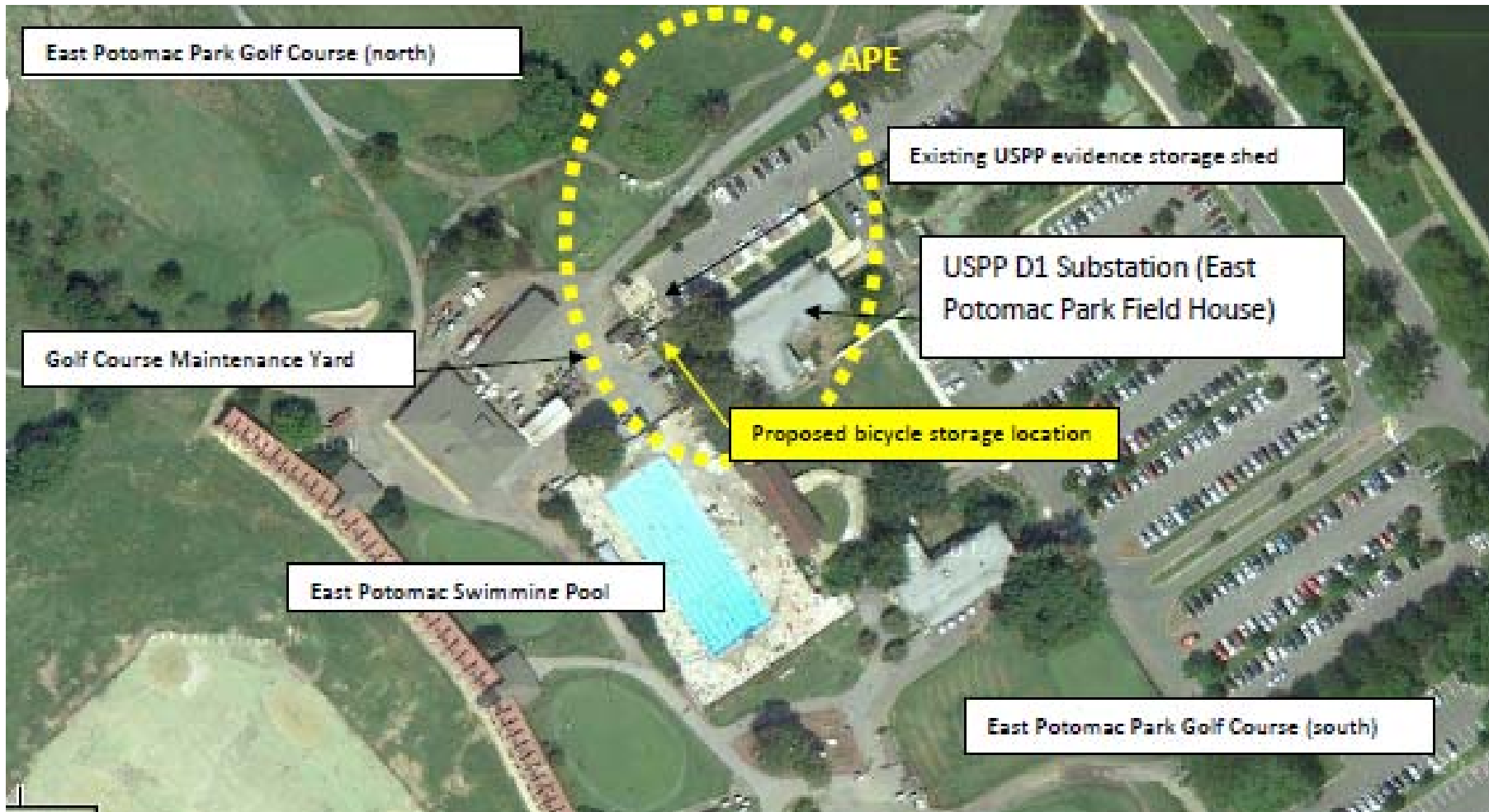


Supporting documentation for US Park Police (USPP) D1 Substation Bicycle Storage Proposal

- I. Aerial view and Area of Potential Effects**
- II. Existing conditions photographs**
- III. Project plan and features**
- IV. Viewshed analysis**
- V. Extracted pages from East and West Potomac Parks Historic District National Register of Historic Places**

I. Aerial view and Area of Potential Effects

Aerial view of existing and proposed facilities



II. Existing conditions photographs

Current bicycle storage; bicycles are exposed to the elements and cluttering the portico



View of the existing USPP evidence storage shed from the corner of the portico; a fueling station is located to the left (north) and the proposed bicycle storage location is to the right (south); the facility in the background is the golf course maintenance yard



Close-up view of the evidence storage shed



Close-up view of the proposed USPP bicycle storage area; existing picnic benches would be relocated



Fueling station and evidence storage shed



East Potomac Park Golf Course to the north of the evidence storage shed



III. Project plan and features

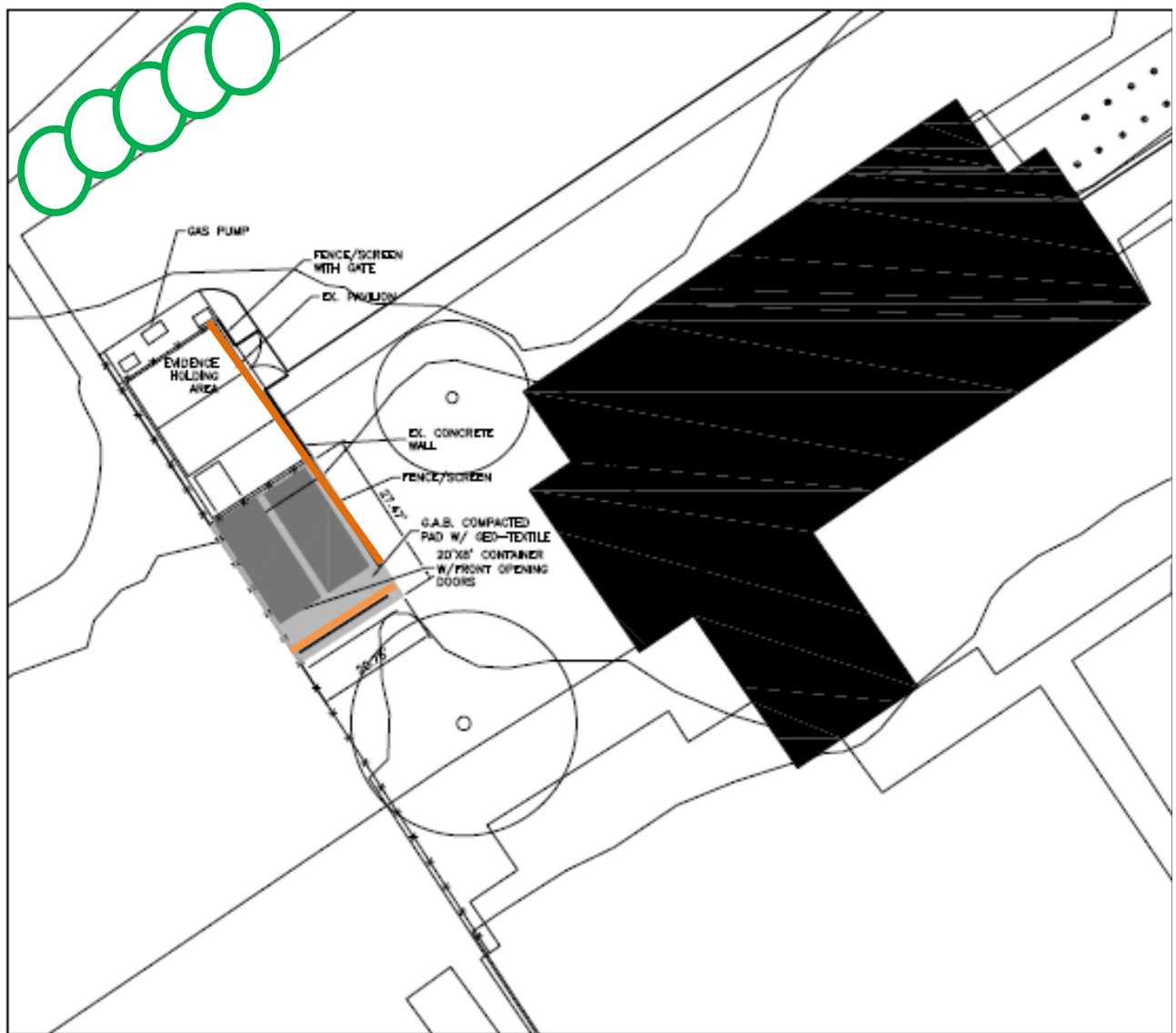
Potential options for the bicycle storage include either a prefabricated shed or two adjacent storage containers



Sample of hardwood (e.g., ipe), screen, to be used to block views of new and existing storage areas; note that wood would be expected to weather to a brown-gray color

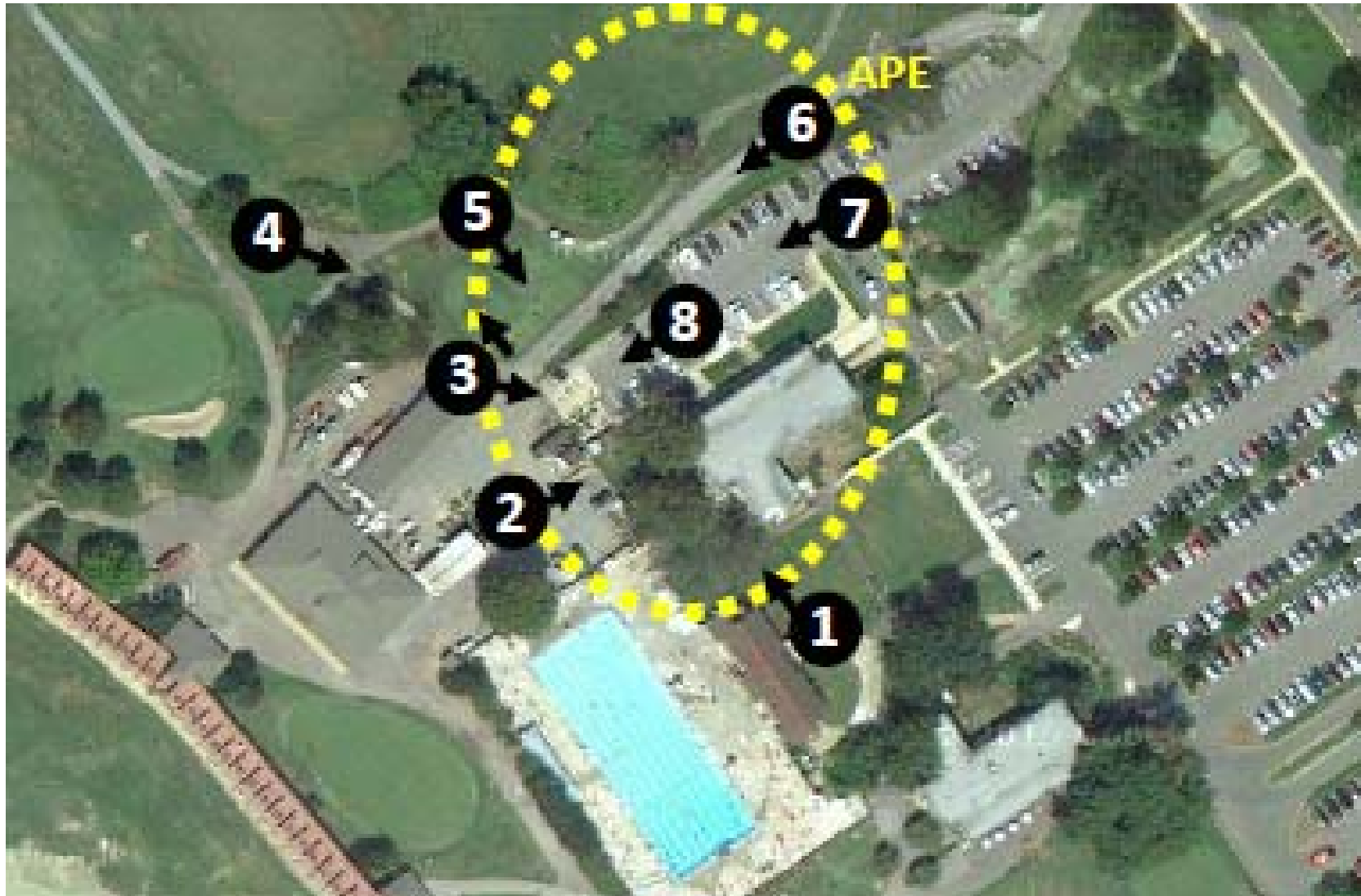


Project plan view



IV. Viewshed Analysis

Photo locations marked below; orange dashed line represents approximate position of hardwood screen, green ovals represent trees or shrubs



Location #1: View from East Potomac Swimming Pool entrance



Location 2: View from East Potomac Golf Course maintenance yard, south; note that this view would be of the side of the shed or container, rather than the hardwood screen



Location 3: View from East Potomac Park Golf Course maintenance yard, north; shed or container will be visible over the top of the existing evidence storage shed



Location 4: view from East Potomac Park Golf Course, west; storage structure is not visible, but the top portion may be visible when the tree is bare of foliage



Location 5: view from East Potomac Park Golf Course



Location 6: view from edge of East Potomac Park Golf Course, east



Location 7: view from USPP D1 Substation parking lot, east



Location 8: view from USPP D1 Substation parking lot, west



Screened evidence storage shed; this would include a door/gate for access to the shed and cut-out access to the fire hydrant and fueling station emergency shut off



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RECREATIONAL FEATURES

East Potomac Park contains many twentieth-century recreational facilities, since it has been used primarily for public recreation since its completion. The **East Potomac Park Golf Course (Contributing Site)**, covering approximately 210 of the island's 330 acres, officially opened in July 1920, and has been in continuous operation ever since. The course has had several different configurations since the first nine holes were completed in 1917 and the second nine holes were completed by 1923. The first practice putting course was installed at the East Potomac Park Golf Course in 1925, and the first practice driving range was constructed in 1934. It appears that the design of the course is the cumulative product of several different golf course designers over the years. Dr. Walter S. Harban is credited with designing certain features of the first nine holes,⁸⁶ which were likely laid out by Walter J. Travis.⁸⁷ Robert White may have designed the second nine holes,⁸⁸ and William S. Flynn later remodeled the course in the mid-1920s.⁸⁹ Nine holes were removed and then reinstalled in the early 1980s.

Currently, the course contains 36 holes and two putting greens. The White Course, also known as the F Course, has nine holes. The Blue Course has 18 holes; the front nine are called the B Course, while the back nine are called the D Course. The Red Course, also known as the G Course, has nine holes. The East Potomac Park Golf Course contributes to the East and West Potomac Parks Historic District, based on National Register Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation. The golf course is one of a very few recreational features found on the 1916 development plan for East Potomac Park that was actually implemented. It is the oldest extant recreational feature in the two parks and most fully represents the intended use of East Potomac Park for public recreation. In addition, the presence of the course retains the open space characteristic of East Potomac Park since its creation.

The structure most closely associated with the golf course is the **East Potomac Park Field House (Contributing Building)**, two identical wings of what was planned as a three-part structure. Designed by skilled architect Horace Whittier Peaslee in 1917, the wings were constructed as men's and women's locker and changing rooms for the municipal golf course. The center portion of the field house, although planned, was never constructed. The wings are one-story, L-shaped, concrete buildings with flat, metal roofs, and full basements. Their most striking features are long porticos supported by columns crowned

⁸⁶"Long Drive Today Opens Public Golf Course in the District," *The Evening Star*, July 8, 1920.

⁸⁷Minutes of the Commission of Fine Arts, May 18, 1917, Commission of Fine Arts, Washington, DC.

⁸⁸Geoffrey S. Cornish and Ronald E. Whitten, *The Architects of Golf* (New York, New York: Harper Collins Publishers, 1993), p. 432.

⁸⁹Cornish and Whitten, *The Architects of Golf*, p. 262.

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with elaborate capitals. The Field House wings were constructed using the "Earley Process," a method of creating decorative exposed-aggregate concrete patented by noted concrete sculptor John Joseph Earley in 1921. The buildings are constructed of a combination of precast and field-applied concrete which matches seamlessly in both color and application. The portico's cornice, columns, capitals, and balustrade, all precast concrete, were cast in the Earley Studio; the capitals were cast in a single piece with all details complete. The remainder of the buildings' elevations are stucco applied to terra-cotta tile. The concrete and stucco both have exposed aggregates of a fairly large size. Since both wings are painted, they have the same color and texture. The stucco was shaped at the corners of the buildings to form quoins. The foundations of the buildings are monolithic concrete that was poured in place.⁹⁰

Currently, the east wing of the Field House contains the golf professional shop, offices for the golf course concessionaire, and a food-service concession, and the west wing is the District One Sub-station for the U.S. Park Police. Little if any original fabric remains on the interior of the two buildings, and several important features on the exterior of the buildings have been altered, most notably the fenestration. Regardless of these alterations, the East Potomac Park Field House contributes to the East and West Potomac Parks Historic District, based on National Register Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The Field House was the first feature of the 1916 plan for the recreational development of East Potomac Park to be implemented, and it is a recreational feature of long-standing, continuous use. In addition, the Field House represents the collaboration of architect Horace W. Peaslee and concrete artist John Joseph Earley.

A fairly early addition to the golf course is the **East Potomac Park Miniature Golf Course (Contributing Site)**, now known as Circus Mini Golf, which is located to the east of the Field House wings. This course was the first miniature golf course to be constructed by the National Park Service on federally owned land, and it is also the sole remaining miniature golf course in the District of Columbia. In addition, the East Potomac Park Miniature Golf Course is considered by many to be the longest continuously operating miniature golf course in the country.⁹¹ The course was constructed in early 1931, officially opened for its first season on May 9, 1931, and has been in continuous seasonal operation since that time. Surrounded by a chain-link fence, the course has 18 holes of varying shape and complexity. The holes are edged in concrete having a fairly large aggregate. It is not known if any of the holes were

⁹⁰American Concrete Institute, *Proceedings of the Sixteenth Annual Convention* (Detroit, Michigan: American Concrete Institute, 1920), pp. 77-82.

⁹¹Karen and Ernie Brain, "Circus Miniature Golf," *National Mini Golf and Range Association* 1, 3 (July 1990): p. 11.

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originally designed with obstacles, although physical evidence such as posts and brackets reveals that some holes did have obstacles at some point in the course's history. The miniature golf course was renovated in the 1960s, and it is likely that the holes' concrete borders were constructed at this time.⁹² Since the new concessionaire, Golf Course Specialists, Inc., took over the management and operation of both the full-size and miniature courses in 1983, a number of improvements have been made to the miniature course. These improvements include the removal of a lighting system strung on overhead wires across the course, new carpeting on the holes, and landscaping.

Also part of the miniature golf course complex, the ball house serves as both ticket booth and snack bar. Constructed by the National Park Service's labor force in 1949 at a cost of \$2,310, the building replaced an earlier structure on the same site. The modest, rectangular, single-story, frame building has a concrete foundation, and is capped by a hipped roof covered with green asphalt shingles. A wide, striped, metal awning extends from the roof line on all four elevations of the ball house. The East Potomac Park Miniature Golf Course contributes to the East and West Potomac Parks Historic District, based on National Register Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation. The course is a recreational feature of long standing in the two parks that represents the immense popularity of miniature golf in the United States in the early 1930s. It survives today as the only miniature golf course in the District of Columbia.

A more recent addition to the grouping of structures associated with the golf course is the **East Potomac Park Driving Range Building (Noncontributing Building)**, designed by the Washington, DC, architectural firm of Oehrlein & Associates Architects. Completed in 1995, the two-story, frame building has practice stalls for 100 golfers. Several of the stalls are a bit wider than the others, and are used for instruction by the on-site golf school. The surface of the driving range is covered with artificial turf. The East Potomac Park Driving Range Building does not contribute to the East and West Potomac Parks Historic District, as it is less than 50 years old and does not exhibit exceptional importance.

The **East Potomac Park Swimming Pool (Contributing Structure)**, constructed⁹³ in 1936 with Projects Works Administration (PWA) funds, was one of six public "bathing pools" authorized by Congress in 1929. The largest of the six pools, the East Potomac Park Swimming Pool was considered "the show pool of the city," and was intended for white swimmers.⁹³ The rectangular pool measures 163' by 66', has a

⁹²Several people, including a former manager of the miniature golf course, have suggested that the holes' borders may have originally been constructed of wood. At this time, no early photographs have been located that verify this assertion.

⁹³*Swimming Pool Report 1940, Annual Report of the Swimming Pools Operated by Welfare and Recreational Association*, Federal Records Center, Suitland, Maryland, Record Group 79, Records of the National Park Service, File 64-A-42, Box 24.

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capacity of 2,500 swimmers, and is surrounded by a concrete deck. The pool was constructed with a lighted bottom, and a flat parcel of land between the two Field House wings was originally used as a grassy sunning area for swimmers. Entrance was gained to the pool through a small, frame ticket booth, which was centered on the grassy expanse facing the traffic circle.

The construction of the East Potomac Park Bathhouse (see also) on this site in 1978 required that this grassy expanse be built up and regraded, so that swimmers could exit the new bathhouse directly onto the pool deck. A renovation of the pool in the 1970s modified the pool deck and replaced the lighted pool bottom with a solid base. Regardless of these modifications, the East Potomac Park Swimming Pool retains integrity and contributes to the East and West Potomac Parks Historic District, based on National Register Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation. The pool is one of a very few recreational features found on the 1916 development plan for East Potomac Park that was actually implemented; it is also a feature of long-standing, continuous use.

The East Potomac Park Bathhouse (Noncontributing Structure) was constructed by the DC Department of Recreation in 1978. The building has a concrete foundation, brick walls, and a roof covered with cedar shingles. It features a one-and-one-half-story, asymmetrical crossed gable, which extends out over a one-story rear gable, forming an elongated dormer. The ends of the single-story rear gable extend past the dormer on both sides. The East Potomac Park Bathhouse does not contribute to the East and West Potomac Parks Historic District, as it is less than 50 years old and does not exhibit exceptional importance.

The East Potomac Park Tennis Facility (Noncontributing Site) consists of a covered tennis bubble, an administrative building, and outdoor tennis courts. Constructed in 1974, the tennis bubble originally had a turquoise-colored cover. In 1982, the tennis bubble was replaced with an off-white translucent material cover. In 1995, an administrative building was constructed on the site. The Tennis Facility does not contribute to the East and West Potomac Parks Historic District, as it is less than 50 years old and does not exhibit exceptional importance.

There are a number of minor **Recreational Facilities (Noncontributing Site)** located not far from the tip of Hains Point, including a small picnic shelter, a playground area, and circular restrooms known by

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National Park Service personnel as "Benjis."⁹⁴ These features are not considered specific contributing elements due to their temporary nature and recent construction.⁹⁵

Finally, "The Awakening," a cast-aluminum sculpture by J. Seward Johnson, Jr., which was created for the 1980 International Sculpture Conference Exhibition, was installed near the tip of Hains Point the same year. The five-part sculpture, composed of a giant head, knee, foot, hand, and arm, depicts a man emerging from the ground. "The Awakening" has not been evaluated as to its contributing or noncontributing status at this time, since it is not owned by the federal government, but is on long-term loan at the site.

CONTRIBUTING VIEWS IN EAST POTOMAC PARK

The amount and quality of open space is the most significant character-defining element of East Potomac Park, as it is what allows the unimpeded views to and from distant monuments, the Potomac River and adjacent waterfront, and the low skyline of the city. The strongly prevalent axial views and open, spatially continuous set of views are the essence of the McMillan Plan for the parks. A strong sense of orientation is provided by certain axial relationships and views, as delineated below. Also, though not specifically described below, other views that preserve this sense of open space should not be precluded from consideration as contributing elements. For the purposes of this nomination, the term "view" describes those unplanned views that resulted from the construction of other park features. These primary views are not included in the resource count, since they are not recognized by the National Register as an individual Property and Resource Type.

Views from the Walk Around Hains Point into Washington, DC, and Virginia.

The walk around Hains Point was constructed from 1919-31, and was planned for recreational use. This walk affords uninterrupted views from the periphery of East Potomac Park and Hains Point, towards such local landmarks as the National Defense University at Ft. McNair and St. Elizabeth's Hospital, as well as across the Potomac River to the city and waterfront, memorials, parkways, and Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport.

⁹⁴The term "Benjis," an informal term used by National Park Service personnel, was derived from the name of the Chief of the Denver-based design office when the structures were designed in the 1970s, Benjamin Biederman.

⁹⁵Although there are recreational facilities in both parks, for the purposes of this nomination, they have been considered a single noncontributing site, and have been counted only once.

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LIST OF RESOURCES INCLUDED IN THIS NOMINATION

WEST POTOMAC PARK (listed in approximate chronological order)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
Lockkeeper's House	1832-33	Contributing Building
Stone Seawalls	1882-90s	Contributing Structure
Tidal Basin	1885	Contributing Site
Tidal Reservoir Outlet Bridge	1888-89	Contributing Structure
Number 4 Fountain	1905-06	Contributing Object
Tidal Reservoir Inlet Bridge	1908-09	Contributing Structure
West Potomac Park Polo Grounds	1908	Noncontributing Site
Commodore John Paul Jones Statue	1911-12	Contributing Object
Japanese Cherry Trees	1912	Contributing Site
Lincoln Memorial	1913-22	Contributing Structure
Dutch Elm Trees	1915-16	Contributing Site
Reflecting Pool	1919-22	Contributing Site
Rainbow Pool	1919-22	Contributing Site
Lincoln Memorial Grounds	1920-32	Contributing Site
John Ericsson Monument	1924-32	Contributing Object
Arlington Memorial Bridge	1926-32	Contributing Structure
District of Columbia World War I Memorial	1931	Contributing Object
Flood Control Levee	1938	Noncontributing Site
Jefferson Memorial	1939-43	Contributing Structure
Independence Avenue Extension	1940s	Contributing Structure
Jefferson Memorial Grounds	1942	Contributing Site
Kutz Bridge	1943	Contributing Structure
Guardhouse	1950	Noncontributing Building
First Japanese Cherry Tree Planting Plaque	1950	Noncontributing Object
Japanese Lantern	1954	Contributing Object
Japanese Pagoda	1958	Contributing Object
First Air Mail Flight Marker	1958/1971	Noncontributing Object
Floral Library	1968	Noncontributing Site
Constitution Gardens	1970s	Contributing Site
U.S. Park Police Stables	1975	Noncontributing Building
56 Signers Memorial	1981	Contributing Object
Vietnam Veterans Memorial	1982	Contributing Object

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Vietnam Women's Memorial	1993	Contributing Object
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial	1994-97	Contributing Site
Korean War Veterans Memorial	1995	Contributing Site
Recreational Facilities	Not Available	Noncontributing Site

LIST OF RESOURCES INCLUDED IN THIS NOMINATION

EAST POTOMAC PARK (listed in approximate chronological order)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
Stone Seawalls	1882-90s	Contributing Structure
Potomac Railroad Bridge	1901	Contributing Structure
Ohio Drive, SW	1912-16	Contributing Structure
U.S. Engineers' Storehouse	1913	Contributing Building
East Potomac Park Field House	1917	Contributing Building
East Potomac Park Golf Course	1917	Contributing Site
East Potomac Park Miniature Golf Course	1931	Contributing Site
East Potomac Park Swimming Pool	1936	Contributing Structure
National Park Service National Capital Region Building	1962-63	Noncontributing Building
U.S. Park Police Headquarters Building	1962-63	Noncontributing Building
Japanese Cherry Trees	1966-68	Contributing Site
Plaque Honoring the Placement of Cherry Trees on Hains Point in 1966-68	1968	Noncontributing Object
National Capital Parks-Central Maintenance Yard	1970s	Noncontributing Building
East Potomac Park Tennis Facility	1974/1995	Noncontributing Site
East Potomac Park Bathhouse	1978	Noncontributing Building
Tourmobile Headquarters	1979	Noncontributing Building
East Potomac Park Driving Range Building	1995	Noncontributing Building
Recreational Facilities	Not Available	Noncontributing Site