historic light along the path at the Urban Treehouse in Section E.

Benches

Five benches date to the Bicentennial era (1974-1976) of the period of significance. These 5 benches are located along Section E's central northeast-southwest walkways, adjacent to the shuffleboard and horseshoe courts; two other benches are located on the northwest side of the playground. Each consists of a frame made of 2" square metal tubing with bolted wood-slat back and seats. Each bench is 6' long and approximately 35" tall. These 5 benches are the sole remaining Bicentennial-era benches of the 13 original benches from that era. The remaining 8 original benches in Section E located between the basketball courts were replaced in the same locations with newer models that feature three curving armrests (Sheet 23, Sheet 18, ETIC 831_41018A).

Other non-historic benches include the replacement of Bicentennial-era benches installed adjacent to the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge park node. The new benches feature a curved metal frame with wood slats. Each bench measures 8' long, and has a seat that is approximately 18" deep and 33" high (Sheet 11, ETIC ANPA 831_84294). Four similar benches were installed on the north side of the tennis courts in Section D in the early 2000s. These have the same dimensions as those near the Pennsylvania Avenue SE playground, but feature an additional arm in the center of the bench (Google Streetview 2004).

There are two semi-circular wood slat benches located within the Urban Tree House feature. These measure approximately 15' in length and 30"x18" in profile. One additional bench was added to the play area north of the Anacostia Recreation Center in Section D when the playground was constructed in 1999 (Google Earth 1999). This bench consists of a metal tube frame and recycled plastic slats. It measures 8'x2'x18". There are also two low circular flagstone benches at the Bonus Army Wayside in Section C and the Pope Branch Wayside in Section E that date to 2010 (Google Earth 2010). These benches measure 18" tall and 2' deep.



FIGURE 95a-f: Examples of benches used throughout the Anacostia Park cultural landscape (Photos by CLI author, 2019-2020):

- A) A non-historic, low semi-circular flagstone bench at the Bonus Army Wayside in Section C;
- B) A non-historic Modern recycled plastic and metal pipe bench at the playground in Section D, adjacent to the field house;
- C) A non-historic semi-circular slatted wood bench at the Urban Tree House in Section E;
- D-E) A non-historic Modern replacement benches adjacent to the tennis courts in Section D and the playground node in Section D;
- F) A historic Bicentennial-era bench adjacent to the shuffleboard and horseshoe courts in Section E.

Picnic Tables

There are dozens of moveable metal and wood picnic tables throughout the cultural landscape. The tables are of varying standard modern designs, featuring metal or plastic frames with wood, metal, or plastic benches and tabletops.



FIGURE 96a-c: Examples of tables used throughout the Anacostia Park cultural landscape (Photos by CLI author, 2019-2020):

- A) A non-historic moveable modern metal and plastic picnic table in Section D;
- B) A non-historic modern plastic picnic table in Section E;
- C) Non-historic replacement modern modern metal kiddie tables located within the Section E playground in the same historic locations as Bicentennial-era kiddie tables.

The current kiddie tables in the Section E playground replaced others that were built during the Bicentennial era. They consist of green-painted metal tubing welded together with horizontal metal slats for a tabletop. Several of the tabletops feature chess or checkers boards. Each kiddie table is 3' square and approximately 31" tall. They are surrounded by 3-4 chairs of a similar design, with metal backs (Google Earth 2010). Tables with 3 chairs can accommodate a wheelchair. The chairs measure 3' square and 31" tall. The chairs measure 18.5"x24"x32".

Drinking Fountains

There are six extant drinking fountains within the cultural landscape. However, only two likely date to the period of significance. One is located inside the skating pavilion at its northeast corner and the other is located at the northwest corner of the comfort station at the Section D playground node. These are hexagonal in design and are constructed of prefabricated concrete and are faceted in design, similar to those found in other parks throughout the District. These fountains are 3' tall, tapering from 1'-9" wide at their base to 1'-6" at the top. The two drinking fountains feature metal bowls and spouts.



FIGURE 97a-d: Examples of drinking fountains used throughout the cultural landscape (Photos by CLI author, 2019-2020):

- A) Non-historic, accessible modern metal drinking fountain near the tennis courts in Section D;
- B) Historic concrete hexagonal drinking fountain adjacent to the comfort station in Section D;
- C) Non-historic, modern aggregate concrete drinking fountain located at the northwest corner of the skating pavilion;
- D) Non-historic accessible metal drinking fountain adjacent to the Urban Tree House in Section E.

The two Bicentennial-era drinking fountains that were located at the northwest corner of the skating pavilion and at the northeast corner of the play area have been replaced with newer models since the period of significance. The replacement drinking fountain at the northwest corner of the skating pavilion consists of a rough-aggregate concrete, and occupies the same location as the earlier fountain. As designed, it measured approximately 13”x27”x40”. The replacement fountain located at the northeast corner of the playground is an accessible metal version. It is approximately 35” tall and features a 14” stainless steel bowl mounted on a painted green metal frame.

There are two additional metal drinking fountains located in Sections D and E. One is located at the northeast corner of the Aquatic Resources Education Center and the other is located on the north side of the tennis courts in Section D. They are the same design and dimensions as the replacement accessible metal fountain adjacent to the Section E playground (described above).

Trash and Recycling Receptacles



FIGURE 98a-h: Examples of trash receptacles used throughout the cultural landscape (Photos by CLI author, 2019-2020)

There are at least 8 extant styles of trash cans within the study area. Research for this CLI was unable to tie any of the extant trash cans to the period of significance. However, it is possible that more research could shed new light on the historic origins of the extant landscape features.

The most common type of trash can within the study area is shown in Figures 98C and 98H. These moveable metal hooded and unhooded trash cans are generally found adjacent to moveable picnic tables throughout the cultural landscape. Their exact number was not determined. They measure 24” in diameter and 26” tall (36” including the metal hood).

The second most common receptacle is pictured in Figure 98A-B. It consists of recycled plastic slats bolted to a metal frame and resting on a central pole that is fixed in the ground. Each measures approximately 39” tall and features 30.5”x3.4”x1.5” plastic slats. These are located along Anacostia Drive and the playing fields in Section C, adjacent to the playgrounds and picnic area in Section D, and throughout Section E.

Figure 98D shows the tulip-style wood-slat trash cans that are located along Anacostia Drive in Section D, adjacent to the parking areas. These are approximately 34” tall and 24” in diameter at their widest.

The trash cans represented in Figure 98E measure 3’ tall and 24” across. They are located adjacent to recently rehabilitated areas such as the tennis courts in Section D, the pirate ship playground in Section D, and the playground in Section E.

Figure 98F shows a receptacle whose design features simple vertical metal slats that fan out at the top. These measure 39” in height and 28” across and are located adjacent to the Urban Tree House in Section E.

The remaining receptacle type, Figure 98G, is located adjacent to the Aquatic Resources Education Center in Section E. It features a recycling and trash sorting system made of recycled plastic. Each can is 21” round and 28-35” tall.

Bike Racks

There are two types of bike racks in the cultural landscape. Within Section E, the NPS installed two traditional metal bike racks on the north and west sides of the basketball courts; these racks have multiple slots for storage. They post-date the period of significance.

The circular tubing bike racks are located at the Bonus Army Wayside in Section C and the Pope Branch Wayside in Section E. These measure 35” tall and 2.5’ in diameter and date to 2012 (Google Earth 2012).



FIGURE 99a-b: Examples of bike racks used throughout the cultural landscape (Photos by CLI author, 2019-2020)

Bleachers

Section E features 3 sets of moveable aluminum bleachers. They measure 15' long and approximately 56" deep. They very likely date to recent years.

Backstops

There are several baseball/softball backstops throughout the cultural landscape that date to a variety of eras. The single panel chain-link backstop near the 11th Street SE bridge likely dates to the 1930s (Figure 100D). This backstop is oriented southwest-northeast and measures approximately 12'x12.' A similar baseball backstop is located in Section C northeast of the NACE headquarters, approximately 70 feet south of Anacostia Drive (Figure 100A). It consists of three 12'x12' panels arranged in a concave pattern. These likely date to the same era of construction as the backstop near the 11th Street SE bridge.

The large backstop located at the field immediately southeast of the Anacostia Recreation Center also likely dates to the period of significance, as a baseball field has existed in that location since at least the 1930s (RG-18-AA-146-29 National Archives 1933). However, it is unknown when the backstop itself was installed. Its design consists of 5 rectangular chain-link panels with two canted overhead planes. It measures approximately 15' tall and 45' across (Figure 100B). A similar backstop is located in Section E, north of the Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridge and the Section E loop drive. Its design consists of three 12'x12' panels with 3 trapezoidal overhead planes that are each supported by metal pipes. This backstop dates to circa 1972 (USGS 1972). See Figure 100C.

Goal Posts

There are three sets of goal posts within the cultural landscapes: one set is located west of Good Hope Road SE in Section C; another set is located northeast of the field house along Anacostia Drive; and the last set is located on the south side of the tennis courts in Section D.

The football-style goal posts are located in Section D northeast of the field house along Anacostia Drive (Figure 100F). These likely date to pre-1938, but were relocated to their present-day site sometime prior to 1980. The football-style posts consists of 4" metal piping painted white welded into an "H" shape. They measure approximately 20' tall and 23' wide.

There is a similarly constructed set of painted pipe goal posts in Section C west of Good Hope Road SE (Figure 100E). These likely date to circa 1968. Unlike the football-style goal posts, these are soccer goal posts and featured a different design that consists of 4" metal pipes connected with metal elbow

joints in a lowercase “n” shape. Each measures approximately 24’ wide and 8’ tall. According to these dimensions, they are likely used as regulation soccer goals.

A set of small goals is located on the south side of the tennis courts in Section D (Figure 100G). These likely date to the 1960s, but more research is needed to confirm this date of construction. Each consists of 4” metal pipe arranged in a lowercase “n” shape and measures approximately 12’ wide and 84” tall. These measurements are consistent with the dimensions of field hockey goals.

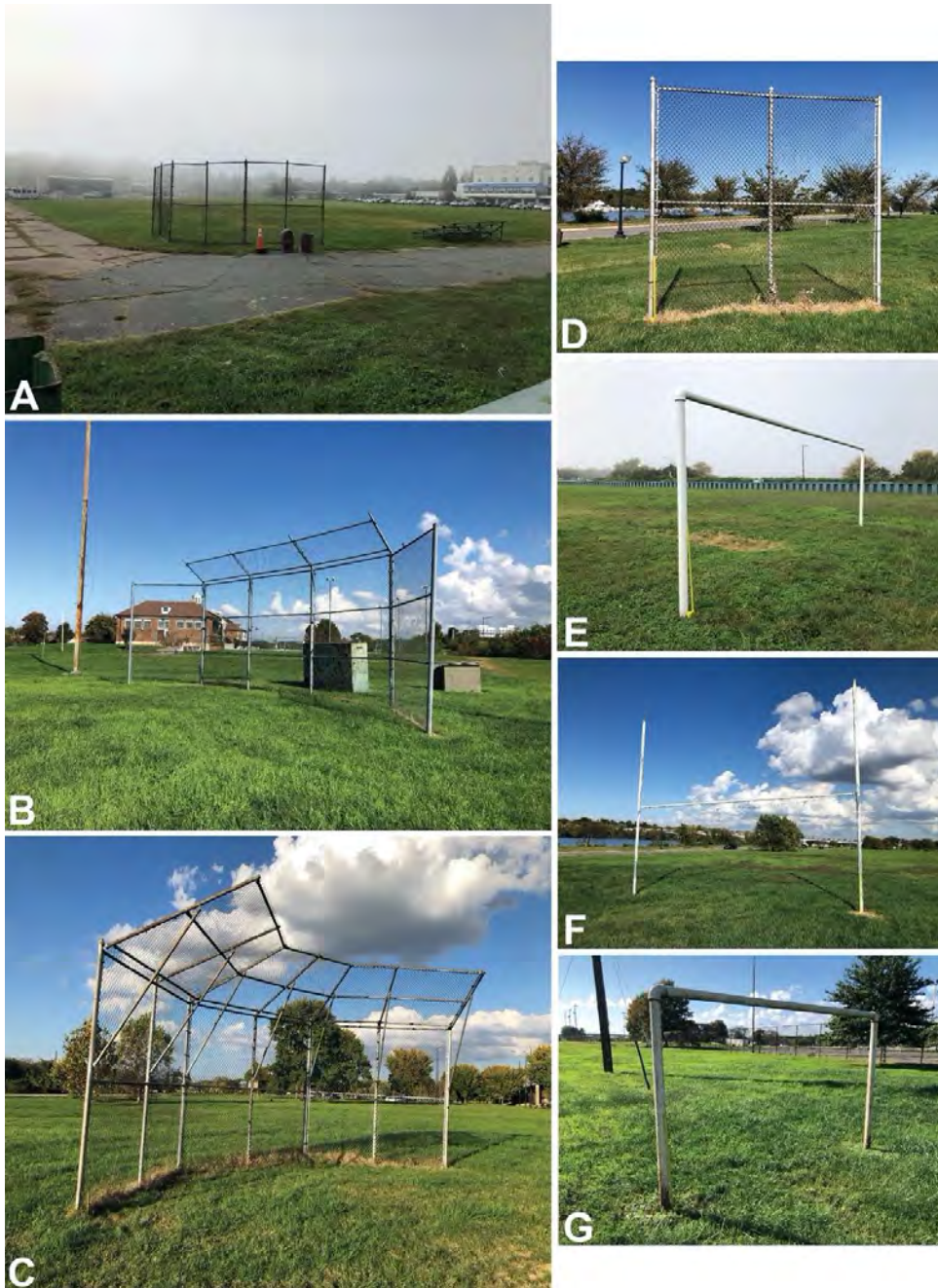


FIGURE 100a-g: Examples of backstops and goal posts throughout the cultural landscape (Photos by CLI author, 2019-2020):

- A) a historic WWII-era baseball/softball backstop in Section C dating to the NRS;
- B) a historic circa 1960s baseball backstop south of the field house in Section D;
- C) a historic 1970s backstop in Section E;
- D) a historic 1930s baseball/softball backstop on the southern end of Section D;
- E) a historic 1960s pipe soccer goal post in Section C;
- F) a historic 1930s pipe football goal post in Section D;
- G) a historic, undated (likely 1960s) pipe goal post in Section D likely used for field hockey

Temporary Interpretive Sculptures

There are 4 temporary interpretative sculptures located in Sections C and D of the study area along the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail. Three are located in Section D between the 11th Street SE and Pennsylvania Avenue SE bridges; one is located in Section C south of the 11th Street SE bridge. The 4 sculptures represent the following themes: flora and fauna of the Anacostia River; early Native American presence; the Navy Yard; and the African American experience. The artwork consists of sculptural three-dimensional pieces composed of hand painted sign foam, wood, aluminum, paint, and tile panels. The sculptures are generally shorter than 10' in height and 6" in width. Each sculpture is mounted on 4"x4" wooden posts set into the earth, and located approximately 4' from the river trail, between the trail and the river (NCPC File no. 7808)

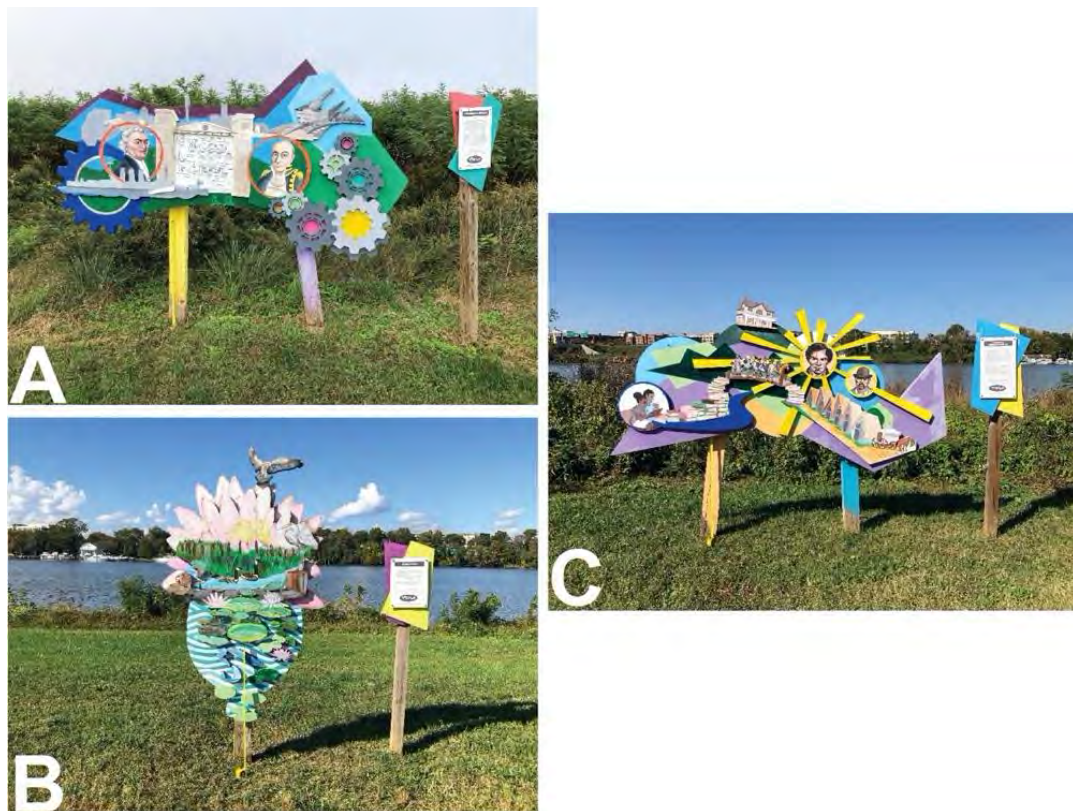


FIGURE 101a-c: Pictured are three of the four temporary interpretive sculptures along the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail in Sections C and D. (Photos by CLI author, 2019-2020)

Bollards

Bollards are located in Sections C and E of the cultural landscape. Eighteen wood bollards are located in parking lot C3 south of Good Hope Road SE. They are used to separate parking areas from grassy

areas. Each wood bollard is roughly cylindrical with a canted top and measures generally 10" in diameter and 2' in height. They are arranged in a U-shape along the edges of the parking area. These date to post-1968. Other bollards in Section C include 3 on the north side of Good Hope Road SE that were installed to prevent vehicles from trespassing when the metal gate is closed. These were installed after 1964. Each is wooden and measures 8"x6"x38."



FIGURE 102a-d: Examples of wood bollards throughout the cultural landscape. A) View to the southeast of bollards along Good Hope Road SE in Section C; B) View to the northeast of bollards in parking lot C3 in Section C; C) Bicentennial-era bollards at the Section E playground; D) Detail of wood bollard in parking lot C3. (Photos by CLI author, 2019-2020)

Three other bollards are located at the southwest corner of Section E. These are the sole remaining bollards (of 8 original bollards) that were installed at the playground during Bicentennial improvements between 1974-1976. They consist of wooden posts that are significantly deteriorated. Historically, they contained drilled holes and decorative rope railing, which are no longer present due to deterioration. They were arranged in an L-shaped pattern at the entrance to the playground. There are holes in the pavement where the other bollards were historically located. Extant bollards measure 8"x8"x32."

Regulatory Signage

Extant regulatory signage within the cultural landscape includes signs that detail park regulations and hours. Since no signage was detailed in historical plans dating to the period of significance, it is likely that all regulatory signage was installed after the period of significance.

Interpretive Signage

All interpretive signage within the cultural landscape postdates the period of significance. Two extant interpretive waysides likely date to the construction of the Urban Tree House and Aquatic Resources Education Center in Section E, post-1987. Each is of standard NPS wayside design. One is constructed of metal tubing, while the other is seated on wood posts. The metal board features an interpretive panel about ecological history, while the wood one is blank. Other interpretive signage, including wayfinding signage, appears to date to recent years. This also includes signage associated with waysides at the Bonus Army and Pope Branch seating areas that were installed circa 2010.

Grills/Coal Ash Disposal Boxes

There are 7 extant Bicentennial-era metal grills located in Sections D and E. This includes two grills in Section D located at the northeast corner of the picnic pavilions within the Pennsylvania Avenue SE playground node. Five other grills are located in the picnic grove in the northeast corner of Section E. They are arranged in a circular pattern within the shade of the picnic grove. One of the picnic grove grills is uprooted and on the ground. Each unit measures 20"x16.5"x12" and is fixed to a 33.5" metal pole set in concrete, with a moveable grilling surface that is seated above an area for hot coals (Figures 103B-C).



FIGURE 103a-c: Examples of the A) coal ash disposal boxes and B-C) Bicentennial-era grills within the cultural landscape. (Photos by CLI author, 2019-2020)

There are two extant coal ash disposal boxes in the study area. They appear to be modern in design and were likely installed recently; however, the precise date of installation is unknown. They measure approximately 2' tall and 18" square. Each is hollow and features a grate at the top.

Utility Boxes

The cultural landscape features a wide array of utility boxes of various designs and scales. No historic plans were uncovered to indicate if any of these date to the period of significance. Those associated with lighting in the cultural landscape could be historic, but more research is needed to determine when these were installed. For the purposes of this CLI, utility boxes are an undetermined small-scale feature.



FIGURE 104a-d: Examples of utility boxes in the cultural landscape: A) Section D near the baseball field; B) Section E near the Urban Tree House; C) Anacostia Drive in Section C; and D) Section D near the baseball field. (Photos by CLI author, 2019-2020)

Flagpoles

There are two flagpoles in the study area. One is located adjacent to the skating pavilion's northwest entrance. It dates to sometime after 1976. It features a tapering aluminum pole with a gold finial on the top. Its dimensions are unknown. The second flagpole is located on the west side of the Anacostia Recreation Center (Figure 105B). It consists of a 20' tall, 4" wide tapering steel pole with a metal rope cleat. It is unknown when this feature was installed.

Play Sprinklers

Only one Bicentennial-era sprinkler is extant. Sometime after the period of significance, NPS officials removed the sprinkler located in Section D, leaving only its concrete paving. The extant sprinkler, located in the southwest corner of the Section E playground, consists of three concrete "sonotubes" and three black iron pipes arranged in a radial pattern. The tallest tube is 6' tall and 10" in diameter. The medium-sized tube is 2'-8" in height and 1' in diameter. And the shortest sonotube is 1'-4" in height and 1'-6" in diameter. The top of each sonotube features a 1" beveled edge. The three vertical black iron pipes measure 3" in diameter and are 7', 3'-8," and 2'-2" tall, respectively. Each vertical pipe is connected to the three concrete sonotubes via four horizontal pipes. These were located at heights of 1,' 2'-4," 3'-8," and 5'-6."

The concrete sonotubes and pipes are centered on concentric circular concrete paving. The innermost circle of this paving is divided in 6 wedges. The feature in the outermost ring no longer contains a drain, and the three vertical iron pipes no longer contain sprinkler holes (Sheet 21, Sheet 48, ETIC 831_41018A) (Figure 105E).

Rock

There is a large rock located in the grass panel north of the skating pavilion. Its location in the middle of the grass panel, between the walkways, indicates that it was intentionally placed there. However, more research is needed to determine when it was placed at this location and if its inclusion in the landscape is historically significant (Figure 105K).

Urban Tree House Small-Scale Features

The Urban Tree House was built by the NPS in the early 1990s under a cooperative agreement with the Student Conservation Association. Small-scale features associated with the Urban Tree House include a stone compass rose, 3 large fake rocks that serve as the map's mountain range, and a series of decorative wooden posts (Figures 105F, G, and I).

Bulletin Boards/Kiosks

There are three bulletin boards or kiosks within Section E of the cultural landscape. The oldest of the three bulletin boards was designed by Keyes, Lethbridge & Condon as part of the 1974-1976 Bicentennial improvements to Section E. It consists of poured-in-place concrete and measures 3' in diameter and 6'-6" in height (Figure 151J)

Two other bulletin boards were installed at unknown times, but likely postdate the period of significance. They include one wood bulletin board with a roof that is located adjacent to the boat launch in Section E. Its footprint is approximately 8'x3'x8'. It consists of a shingled roof that covers a locked and encased bulletin board, which is fixed between wood posts that are set into the ground. The other bulletin board that is likely non-historic consists of thin extruded aluminum poles and encasements. It features a lockable plexiglass display case and bulletin board. It measures approximately 41.5"x3"x73.5" (Figure 105H).

Gates

Metal gates are located in the cultural landscape at the junctures of Anacostia Drive with Nicholson Street SE and Good Hope Road SE. These are used to close sections of the park to vehicular traffic. They consist of painted black metal attached with hinges to metal poles. Two sets of gates are located in Section C on the south and east sides of the intersection of Good Hope Road SE and Anacostia Drive. Another set of gates is located on the east side of the intersection of Nicholson Street SE and Anacostia Drive. These gates are non-historic and post-date the period of significance (Figure 105A).

Little Free Library

There is a Little Free Library located on the north side of the Aquatic Resources Education Center. It is located between the entrance staircase and ramp and generally measures 15”x5”x58”. It was added to the cultural landscape sometime after the invention of the concept in 2009 (Figure 105C).

Horseshoe Scoreboard

There is a horseshoe scoreboard in Section D, located northeast of the Anacostia Recreation Center at the horseshoe pits. It measures 62” tall and 40” wide. It was added at an unknown date to the cultural landscape (Figure 105D)



FIGURE 105a-k: Examples of miscellaneous small-scale features throughout the cultural landscape (Photos by CLI author, 2019-2020):

- A) A non-historic gate at the intersection of Anacostia Drive and Good Hope Road SE;
- B) A non-historic metal flagpole on the south side of the Anacostia Recreation Center;
- C) A non-historic Little Free Library outside of the Aquatic Resources Education Center;
- D) An undetermined scoreboard adjacent to the horseshoe courts in Section D;
- E) A historic play sprinkler in the Section E playground;
- F-G) Non-historic fake rocks and a compass rose associated with the USA map at the Urban Tree House;
- H) A non-historic encased metal and plexiglass bulletin board on the south side of the skating pavilion;
- I) Non-historic decorative wooden posts associated with the Urban Tree House USA map;
- J) A historic Bicentennial-era bulletin board south of the skating pavilion;
- K) An undetermined rock north of the skating pavilion.

EVALUATION

The small-scale features within the Anacostia Park cultural landscape include a complex combination of historic and non-historic features. Most of the small-scale features, including benches, lighting, drinking fountains, trash cans, and signage, have been regularly replaced throughout the cultural landscape's history, largely in-kind or in the same locations. Small-scale features dating to the period of significance include 22 fluted metal streetlight posts in Section C, 5 incandescent/halogen streetlights in Sections C and D, 5 benches in Section E, 3 pipe goal posts in Sections C and D, 2 chain-link backstops in Sections D and E, 2 drinking fountains in Sections D and E, 16 floodlights in Section E, metal grills in Sections D and E, and a play sprinkler in Section E.

The presence of additional non-contributing features does not detract from the significant influence of the contributing features. These later features include additional play equipment, benches, trash cans, picnic tables, kiddie tables, community kiosk/bulletin board, drinking fountains, flagpoles, gates, and features associated with the Urban Tree House. The Anacostia Park cultural landscape therefore retains integrity of small-scale features.

Undetermined features include: the floodlights in Section D, the sculptural rock north of the skating pavilion in Section E (count: 1), and the utility boxes throughout the cultural landscape. Similarly, the wood-slat tulip-shaped trash cans with metal hoods along Anacostia Drive (count: 8) are an undetermined small-scale feature; these are likely historic, however more research is needed to determine when these features were added to the study area. For a complete map showing the locations of small-scale features, see Appendix C.

Character-defining Features (Section C)

Feature:	Fluted metal streetlights with curved arm and replacement LED luminaires along Anacostia Drive in Section C (count: 22)
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Incandescent/Halogen streetlights along Good Hope Road SE in Section C (count: 2)
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Feature: White painted pipe soccer goals, located at the playing field south of the intersection of Good Hope Road SE and Anacostia Drive (count: 2)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: "Washington Standard" lamp posts (count: 10)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing (Compatible)

Feature: Low semi-circular flagstone bench at the Bonus Army wayside (count: 1)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Circular metal tube bike rack at Bonus Army wayside (count: 1)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Moveable metal bleachers, located at the playing field south of the intersection of Good Hope Road SE and Anacostia Drive (count: 3)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Recycled plastic slatted trash cans with metal hoods throughout Section C (count: 11)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Temporary interpretive sculpture located along the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail Section C (count: 1)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Wood bollards throughout Section C
Feature Identification Number:
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Interpretative signage, including Bonus Army wayside
Feature Identification Number:
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Regulatory signage
Feature Identification Number:
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Utility boxes (count: 2)
Feature Identification Number:
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Character-defining Features (Section D)

Feature: Chain-link fence baseball backstops, located in the southwest playing field(s) southwest of the Anacostia Recreation Center (count: 2)

Feature Identification Number:
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Incandescent/Halogen streetlights along Nicholson Street SE (count: 3)

Feature Identification Number:
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Hybrid pipe football goal post and soccer goal, located north of parking lot D2 (count: 2)

Feature Identification Number:
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Fixed metal grills, located in the picnic area south of the John Philips Sousa Bridge (Pennsylvania Avenue SE) (count: 2)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Hexagonal concrete drinking fountain located at the northwest corner of the comfort station at the pirate ship playground node (count: 1)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: White painted pipe goal posts, located south of the tennis courts and used for field hockey (count: 2)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: "Washington Standard" lamp posts located along Anacostia Drive in Section D and the Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge trail (count: 44 total; 36 replaced in-kind, 8 additional)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing (Compatible)

Feature: Modern metal benches with curved armrests adjacent to the pirate ship playground (count: 3)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing (Compatible)

Feature: Coal ash disposal box, located in the picnic area south of the John Philips Sousa Bridge (Pennsylvania Avenue SE) (count: 1)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Modern metal benches with curved armrests and additional center armrest adjacent to the tennis courts (count: 4)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature:	Modern metal bleacher-style bench adjacent to the playground north of the Recreation Center (count: 1)
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-contributing
Feature:	Moveable picnic tables throughout the cultural landscape (various styles)
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-contributing
Feature:	Moveable metal trash cans with and without hoods throughout the cultural landscape
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-contributing
Feature:	Trash cans made of wrought iron with repeating circular design along the rim, located on the north side of the tennis courts (count: 4)
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-contributing
Feature:	Temporary interpretive sculptures located along the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail in Section D (count: 3)
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-contributing
Feature:	Interpretative signage
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-contributing
Feature:	Regulatory signage
Feature Identification Number:	
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-contributing

Feature: Metal drinking fountain north of the tennis courts (count: 1)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Wood-slat cylindrical trash cans with metal hoods adjacent to the playground north of the Recreation Center and the picnic area/playground south of the John Philip Sousa Bridge (Pennsylvania Avenue SE) (count: 9)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Wood-slat tulip-shaped trash cans with metal hoods along Anacostia Drive (count: 8)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Stadium lights (count: 8 tall, 4 short)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Utility boxes (count: 4)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Character-defining Features (Section E)

Feature: Wood bollards located in the southwest corner of the playground in Section E (count: 3)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Cylindrical concrete and wood slat bulletin board on the southeast corner of the skating pavilion (count: 1)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Hexagonal concrete drinking fountain located inside the north corner of the skating pavilion (count: 1)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Play sprinkler remnants in the south corner of the playground (count: 1)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Bicentennial-era playground lights with LED replacement luminaires (count: 4)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Stadium flood lights featuring single and double luminaries (count: 16)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wood-slat benches with structural metal tubing (located south of the shuffleboard courts, north of the basketball courts, and north of the playground) (count: 5)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Chain-link fence baseball backstop at the southern end of Section E (count: 1)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Concrete ADA drinking fountain located in the northeast corner of the basketball courts (count: 1)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing (Compatible)

Feature: Metal drinking fountain north of the Aquatic Resources Education Center (count:1)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing (Compatible)

Feature: Modern metal benches with curved armrests located between the basketball courts (count: 8)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing (Compatible)

Feature: "Washington Standard" lamp posts (count: 44)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Path lights leading to the Urban Tree House (count: 10)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Semi-circular wood-slat benches located in the Urban Tree House (count: 2)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Low semi-circular flagstone bench at the Pope Branch wayside south of the Anacostia Park boat ramp (count: 1)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Moveable picnic tables (various styles) throughout Section E

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Moveable metal trash cans with and without metal hoods throughout Section E

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Trash cans with vertical, flared metal slats adjacent to the Urban Tree House (count: 2)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Recycling/Trash receptacle made of recycled plastic with central sign post adjacent to the Aquatic Resources Education Center (count: 2)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Trash cans with vertical recycled-plastic slats and a central metal post throughout Section E (count: 24)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Flagpole northwest of the skating pavilion (count: 1)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Coal ash disposal box, located in the picnic area in the north playing field (count: 1)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Fixed metal grills, located in the picnic area in the north playing field (count: 5)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Metal and glass display board located on the southwest and northwest corners of the skating pavilion (count: 1)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Wood bulletin board/kiosk with a roof, located east of Anacostia Drive in the Section E parking lot (count: 1)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Metal bike racks adjacent to the basketball courts (count: 2)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Small circular bike rack adjacent to the Pope Branch Wayside (count: 1)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Interpretative signage

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Regulatory signage

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Little Free Library north of the Aquatic Resources Education Center (count: 1)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Sculptural rock north of the skating pavilion (count: 1)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Utility boxes (count: 4)

Feature Identification Number:

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Archeological Sites

HISTORIC

Archeological sites are defined as the location of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape, and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features. No archeological investigations were conducted as part of this cultural landscape inventory. Louis Berger conducted an archeological overview and assessment of Anacostia Park and Kenilworth Park and Aquatic Gardens in 2016, building upon a 1989 assessment of the same study area by Engineering-Science. For more on the history of archeological sites within the study area, see these reports.

EXISTING

The Louis Berger and Engineering-Science studies identified portions of Sections C, D, and E as having a high probability of containing pre-historic and historic artifacts dating to pre-contact indigenous occupation, colonization, and the Bonus Army occupation. The Louis Berger report noted that archeological sites within the cultural landscape are likely buried under several feet of fill, owing to late 19th and early 20th century reclamation efforts. As a result of the overlying fill, the cultural landscape likely contains below-grade, intact archeological sites within its boundaries; accordingly, the cultural landscape has the potential to yield information related to the history or pre-history of the study area and greater region. There are no identified or inventoried archeological sites within the boundaries of the cultural landscape.

EVALUATION

Potential archeological sites related to the cultural landscape's history of pre-contact settlements and colonization likely have remained relatively undisturbed since the Army Corps of Engineers conducted reclamation and backfilling projects in the late 19th century. As a result, these potential archeological sites likely retain integrity to pre-1890.

Archeological sites related to the 1932 Bonus Army settlement have been disturbed several times since the encampment, including large-scale disturbances immediately after the encampment, when New Deal-era workers cleared the area, and during World War II when the NRS constructed their facilities. Further investigation is necessary to determine whether the cultural landscape retains integrity with respect to Bonus Army archeological sites.

Use the tables below to identify specific features for each characteristic.

Natural Systems and Features (All Sections)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	LCS Name	LCS Number
Meadows throughout the cultural landscape	Non-contributing		
Wooded areas throughout the cultural landscape	Non-contributing		
Wetland areas throughout the cultural landscape	Non-contributing		

Natural Systems and Features (Section D)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	LCS Name	LCS Number
Drainage ponds along Anacostia Drive Section D (count: 2)	Non-contributing		

Natural Systems and Features (Section E)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	LCS Name	LCS Number
Drainage ponds adjacent to the Anacostia Boat Launch parking lot and Anacostia Riverwalk Trail ramp, Section E (count: 1)	Non-contributing		

Land Use (All Sections)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	LCS Name	LCS Number
Active use as a recreation area based on the landscape's playgrounds, trails, playing fields, etc.	Contributing		
Passive use as an auto pleasure drive through the Anacostia Drive	Contributing		
Active use as a cycling/pedestrian thoroughfare through the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail	Non-contributing (Compatible)		

Land Use (Section C)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	LCS Name	LCS Number
Administrative use by US Park Police and NACE	Non-Contributing (Compatible)		

Land Use (Section D)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	LCS Name	LCS Number
Passive use as a picnicking area as defined by historic use and the presence of picnic tables	Contributing		

Land Use (Section E)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	LCS Name	LCS Number
Passive use as a picnicking area as defined by historic use and the presence of picnic tables	Contributing		
Educational use through the Aquatic Resources Education Center	Non-contributing (Compatible)		

Topography (All Sections)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	LCS Name	LCS Number
Generally flat topography consistent with the construction of the Anacostia Flood Plain/Anacostia Flats	Contributing		

Topography (Section C)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	LCS Name	LCS Number
Series of graded earthen levees surrounding the former tree nurseries	Contributing		
Steeply sloped topography from the low-lying areas at Anacostia Drive and Good Hope Road up to 11th Street SE	Non-Contributing		

Topography (Section D)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	LCS Name	LCS Number
Gradual slope from the low-lying areas at Anacostia Drive up to the Anacostia Recreation Center	Contributing		
Topography graded into four berms surrounding the picnic node and pirate ship play area	Contributing		
Steeply sloping topography on the south side of the Pennsylvania Avenue SE interchange	Non-contributing		

Topography (Section E)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	LCS Name	LCS Number
Topography graded into a semi-circular berm surrounding the Urban Tree House map of the United States	Non-contributing		
Gradual slope up to the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail bridge that leads to Section F to the north	Non-contributing		

Spatial Organization (Section C)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	LCS Name	LCS Number
Delineation of Anacostia Park Section C by the Anacostia Freeway/Highway 295 to the east, the 11th Street SE bridge to the northeast, the Anacostia River to the north and west, the South Capitol Street SW bridge interchange to the west, and Howard Road SE to the south, enclosing the former D.C. Lanham Tree Nursery, USPP and NPS administrative areas, playing fields, and other associated features	Contributing		
Organization of Section C into three parts from south to north: tree nurseries, administrative headquarters and offices, and playing fields, separated by the corrugated flood barrier, earthen levees, dense vegetation, and chain-link fencing	Contributing		
Playing field anchoring the north end of Section C	Contributing		
Linear organization of open spaces linked by the Anacostia seawall and Anacostia Drive in Section C as the western and northern edge of the cultural landscape	Contributing		

Spatial Organization (Section D)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	LCS Name	LCS Number
Delineation of Anacostia Park Section D by the Anacostia Freeway/Highway 295 to the east, the Southeast Freeway to the southwest, the Anacostia River to the north, and the John Philip Sousa Bridge (Pennsylvania Avenue SE) to the northeast, enclosing the Anacostia Recreation Center, pool, playing fields, tennis courts, parking lot D2, horseshoe courts, playgrounds, picnic areas, and other associated features	Contributing		
Centrally-organized composition of Section D, oriented around the Recreation Center	Contributing		
Playing fields anchoring the north and south ends of Section D	Contributing		
Linear organization of open spaces in Section D, linked by the Anacostia seawall and Anacostia Drive as the northern edges of the cultural landscape	Contributing		
Picnic and playground node anchoring the north end of Section D, south of the John Philip Sousa Bridge (Pennsylvania Avenue SE)	Contributing		

Spatial Organization (Section E)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	LCS Name	LCS Number
Demarcation of Anacostia Park Section E, created by the CSX Railroad to the north, Anacostia Freeway/Highway 295 to the east, the John Philip Sousa Bridge (Pennsylvania Avenue SE) to the southwest, and the Anacostia River to the west	Contributing		
Centrally organized composition oriented around the skating pavilion and Aquatic Resource Education Center	Contributing		
Delineation of the southern two-thirds of Section E by the Anacostia Drive loop road, enclosing a playing field, the skating pavilion, Aquatic Resources Education Center, basketball courts, playground, and other associated features	Contributing		
Vast open playing fields surrounding the central third of Section E, consisting of the skating pavilion, Aquatic Resources Education Center, and associated features	Contributing		
Linear organization of open spaces linked by the Anacostia seawall and Anacostia Drive in Section E as the western and northern edges of the cultural landscape	Contributing		

Wooded picnic area separated from the northern playing field	Non-contributing		
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Circulation (Section C)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	LCS Name	LCS Number
Anacostia Drive as paved two-way road extending northeast-southwest through Section C, dating to the 1920s and 1930s	Contributing		
Concrete walk on the eastern side of Anacostia Drive beginning at NACE/USPP Headquarters entrance on Anacostia Drive and running northeast, crossing Good Hope Road, and ending just before the 11th Street SE bridge, dating to the Naval Receiving Station (1940s)	Contributing		
Good Hope Road SE as paved two-way road extending northwest-southeast through Section C, dating to the 1960s	Contributing		
Other asphalt and concrete sidewalks throughout the cultural landscape	Non-contributing		
Anacostia Riverwalk Trail as paved two-way pedestrian/cyclist trail extending northeast-southwest through Section C	Non-contributing		
Circular compass rose, with colored concrete paving, along the Anacostia River Trail in Section C (count: 3)	Non-contributing		
Asphalt pedestrian/cyclist trail connecting 11th Street to Good Hope Road	Non-contributing		
Parking lots throughout Section C of the cultural landscape, including parking lots C1, C2, and C3	Non-contributing		

Circulation (Section D)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	LCS Name	LCS Number
Anacostia Drive as paved two-way road extending northeast-southwest through Section D, dating to the 1920s and 1930s	Contributing		
Anacostia Recreation Center loop drive as paved one-way road in an I-shaped design oriented northwest-southeast, dating to 1924-1925	Contributing		
Asphalt parking lot D2, northeast of the Anacostia Recreation Center, dating to the 1920s and 1930s	Contributing		
Nicholson Street SE as paved two-way road extending northwest-southeast through Section D, dating to the 1960s	Contributing		
Gridded concrete paving at picnic pavilions in the play area node SW of Pennsylvania Avenue, dating to the Bicentennial era	Contributing		
Parking lot D3, south of the John Philip Sousa Bridge (Pennsylvania Avenue SE), dating to the Bicentennial era	Contributing		
Synthetic play surface in Section D playground	Non-contributing		
Asphalt path and ramp connecting to the Highway 295 pedestrian bridge SE of the Anacostia Recreation Center	Non-contributing		
Asphalt cycling/pedestrian trail connecting Pennsylvania Avenue SE with Anacostia Drive	Non-contributing		
Concrete staircase connecting Nicholson Street SE with the asphalt trail leading to Pennsylvania Avenue SE	Non-contributing		
Anacostia Riverwalk Trail as paved two-way pedestrian/cyclist trail extending northeast-southwest through Section D	Non-contributing		
Asphalt service road connecting the Anacostia Recreation Center parking lot to the pool	Undetermined		
Dirt service roads to the SW and SE of the Anacostia Recreation Center and pool	Undetermined		
Anacostia Recreation Center stairs and ramps	Undetermined		
Anacostia Recreation Center loading docks	Undetermined		
Paths surrounding the pirate ship playground and connecting to the play area node SW of Pennsylvania Avenue	Non-contributing		
Parking lot D1, located on the north and south sides of Anacostia Drive Section D	Undetermined		
Other asphalt and concrete sidewalks throughout the cultural landscape	Non-contributing		

Circulation (Section E)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	LCS Name	LCS Number
Anacostia Drive as paved two-way road extending northeast-southwest through Section E (from Pennsylvania Avenue SE to the boat ramp), dating to the 1920s and 1930s	Contributing		
Parking lot E2, northeast of and adjacent to the Aquatic Resources Education Center and skating pavilion (Section E), dating to the 1960s	Contributing		
Anacostia Section E loop drive as paved two-way road extending clockwise-counterclockwise through Section E, dating to the Bicentennial-era	Contributing		
Parking lot E4, southeast of the skating pavilion, dating to the Bicentennial era	Contributing		
Parking lot E3, adjacent to and east of the boat launch, dating to the 1960s	Contributing		
Basketball court circulation and paving, dating to the Bicentennial era	Contributing		
Gridded concrete paths surrounding the basketball courts, skating pavilion, and playground (Section E), dating to the Bicentennial era	Contributing		
Scored concrete paving in the playground east of the skating pavilion, dating to the Bicentennial era	Contributing		
Concrete staircases on the north and west corners of the skating pavilion (count: 2), dating to the Bicentennial era	Contributing		
Concrete ramps on the NE, NW, SE, and SW sides of the skating pavilion (count: 4), dating to the Bicentennial era	Contributing		
Ramps, walkways, and stairs on the NW side of the Aquatic Resources Education Center	Non-contributing		
Synthetic play surface in playground east of the skating pavilion	Non-contributing (Compatible)		
Anacostia Riverwalk Trail as paved two-way pedestrian/cyclist trail extending northeast-southwest through Section E	Non-contributing		
Asphalt service road connecting the Aquatic Resources Education Center addition to the parking lot south of the building	Non-contributing		
Dirt service roads along the northern border of Section E, extending north from the boat ramp parking lot to the CSX Railroad tracks	Non-contributing		
Other asphalt and concrete sidewalks throughout the cultural landscape	Non-contributing		

Views and Vistas (Section C)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	LCS Name	LCS Number
View of the Anacostia River to the north and west	Contributing		
View of the United States Capitol to the north along New Jersey Avenue SE	Contributing		
View of the ridgeline to the south containing several Civil War Defenses of Washington	Contributing		
View of the Navy Yard to the north	Contributing		
View of the historic DC Water Main Pumping Station (125 O Street SE) to the north	Contributing		
Views E/W and NE/SW along Anacostia Drive, including views of the pump house at Poplar Point	Contributing		
Unobstructed sightlines through the full extent of Section C	Contributing		
Views NW/SE along Good Hope Road SE	Contributing		
View of the 11 th Street SE bridge to the northeast	Non-contributing (Compatible)		
View of the South Capitol Street bridge to the northeast	Non-contributing (Compatible)		
Views E/W and NE/SW along the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail	Non-contributing		

Views and Vistas (Section D)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	LCS Name	LCS Number
View of the Anacostia River to the north and west	Contributing		
View of the ridgeline to the south containing several Civil War Defenses of Washington	Contributing		
View of the Navy Yard to the northwest	Contributing		
View of the John Philip Sousa Bridge (Pennsylvania Avenue SE) to the northeast	Contributing		
Views E/W and NE/SW along Anacostia Road	Contributing		
Views NW/SE along the Anacostia Recreation Center loop drive of the Anacostia Recreation Center	Contributing		
Views NW/SE along Nicholson Street SE	Contributing		
Unobstructed sightlines through the full extent of Section D, including views in all directions to the Anacostia Recreation Center	Contributing		
View of the 11 th Street SE bridge to the west	Non-contributing (Compatible)		
View of the I-695 bridges to the west Views E/W and NE/SW along the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail	Non-contributing (Compatible)		
Views E/W and NE/SW along the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail	Non-contributing		

Views and Vistas (Section E)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	LCS Name	LCS Number
View of the Anacostia River to the north and west	Contributing		
View of the John Philip Sousa Bridge (Pennsylvania Avenue SE) to the southwest	Contributing		
View of the Pennsylvania Avenue SE railroad bridge (CSX Railroad bridge) to the north	Contributing		
Views E/W and NE/SW along Anacostia Drive between Pennsylvania Avenue SE and the boat launch	Contributing		
Unobstructed sightlines through the full extent of Section E	Contributing		
Unobstructed views in all directions along the Anacostia Park Section E loop drive toward the skating pavilion, basketball courts, playground, Aquatic Resources Education Center, and other associated landscape features	Contributing		
Unobstructed sightlines through the full extent of Section E	Contributing		
Views into and out of the skating pavilion from all directions	Contributing		
Views NE/SW and NW/SE along rectilinear walkways surrounding the skating pavilion, basketball courts, and playground	Contributing		
Views E/W and NE/SW along the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail	Non-contributing		

Vegetation (Section C)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	LCS Name	LCS Number
Large open grassy area northwest of the USPP/NACE Headquarters	Contributing		
General use of crabapple (<i>Malus sp.</i>) throughout Section C	Managed as a Cultural Resource		
General use of crepe myrtle (<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>) throughout Section C	Managed as a Cultural Resource		
Other trees and shrubs throughout Section C, including the use of American elm (<i>Ulmus americana</i>), holly (<i>Ilex sp.</i>), paniced goldenrain tree (<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>), white oak (<i>Quercus alba</i>), red oak (<i>Quercus rubra</i>), Kentucky coffeetree (<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>), London plane tree (<i>Platanus × acerifolia</i>), bald cypress (<i>Taxodium distichum</i>), and maple (<i>Acer sp.</i>)	Non-contributing		
Forested areas throughout Section C	Non-contributing		

Vegetation (Section D)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	LCS Name	LCS Number
Large open grassy areas northwest and southeast of the Anacostia Recreation Center and tennis courts in Section D (count: 2)	Contributing		
Holly tree (<i>Ilex sp.</i>) located on the north end of the semi-circular island in the loop drive, northwest of the Anacostia Recreation Center (count: 1)	Contributing		
General use of holly (<i>Ilex sp.</i>) trees on the northwest side of the Anacostia Recreation Center	Managed as a Cultural Resource		
General use of flowering crabapple (<i>Malus sp.</i>) throughout Section D	Managed as a Cultural Resource		
General use of crepe myrtle (<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>) throughout Section D	Managed as a Cultural Resource		
General use of London plane trees (<i>Platanus × acerifolia</i>) throughout Section D	Managed as a Cultural Resource		
General use of American elm (<i>Ulmus americana</i>) throughout Section D	Managed as a Cultural Resource		
General use of willow oak (<i>Quercus phellos</i>) throughout Section D	Managed as a Cultural Resource		
General use of dogwood (<i>Cornus sp.</i>) throughout Section D	Managed as a Cultural Resource		
General use of hawthorne (<i>Crataegus sp.</i>) throughout Section D	Managed as a Cultural Resource		
General use of flowering magnolias (<i>Magnolia sp.</i>) throughout Section D	Managed as a Cultural Resource		
General use of Southern magnolia (<i>Magnolia graniflora</i>) throughout Section D	Managed as a Cultural Resource		
General use of weeping willow (<i>Salix babylonica</i>) throughout Section D	Managed as a Cultural Resource		
General use of pin oak (<i>Quercus palustris</i>) throughout Section D	Managed as a Cultural Resource		
General use of maple (<i>Acer sp.</i>) throughout Section D	Managed as a Cultural Resource		
Other trees and shrubs inclosing the use of bald cypress (<i>Taxodium distichum</i>), alder (<i>Alnus sp.</i>), mulberry (<i>Morus sp.</i>), Eastern white pine (<i>Pinus strobus</i>), Callery pear (<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>), river birch (<i>Betula nigra</i>), Chinese elm (<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>), and Eastern cottonwood (<i>Populus deltoides</i>)	Non-contributing		

Vegetation (Section E)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	LCS Name	LCS Number
Large open grassy areas northwest and southeast of the skating center and playing courts in Section E (count: 2)	Contributing		
Chinese holly (<i>Ilex cornuta</i>) adjacent to the Aquatic Resources Center (historic: Anacostia Golf Course concessions building)	Contributing		
'Delaware Valley White' azalea (<i>Azalea x 'Delaware Valley White'</i>) planting beds adjacent to the Aquatic Resources Center (historic: Anacostia Golf Course concessions building)	Contributing		
Willow oaks (<i>Quercus phellos</i>) adjacent to the Aquatic Resources Education Center (Count: 8)	Contributing		
Flowering crabapples (<i>Malus sp.</i>) along the central northwest-southeast walkway in parking lot E4 (count: 2)	Contributing		
Littleleaf lindens (<i>Tilia cordata</i>) in the medians of parking lot E4 (count: 6)	Contributing		
Red maples (<i>Acer rubrum</i>) along walkways surrounding all sides of the basketball courts in Section E (count: 30)	Contributing		
Norway maples (<i>Acer platanoides</i>) along the northeastern side of the skating pavilion (count: 7)	Contributing		
General use off flowering crabapple (<i>Malus sp.</i>) throughout Section E	Managed as a Cultural Resource		
General use of weeping willow (<i>Salix babylonica</i>) throughout Section E	Managed as a Cultural Resource		
General use of red maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>) throughout Section E	Managed as a Cultural Resource		
General use of Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>) throughout Section E	Managed as a Cultural Resource		
Willow oaks (<i>Quercus phellos</i>) planted along the loop drive in Section E (Count: 41)	Managed as a Cultural Resource		
Other trees and shrubs including the use of bald cypress (<i>Taxodium distichum</i>), London plane tree (<i>Platanus × acerifolia</i>), American sycamore (<i>Plantanus occidentalis</i>), mulberry (<i>Morus sp.</i>), Callery pear (<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>), river birch (<i>Betula nigra</i>), green ash (<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>), serviceberry (<i>Amelanchier sp.</i>), scarlet oak (<i>Quercus coccinea</i>), black oak (<i>Quercus velutina</i>), buckeye (<i>Aesculus sp.</i>), hibiscus (<i>Hibiscus sp.</i>), sawtooth oak (<i>Quercus acutissima</i>), tree-of-heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>), Eastern cottonwood (<i>Populus deltoides</i>), crepe myrtle (<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>), American elm (<i>Ulmus americana</i>), pin oak (<i>Quercus palustris</i>), red oak (<i>Quercus rubra</i>), Chinese elm (<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>), and Eastern redbud (<i>Cercis canadensis</i>)	Non-contributing		

Buildings and Structures (Section C)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	LCS Name	LCS Number
Anacostia Pump House at Poplar Point	Contributing		
Earthen levees surrounding the former tree nurseries designed for flood protection	Contributing		
Corrugated flood barrier wall on the northern side of NACE/USPP Anacostia Headquarters	Contributing		
Masonry seawalls and sewer outfalls throughout the cultural landscape	Contributing		
Baseball diamond adjacent to USPP headquarters	Contributing		
Playing field, located south of the intersection of Good Hope Road SE and Anacostia Drive	Contributing		
Former D.C. Lanham Tree Nursery	Undetermined		
NACE Headquarters	Contributing		
US Park Police Anacostia Operations Facility	Contributing		
US Park Police Aviation Hangars	Non-contributing		
Various sheds at NACE & USPP Headquarters	Non-contributing		

Buildings and Structures (Section D)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	LCS Name	LCS Number
Anacostia Recreation Center	Contributing		
Anacostia Pool	Contributing		
Masonry seawalls and sewer outfalls throughout the cultural landscape	Contributing		
Playing fields, located northeast and southwest of the Anacostia Recreation Center	Contributing		
Picnic gazebos south of Pennsylvania Avenue SE	Contributing		
Comfort station south of Pennsylvania Avenue SE	Contributing		
Basketball courts, located southwest of the Anacostia Pool (count: 2)	Contributing		
Tennis courts, located northeast of the Anacostia Recreation Center (count: 9)	Non-contributing (Compatible)		
Pirate ship play structure south of Pennsylvania Avenue SE	Non-contributing (Compatible)		
Play structure north of the Anacostia Recreation Center	Non-contributing		
Horseshoe courts, located northeast of parking lot D2 (count: 6)	Undetermined		
Series of unidentified wood and metal posts, located immediately north of the tennis courts	Undetermined		

Buildings and Structures (Section E)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	LCS Name	LCS Number
Aquatic Resources Education Center brick building (historic name: Anacostia Golf Course concessions building)	Contributing		
Masonry seawalls and sewer outfalls throughout the cultural landscape	Contributing		
Anacostia Park skating pavilion and surrounding knee walls	Contributing		
Basketball courts, located south of the skating pavilion (count: 5)	Contributing		
Shuffleboard courts, located adjacent to and north of the basketball courts (count: 5)	Contributing		
Playing fields, located to the southwest and northeast of the skating pavilion	Contributing		
Playground northeast of the skating pavilion and surrounding knee walls	Non-contributing (Compatible)		
Anacostia Park boat ramp	Non-contributing (Compatible)		
DC Urban Tree House gazebo, plaza, and other associated structures	Non-contributing		
Addition to the Aquatic Resource Education Center	Non-contributing		

Small-Scale Features (Section C)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	LCS Name	LCS Number
Fluted metal streetlights with curved arm and replacement LED luminaires along Anacostia Drive in Section C (count: 22)	Contributing		
Incandescent/Halogen streetlights along Good Hope Road SE in Section C (count: 2)	Contributing		
White painted pipe soccer goals, located at the playing field south of the intersection of Good Hope Road SE and Anacostia Drive (count: 2)	Contributing		
“Washington Standard” lamp posts (count: 10)	Non-contributing (Compatible)		
Low semi-circular flagstone bench at the Bonus Army wayside (count: 1)	Non-contributing		
Circular metal tube bike rack at Bonus Army wayside (count: 1)	Non-contributing		
Moveable metal bleachers, located at the playing field south of the intersection of Good Hope Road SE and Anacostia Drive (count: 3)	Non-contributing		
Recycled plastic slatted trash cans with metal hoods throughout Section C (count: 11)	Non-contributing		
Wood bollards throughout Section C	Non-contributing		
Interpretative signage, including Bonus Army wayside	Non-contributing		
Regulatory signage	Non-contributing		
Utility boxes (count: 2)	Undetermined		

Small-Scale Features (Section D)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	LCS Name	LCS Number
Chain-link fence baseball backstops, located in the southwest playing field(s) southwest of the Anacostia Recreation Center (count: 2)	Contributing		
Incandescent/Halogen streetlights along Nicholson Street SE (count: 3)	Contributing		
Hybrid pipe football goal post and soccer goal, located north of parking lot D2 (count: 2)	Contributing		
Fixed metal grills, located in the picnic area south of the John Philips Sousa Bridge (Pennsylvania Avenue SE) (count: 2)	Contributing		
Hexagonal concrete drinking fountain located at the northwest corner of the comfort station at the pirate ship playground node (count: 1)	Contributing		
White painted pipe goal posts, located south of the tennis courts and used for field hockey (count: 2)	Contributing		
“Washington Standard” lamp posts located along Anacostia Drive in Section D and the Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge trail (count: 44 total; 36 replaced in-kind, 8 additional)	Non-contributing (Compatible)		
Modern metal benches with curved armrests adjacent to the pirate ship playground (count: 3)	Non-contributing (Compatible)		
Coal ash disposal box, located in the picnic area south of the John Philips Sousa Bridge (Pennsylvania Avenue SE) (count: 1)	Non-contributing		
Modern metal benches with curved armrests and additional center armrest adjacent to the tennis courts (count: 4)	Non-contributing		
Modern metal bleacher-style bench adjacent to the playground north of the Recreation Center (count: 1)	Non-contributing		
Moveable picnic tables throughout the cultural landscape (various styles)	Non-contributing		
Moveable metal trash cans with and without hoods throughout the cultural landscape	Non-contributing		
Trash cans made of wrought iron with repeating circular design along the rim, located on the north side of the tennis courts (count: 4)	Non-contributing		
Temporary interpretive sculptures located along the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail in Section D (count: 3)	Non-contributing		
Interpretative signage	Non-contributing		
Regulatory signage	Non-contributing		
Metal drinking fountain north of the tennis courts (count: 1)	Non-contributing		
Wood-slat cylindrical trash cans with metal hoods adjacent to the playground north of the Recreation Center and the picnic area/playground south of the John Philip Sousa Bridge (Pennsylvania Avenue SE) (count: 9)	Non-contributing		
Wood-slat tulip-shaped trash cans with metal hoods along Anacostia Drive (count: 8)	Undetermined		
Stadium lights (count: 8 tall, 4 short)	Undetermined		
Utility boxes (count: 4)	Undetermined		

Small-Scale Features (Section E)

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	LCS Name	LCS Number
Wood bollards located in the southwest corner of the playground in Section E (count: 3)	Contributing		
Cylindrical concrete and wood slat bulletin board on the southeast corner of the skating pavilion (count: 1)	Contributing		
Hexagonal concrete drinking fountain located inside the north corner of the skating pavilion (count: 1)	Contributing		
Play sprinkler remnants in the south corner of the playground (count: 1)	Non-contributing (Compatible)		
Bicentennial-era playground lights with LED replacement luminaires (count: 4)	Non-contributing		
Stadium flood lights featuring single and double luminaries (count: 16)	Non-contributing		
Wood-slat benches with structural metal tubing (located south of the shuffleboard courts, north of the basketball courts, and north of the playground) (count: 5)	Non-contributing		
Chain-link fence baseball backstop at the southern end of Section E (count: 1)	Non-contributing		
Concrete ADA drinking fountain located in the northeast corner of the basketball courts (count: 1)	Non-contributing		
Metal drinking fountain north of the Aquatic Resources Education Center (count:1)	Non-contributing		
Modern metal benches with curved armrests located between the basketball courts (count: 8)	Non-contributing		
“Washington Standard” lamp posts (count: 44)	Undetermined		
Path lights leading to the Urban Tree House (count: 10)	Non-contributing		
Semi-circular wood-slat benches located in the Urban Tree House (count: 2)	Non-contributing		
Low semi-circular flagstone bench at the Pope Branch wayside south of the Anacostia Park Boat Launch (count: 1)	Non-contributing		
Moveable picnic tables (various styles) throughout Section E	Non-contributing		
Moveable metal trash cans with and without metal hoods throughout Section E	Non-contributing		
Trash cans with vertical, flared metal slats adjacent to the Urban Tree House (count: 2)	Non-contributing		
Recycling/Trash receptacle made of recycled plastic with central sign post adjacent to the Aquatic Resources Education Center (count: 2)	Non-contributing		
Trash cans with vertical recycled-plastic slats and a central metal post throughout Section E (count: 24)	Non-contributing		
Flagpole northwest of the skating pavilion (count: 1)	Non-contributing		
Coal ash disposal box, located in the picnic area in the north playing field (count: 1)	Non-contributing		
Fixed metal grills, located in the picnic area in the north playing field (count: 5)	Contributing		
Metal and glass display board located on the southwest and northwest corners of the skating pavilion (count: 1)	Non-contributing		
Wood bulletin board/kiosk with a roof, located east of Anacostia Drive in the Section E parking lot (count: 1)	Non-contributing		
Metal bike racks adjacent to the basketball courts (count: 2)	Non-contributing		
Small circular bike rack adjacent to the Pope Branch Wayside (count: 1)	Non-contributing		
Interpretative signage	Non-contributing		
Regulatory signage	Non-contributing		
Little Free Library north of the Aquatic Resources Education Center (count: 1)	Non-contributing		
Sculptural rock north of the skating pavilion (count: 1)	Undetermined		
Utility boxes (count: 4)	Undetermined		

Condition Assessment

Condition Assessment

Fair

Condition Assessment Date

12/1/2020

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative

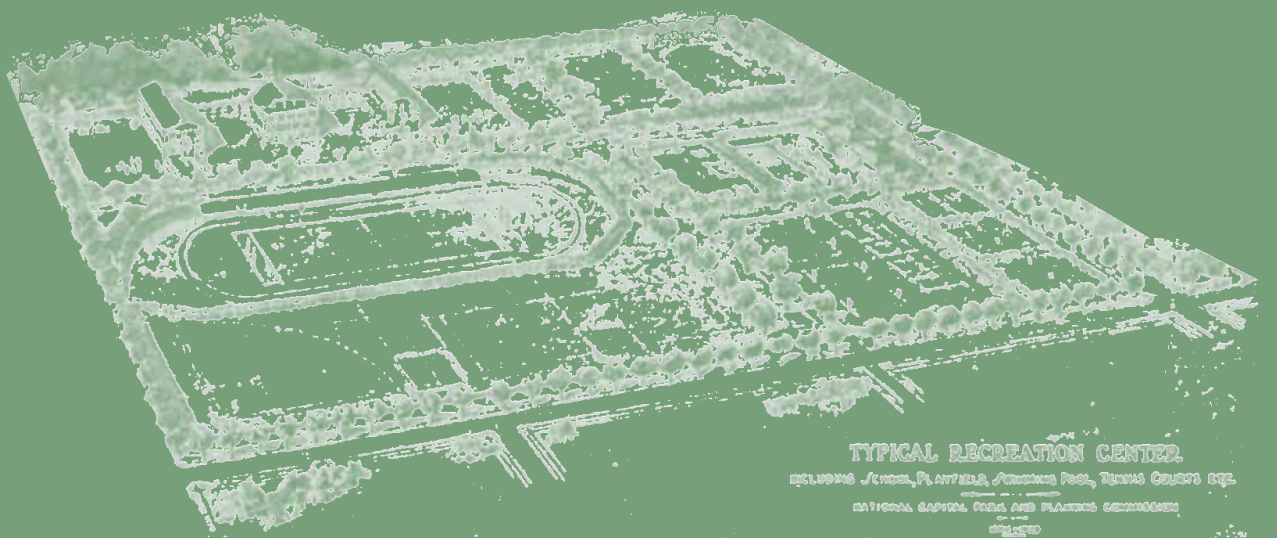
The Anacostia Park cultural landscape is in fair condition. A Condition Assessment of 'Fair' indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Impacts to Inventory Unit

Type of Impact	Impact Type – Other	Impact Explanatory Narrative	Internal or External
Deferred Maintenance		Both historic and non-historic features in Anacostia Park show clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration caused by natural and human forces. Deferred maintenance has prevented appropriate repairs to features within Anacostia Park, including (but not limited to): broken drinking fountains, downed signage, fallen tree damage to tennis court fencing, frost-heaved concrete footings in fencing, benches, drinking fountains, and other small-scale features. In summer months, there is also a lack of turf in well-travelled areas of the park—particularly on soccer fields. If left unaddressed, these issues will impact the integrity of the cultural landscape by causing further deterioration. Historic Bicentennial circulation in Section E is cracked, sprawled, and missing in places and should be rehabilitated.	Internal
Visitation		Anacostia Park is a well-loved and highly visited park. Children in the play areas have damaged equipment, which has either been removed or remains broken in place. Heavy use of playing fields contributes to their wear, resulting in turfless areas in the	External

		warmer months. If left unaddressed, Anacostia Park will continue to deteriorate due to high visitation.	
Improper Drainage		Playing fields in the north and south of Section D, as well as playing fields in Section E feature improper drainage that results in muddy or swamping conditions. Drainage should be addressed so that these features can continue to be used according to their historic purposes.	Both Internal and External
Poor Security/Lighting		A lack of security and lighting at the pump house in Section D has resulted in a significant loss of historic terra cotta details on the riverside of the structure, a build-up of graffiti, and an abundance of human excrement.	Both Internal and External
Removal/Replacement		Many historic features throughout the study area have been removed or replaced improperly. This contributes to a loss of integrity for numerous features in the cultural landscape, including vegetation, circulation, and small-scale features.	Internal
Erosion		The Anacostia River continue to erode, damage, and in some cases, destroy the historic Anacostia seawall. This contributes to a loss of integrity for this significant, character-defining feature of the cultural landscape.	External
Impending Development		The impending transfers of jurisdiction associated with Poplar Point and the 11 th Street Bridge Park have the potential to place important historic resources such as the Anacostia pump house, WPA earthen levee, site of the Bonus Army encampment, and traces of the NRS outside of federal protection and management. This could negatively impact the condition and integrity of these historic resources and could result in their destruction.	External
Vegetation		Unmanaged vegetation, notably root systems, continued to damage sewer outfalls and the seawall along the Anacostia River. Unmanaged vegetation has the potential to significantly damage the structural integrity of these historic resources.	External

Bibliography, Supplemental Information, & Appendices



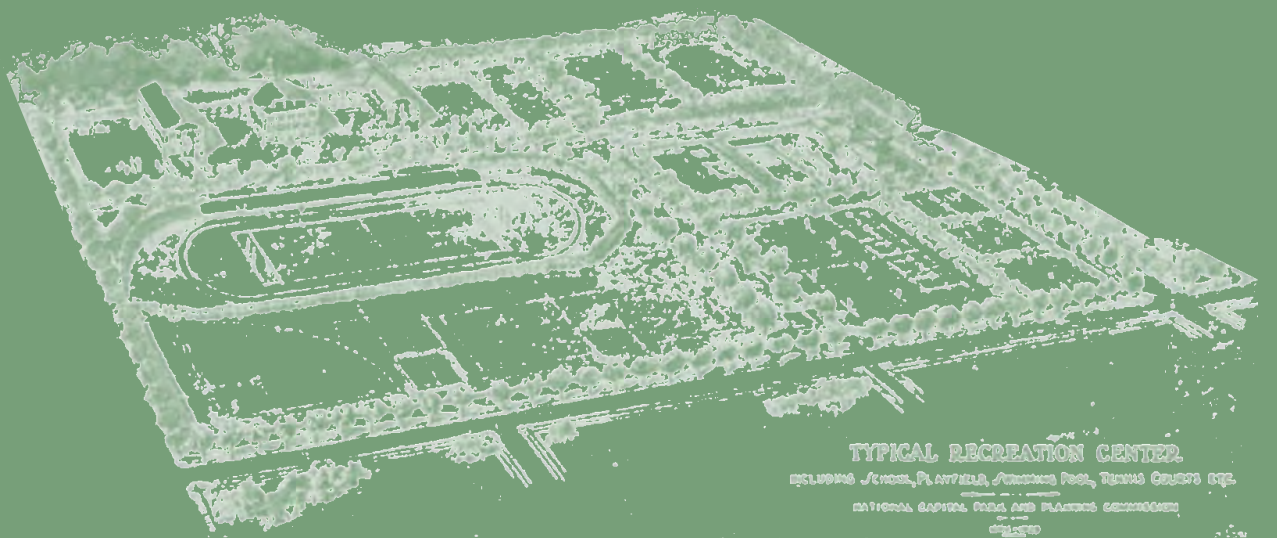
Treatment

Inventory Unit

Approved Landscape Treatment

Undetermined; No treatment plan has been prepared as of 2021.

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Bibliography and Supplemental Information

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Supplemental Information

Supplemental Information Title	Supplemental Information Narrative
Memorandum: Anacostia Park CLI Character Areas University of Pennsylvania, 11.19.2019	Memorandum from the University of Pennsylvania to NCA and NACE staff regarding the process for selecting the boundaries of this CLI. Through the use of a character area analysis, UPenn lays the groundwork for future CLIs to be completed under this parent CLI. See supplemental Information Graphics below for the memo. See also Appendix E: 2019 Anacostia Park Character Area Maps.
Memorandum: Recommendations for Further Research and Documentation Regarding the Anacostia Park Cultural Landscape University of Pennsylvania, 1.28.2021	Memorandum from the University of Pennsylvania to NCA staff regarding future research and documentations suggestions for Anacostia Park. See supplemental Information Graphics below for the memo.

Supplemental Information Graphics: