

EISENHOWER MEMORIAL

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SUBMISSION FOR PRELIMINARY DESIGN APPROVAL

SUBMISSION DATE: AUGUST 31, 2012

MEETING DATE: OCTOBER 4, 2012

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SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE DESIGN SUMMARY

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.2 MEMORIAL PLANNING CONTEXT

1.3 SUMMARY OF DESIGN EVOLUTION

1.4 SUMMARY OF NCPC DESIGN PRINCIPLES

1.5 LETTERS OF ENDORSEMENT

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

PROJECT NAME

Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial

LOCATION

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial site is a 4 acre parcel site located in the heart of Washington DC, one block south of the National Mall. It is surrounded by Independence Avenue to the north, 4th Street SW to the East, 6th Street SW to the West and the U.S. Department of Education, Lyndon B. Johnson Building to the South. The site consists of three parcels of land with National Park Service (NPS) and the General Services Administration (GSA) each managing one parcel while the District of Columbia Department of Transportation (DDOT) administers the Maryland Avenue roadway through the site. Currently the site is an under-utilized urban plaza divided by Maryland Avenue SW into separate segments. The major feature of the site is its view shed of the Capitol Building. This is a historical feature and product of the L'Enfant Plan for Washington D.C.

AGENCIESSubmitting Federal Agency

National Park Service National Capital Region (NPS)
1100 Ohio Drive
Washington DC 20004

Memorial Sponsor

Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission (EMC)
1629 K Street, NW Suite 801
Washington DC 20006

Cooperating Agencies

General Services Administration National Capital Region
Capital Projects Division
301 7th Street SW
Washington DC 20407

National Capital Planning Commission
401 9th Street, NW
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1.1 - PROJECT DESCRIPTION**SITE AREA**

The total area of the site is 4.00 acres. The Eisenhower Memorial site is 3.25 acres and the Promenade in front of the Lyndon B. Johnson Department of Education Building is .75 acres.

BUILDING AREA

The building footprint area is approximately 2,490 square feet with a total building area of 4,760 square feet which includes the 1st floor and basement areas. Building site coverage is less than 2 percent of the total site.

ASSIGNED EMPLOYMENT

Approximately 2 to 5 full time employees are expected to be assigned to the site; primarily a ranger and maintenance personnel.

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST

Estimated Construction Cost: \$72,600,000

PROJECT HISTORY

In October, 1999, Congress determined that a memorial to President Eisenhower was needed. Congress then enacted PL 106-79, where, in Section 8162, it found that “the people of the United States feel a deep debt of gratitude to Dwight D. Eisenhower, who served as Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe in World War II and subsequently as the 34th President of the United States; and an appropriate permanent memorial to Dwight D. Eisenhower should be created to perpetuate his memory and his contributions to the United States.” In the law, Congress established the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission (EMC) to lead the effort to establish the permanent memorial. Public Law 107-117, Section 8120, approved January 10, 2002 amended Public Law 106-79 to authorize the EMC to establish the memorial following the standards of the Commemorative Works Act (CWA) (40USC. Chapter 89).

Starting in 2002, EMC conducted a site selection process that considered 26 potential sites. The EMC chose the site across Independence Avenue from the National Air and Space Museum (NASM) and the National Mall as its preferred site in 2005. On November 8, 2005, the National Capital Memorial Advisory Commission (NCMAC) gave their approval to the preferred site, pending legislation authorizing an Area 1 location. On May 5, 2006, Congress enacted Public Law 109-220, authorizing the location of the memorial within Area 1 as defined in the CWA. In 2006, NPS, in association with EMC, completed the Proposed Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Site Selection Environmental Assessment that addressed the preferred site.

On September 7, 2006, the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) voted to approve the preferred site as the location for the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial. On September 21, 2006, the Commission of Fine Arts approved the preferred site. NCPC’s approval of the site requires that the design of the memorial meet design principles outlined in the decision. These are described later in this document as part of the Master Plan Considerations section.

Moving forward, EMC set out to select and contract a designer for the memorial. In 2008, EMC solicited potential design concepts from leading architects, landscape architects and

designers. In 2009, EMC awarded Gehry Partners, LLP the commission. The design team provided informational briefings to NCMAC, the U.S. Commission for Fine Arts (CFA), and NCPC in the Spring of 2010. At those briefings, the design team presented three Memorial concepts and NCMAC, CFA, and NCPC members provided comments. As the design developed throughout 2011, NCMAC, CFA, and NCPC continued to be briefed in September and October, 2011. Following those briefings, and in consultation with the Section 106 parties and representatives of the Eisenhower family, the current design was developed in the winter and spring of 2012.

MASTER PLAN CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE PROJECT

The proposed Eisenhower Memorial relates to a number of current plans and planning documents. The Commemorative Works Act (CWA), the *Memorials and Museums Master Plan*, and the *Monumental Core Framework Plan* are particularly relevant.

In compliance with the CWA process for locating memorials in Washington, the project site is located outside of the Reserve, where new memorials are restricted. Furthermore, approximately one-third of the site is located in Area 1, the area designated for commemorative works that are of pre-eminent and lasting significance; approximately two-thirds of the site is located in Area 2, an area where new memorials of all types are encouraged.

The project site was identified by NCPC as a prime candidate for a commemorative work in the *Memorials and Museums Master Plan* in 2001. This plan recommended that a memorial on the project site should respect and reinforce the location's prominence as a civic plaza, incorporate existing vistas along Maryland Avenue, and protect the primary axial relationships along the Avenue.

The Monumental Core Framework Plan (NCPC 2009) is a document focused on improving areas adjacent to the National Mall. The goals of the plan are "to protect the National Mall from overuse; create distinctive settings for cultural facilities and commemorative works; improve connections between the National Mall, the city and the waterfront; and transform the monumental core into a vibrant and sustainable place to visit, work and live." Specific to the project site, the plan identified the Eisenhower Memorial as a key step in enhancing the Maryland Avenue corridor as a series of open spaces along a grand urban boulevard.

The proposed design concept for the Memorial complies with the site-specific principles outlined in the September 7, 2006 approval document for the Eisenhower Memorial as follows:

- The Memorial acknowledges and "preserves the reciprocal views to and from the U.S. Capitol along Maryland Avenue" as a central feature of the site.
- The Memorial transforms the entire site into a commemorative park to "enhance the nature of the site as one in a sequence of public spaces embellishing the Maryland Avenue vista" in a way that "integrates the disparate parcels into a meaningful and functional public gathering space" and provides an attractive feature "that also unifies the surrounding precinct."
- The Memorial creates "a unified site that integrates the disparate parcels into a

meaningful and functional public gathering place that also unifies the surrounding precinct".

- As a green square along the Maryland Avenue corridor, the Memorial "reflects L'Enfant Plan principles by shaping the Memorial site as a separate and distinct public space" and establishes a park setting "that complements the Department of Education Headquarters and other surrounding buildings."
- By taking its scale and height cues from adjacent buildings, the Memorial "respects and complements the architecture of the surrounding precinct."
- Through the placement of columns, variable ground plane treatments, and the placement of vegetation, the Memorial "respects the building lines of the surrounding rights of way and the alignment of trees along Maryland Avenue."
- The extensive use of trees, shrubs, and ground cover "incorporate significant green space into the design of the Memorial."

GOVERNMENT AGENCY COORDINATION

The Eisenhower Memorial concept has been presented and coordinated with other affected local, regional, and federal agencies through the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process and other outreach efforts. In February 2010, a series of meetings were held to acquaint the parties involved with the project and receive initial thoughts on the design process. These meetings were with the property owners, NPS and GSA, as well as agencies responsible for reviewing the Memorial design including the staff of the DC State Historic Preservation Office (DC SHPO), CFA, NCPC and others. There will also be meetings with the District of Columbia agencies such as the DC Office of Planning, DC Department of Transportation, and other interested parties such as the DC Preservation League, ANC 6A, The National Coalition to Save Our Mall and the American Council for Historic Preservation.

In addition to the NEPA and Section 106 processes, the design team made several presentations to government bodies and agencies. On April 20, 2010 the design team presented the three design alternatives to the National Capital Memorials Advisory Commission. Informational presentations regarding design concepts were made to CFA on May 20, 2010, and to NCPC on June 3, 2010. As a tenant of the neighboring Lyndon B. Johnson Building, the Department of Education was also briefed on the design concepts in May 2010 and October 2010, and a work session between the design team and the Lyndon B. Johnson Building staff was held in 2011.

The preferred Memorial design received concept approval from CFA on January 20, 2011 and received concept comments from NCPC on February 3, 2011. Subsequent to those meetings, and following further design refinements, the design team briefed NCMAC on September 14, 2011, the design received revised concept approval from CFA on September 15, 2011, and an informational presentation was made to NCPC on October 6, 2011.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

As part of the EA, and the NEPA Section 106 consultation process, the National Park Service and EMC have had several community meetings to present the design ideas.

The methods used to reach out to the community, federal and local agencies and other interested parties throughout the Section 106 scoping process included the publication of newspaper advertisements, the distribution of flyers, notices in the Federal Register and on NPS's Planning, Environment and Public Comment website, which NPS uses to notify the public about NPS activities and actions.

The coordinated Section 106 and NEPA meetings occurred with cooperating agencies and stakeholders on April 22, 2010. Attendees included representatives from the Smithsonian Institution, NCPC, the Committee for 100, DC Water, a community gardener, and private citizens. The meeting included a review of the three design concepts and allowed for attendees to provide comments which were recorded in the meeting. Comments were also received via written letters, comment cards, and emails. The comments received were taken into consideration in the scope of the EA analysis and the development of the project design. The Section 106 meetings continued in May 2010, March 2011, June 2011, August 2011, October 4th and 19th 2011, and November 2011.

ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION

In 2006, a Proposed Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Site Selection Environmental Assessment was completed. That document evaluated the potential environmental impacts of establishing the Eisenhower Memorial at that site. NPS and NCPC each released a Finding of No Significant Impact for the Site Selection EA in 2006.

A Design Concept Environmental Assessment was prepared consistent with NEPA regulations and NPS guidelines. For purposes of NEPA, NPS was the lead agency, with NCPC and GSA acting as cooperating agencies. The Design EA evaluated the three design concepts as well as a No Action alternative. The EA was issued in September 2011 for 30 days of public review and comment from September 19th to October 19th. After the close of the public comment period, and following resolution of the Section 106 process, a Finding of No Significant Impact was determined by NPS. The Eisenhower Memorial FONSI was signed on March 6, 2012.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DOCUMENTATION

The National Park Service, the lead federal agency for the Eisenhower Memorial project, initiated National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 consultation with the DC Historic Preservation Office on April 9, 2010. As mentioned above, seven Section 106 consulting parties meetings were conducted. Additionally, there have been multiple meetings with the DC SHPO staff regarding historic resources, potential effects, and recommended mitigation measures. Two determinations of eligibility were prepared, and initial Phase 1A archeological investigations were conducted. The Section 106 process culminated with the issuance of a Memorandum of Agreement on March 1, 2012. The Eisenhower Memorial MOA was signed by NPS, NCPC, DC SHPO, EMC, and ACHP. In addition, GSA signed the

MOA as a concurring party is on-going, with future meetings to take place as needed. Two determinations of eligibility are currently being prepared. These will be coordinated with DC SHPO, GSA, and NPS.

PROJECT MEETING SUMMARY

Section 106 Consultation Meetings

- 2/19/2010 Soft Launch at NPS, 1100 Ohio Drive.
Participants: NPS, EMC, GSA, CFA, NCPC, SHPO, DC OP, Smithsonian, AOC, Arthur Cotton Moore, National Coalition to Save Our Mall (Judy Scott Feldman)
- 4/21/2010 Scoping at Old Post Office
Participants: NPS, EMC, GSA, Smithsonian, NCPC, DC WASA, Committee of 100 (Mr. Westbrook), Sarah Witfield (community gardener), William Lecky, Ken and Barbara Lepoer (community gardeners), Bill Brown (AOI of DC), Marck Hnizpa
- 5/21/2010 Section 106 at NPS, 1100 Ohio Drive
Participants: NPS, EMC, GSA, DC SHPO (Andrew Lewis)
- 3/1/2011 Section 106 Agency Meeting at NPS, 1100 Ohio Drive
Participants: NPS, EMC, GSA, NCPC, CFA, SHPO, ACHP
- 3/30/2011 Section 106 at Old Post Office
Participants: NPS, EMC, GSA, NCPC, CFA, SHPO, ACHP, DEd, AOC, National Coalition to Save Our Mall (Judy Scott Feldman), Committee of 100 (Don Hawkins), Arthur Cotton Moore
- 6/20/2011 Section 106 at Dept. of Education (LBJ Building)
Participants: NPS, EMC, GSA, NCPC, CFA, SHPO, ACHP, DEd, Smithsonian, AOC, Committee of 100 (Don Hawkins)
- 8/31/2011 Section 106 at GSA ROB
Participants: NPS, EMC, GSA, NCPC, CFA, SHPO, ACHP, AOC, Smithsonian, National Coalition to Save Our Mall (Judy Scott Feldman), Howard Segermark
- 10/4/2011 Section 106 at NPS, 1100 Ohio Drive
Participants: NPS, EMC, GSA, NCPC, SHPO, ACHP, Smithsonian, AOC, Committee of 100 (Don Hawkins)
- 10/19/2011 Section 106 at NPS, 1100 Ohio Drive
Participants: NPS, EMC, GSA, NCPC, SHPO, ACHP, AOC, National Civic Art Society (Milton Grenfell)
- 11/16/2011 Section 106 at NPS, 1100 Ohio Drive
Participants: NPS, EMC, GSA, NCPC, DC OP, SHPO, ACHP, AOC, US Senate, National Civic Art Society (Justin Shebow)
- A follow up Section 106 meeting is scheduled for 9/19/2012

1.1 - PROJECT DESCRIPTION

AGENCY MEETINGS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

- 4/20/2010 NCMAC
- 5/20/2010 CFA (info)
- 6/3/2010 NCPC (info)
- 1/20/2011 CFA (concept approval)
- 2/3/2011 NCPC (concept comments)
- 2/16/2011 NCMAC
- 9/14/2011 NCMAC
- 9/15/2011 CFA (revised concept approval)
- 10/6/2011 NCPC (info)
- 10/4/2012 NCPC (preliminary design approval)
- 10/18/2012 CFA (revised concept approval)

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT AND WETLANDS PROTECTION

Recently adopted FEMA floodplain maps indicate that a portion of the northeast corner of the site is within the 100 year floodplain. However, the 100-year flood elevation for the site is less than 1 foot above grade. The design intent is to locate buildings on the site outside of the floodplain area, when possible. Any enclosed buildings that fall within this area will incorporate flood proofing measures in accordance with Executive Order 11988 and the District Flood Plain Management Program. The landscape design for the site will also take these requirements into consideration. It is anticipated that once the approved and funded Potomac Park levee system is constructed, the Eisenhower Memorial site will no longer be included in the floodplain. Furthermore, construction of the levee is expected to be completed before the Eisenhower Memorial is constructed.

1.2 MEMORIAL PLANNING CONTEXT

WASHINGTON D.C. CONTEXT

The Eisenhower Memorial is part of the larger context of the National Mall among the monuments, avenues, and great civic spaces that make up the monumental core of Washington D.C. The Eisenhower Memorial will be the first National Presidential Memorial since 1997 and is only the 7th Presidential Memorial within Washington D.C.. Located on Independence Avenue and Maryland Avenue, bound by 4th and 6th Streets and the Lyndon B. Johnson U.S. Department of Education Building, the site has a unique urban situation unlike any of the other major Memorials. The site is directly on the Maryland Avenue axis, an important historical corridor with a viewshed to the U.S. Capitol. The project site is located in the Southwest Federal District.

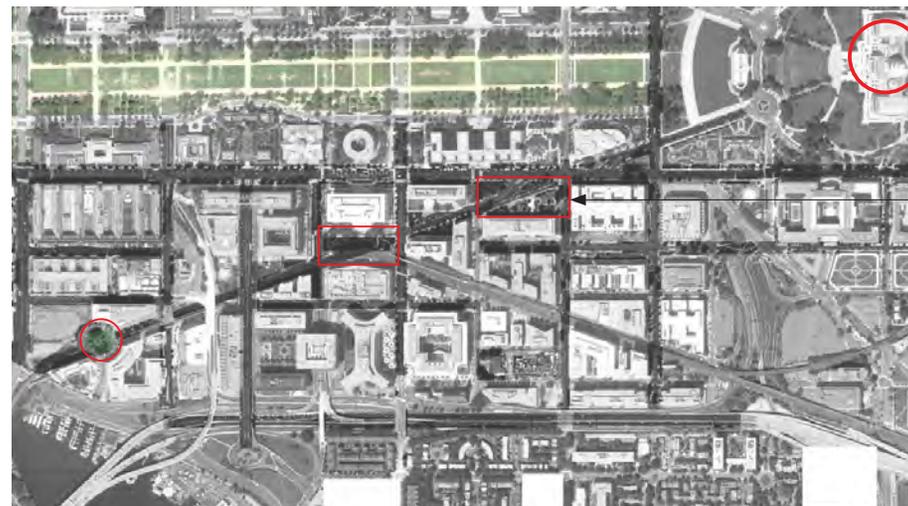
The architecture in the Southwest district is comprised of large, mid-century buildings, primarily of a Brutalist aesthetic, and their footprint has a significant impact on the site.

1. The approach to the design respects and reacts to the unique urban context and the buildings around the site.
2. The Memorial is the first in a series of green spaces along the Maryland Avenue corridor from the Capitol Building to the Jefferson Memorial as outlined in the Framework Plan.
3. The project attempts to unite the site into a cohesive, decipherable urban space, worthy of a Presidential Memorial.
4. The intent is to create a modest yet powerful representation of President Eisenhower that engages people within the Memorial as well as in the larger urban context.
5. The interior of the site constitutes a holistic, autonomous Presidential Memorial experience.
6. The Memorial is set at the urban scale of its immediate context.

MARYLAND AVENUE

The Eisenhower Memorial is the first in a series of green spaces along the Maryland Avenue corridor from the Capitol Building to the Jefferson Memorial, as outlined in the Framework Plan. The presence of Maryland Avenue is an important historical component of the project site. In its current state, the Avenue is disjointed and broken up from the perspective of a pedestrian's experience. The Memorial reinforces the Capitol's view shed while presenting a cohesive green space.

1. The project site is the first in a series of green spaces and urban squares traveling along Maryland Ave from the Capitol Building to the Jefferson Memorial.
2. The revised design proposal frames the Capitol view as a means to reinforce its importance, as opposed to an object on axis (for example, with a statue at the center). This method additionally reinforces the site in its larger context as a green space between two existing icons (the Capitol Building and the Jefferson Memorial).
3. The site is a by-product of the L'Enfant and McMillan plans. This is the first attempt to establish an urban square at this type of immediate intersection. No precedent type exists nor any mirrored conditions occur within Washington DC.



URBAN ROOM

1.2 - MEMORIAL PLANNING CONTEXT

SITE CONTEXT

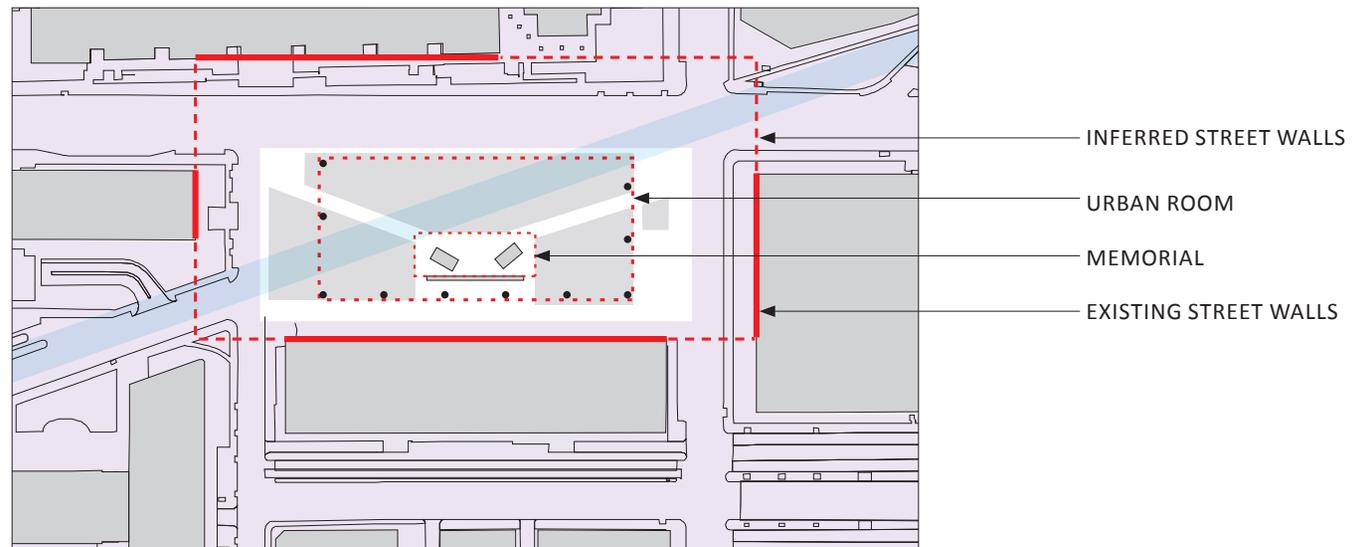
The project site presents a series of design challenges in its relation to the immediate context. The existing context is a result of multiple city plans as well as major developments of the Southwest Federal district, predominantly from the 1950s. The traditional L'Enfant squares, while useful as precedents and necessary as a point of reference, do not directly translate to these site conditions. The Memorial is challenged with balancing the requirements for a unified public square, in its urban context, in addition to addressing its stature as a Presidential Memorial, at the immediate intersection of two predominant urban plans in Washington D.C.

1. The design problem is addressed in the urban context through the use of features at the scale of the context, in addition to the establishment of an Eisenhower precinct (square).
2. The site presents varying surrounding street conditions. 4th street and 6th street are of one relative scale while Independence Avenue is vastly larger with heavy traffic flow. The greater 7.5 acre area, represented by the existing building street walls, is too disjointed to exist or be recognized as a square. By establishing the site as a distinctive square, a space proper, the site can engage visitors at an appropriate scale and intimacy, set within its larger urban relationship.
3. The design proposal creates a notion of an "urban room", a distinctive space within the urban setting that can be recognized as an autonomous Eisenhower space, when experienced from within. The larger scale gestures on the site reinforce this principle.

PRECINCT

The Presidential Memorials in Washington D.C. present themselves with a context and setting that can be described as a "Precinct". The Eisenhower Memorial has the unique challenge of balancing its specific urban context, and the need for a square with a dignified and unified site that can be called its own, worthy of a Presidential stature. The site requires a balance in its relation to context and place, while illustrating the site's ultimate purpose. The design solution relies on the establishment of a distinctive Eisenhower precinct.

1. Many traditional memorials are represented as a temple set in a picturesque setting. The design scheme is based on this notion and how these prominent structures are viewed and experienced within their own precincts.
2. The relative scale of the site is one that requires urban gestures and moves so as to distinguish the Memorial, while maintaining a relationship to its urban and building context. When viewed from the surroundings, it should appear as a unified site and a unified green space set within the urban scale and context.
3. The best means to unify the site is to, while respecting the diagonal axis as a view corridor and primary pedestrian route, frame the square as a whole with Memorial elements. The landscape design is utilized to enhance the sense of a unified, cohesive space.
4. The principle goal outlined by the Eisenhower Memorial is to create a new, autonomous precinct, within the above constraints, worthy of a Presidential Memorial.



MEMORIAL ORGANIZATION

The existing Memorial precedents were considered during the design process. Even though there is no formal similarity between the Eisenhower Memorial and the Lincoln Memorial, the Lincoln Memorial's temple-like organization served as a reference in the organization of the key elements. The Lincoln Memorial is one of the strongest and most emblematic Presidential Memorials in Washington D.C.

In the case of the Lincoln Memorial, the temple structure creates a unique setting for the visitor, separated from the rest of the environs. The large Doric columns mark the transition from the periphery to the center (44' high, 7.5' wide [1:6 in proportions]). A statue sits at the center of the building which allows visitors to both see the object from a distance and walk around it. Back-story features, the Gettysburg Address and 2nd Inaugural Address in this case, flank the central statue in the side rooms.

In a similar way, the tapestries and columns in the Eisenhower Memorial design mark the periphery of the site and create a transition from the busy urban environment to this unique setting. Additionally, the columns are similar in proportion to those in the Lincoln Memorial creating a sense of scale in keeping with other presidential monuments. The visitor is then drawn inward to where the rest of the narrative is articulated. This provides both a sense of grandeur from the outside and a sense of the intimacy and simplicity from within.

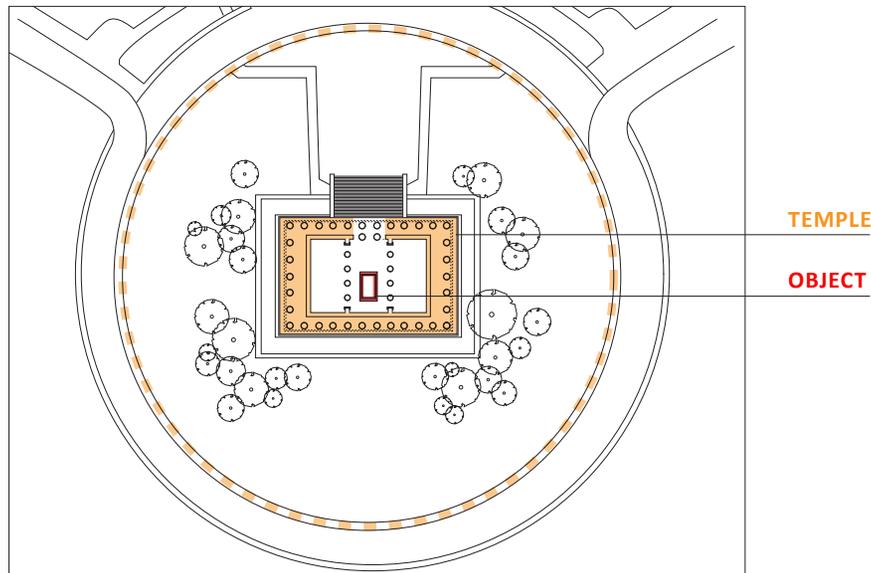


Diagram of Lincoln Memorial

CURRENT DESIGN

The design team has carefully considered the comments made by EMC Commissioners, the Eisenhower family, the Department of Education, NCPC, CFA, and noted historians. How do you represent a man of such towering achievement whose modesty was one of his core values? The team has refined the design to incorporate this feedback, which we believe helps tell the story of Eisenhower with dignity and power.

The imagery on the tapestry sustains the unifying theme of Eisenhower's roots in the heartland. Eisenhower was so proud to grow up in Kansas. The imagery has a peacefulness and gravitas to it that creates a suitable environment for the Eisenhower context. Sculpture imagery of General Eisenhower with the 101st Airborne division soldiers before their jump into Normandy and the Karsh photo entitled "The Elder Statesman" bring the story to life in a powerful and accessible way. A sculpture of Eisenhower as a young man looking out on his future accomplishments is a powerful image, particularly because of the Memorial's proximity to the Department of Education and the Air and Space Museum where hundreds of thousands of school-children visit when they come to Washington. It will be an inspiration.

The design team is working now with all of the stake-holders to refine and select the text complementing the sculptures. The text, in composition with the three dimensional statues provides opportunity to embolden Eisenhower's accomplishments and legacy. The memory of Eisenhower deserves the best that we all can deliver to help future generations understand the impact of this great leader on everything we are as a nation.

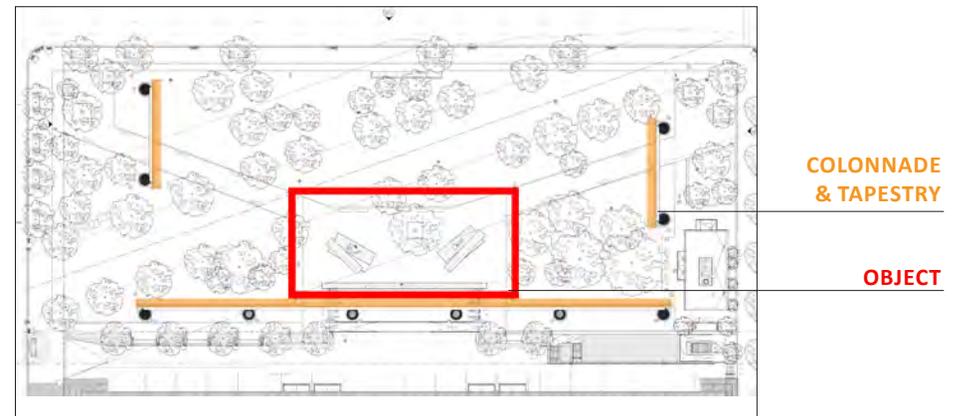


Diagram of Eisenhower Memorial

1.2 - MEMORIAL PLANNING CONTEXT

MEMORIAL

The commemorating area of the site, where the public can view Eisenhower's legacy in a shaded intimate area of the site.



TAPESTRIES & COLUMNS

The unique defining element of Eisenhower square. The tapestries serve as thresholds to the center of the Memorial.



TREE ALLÉE

Trees line the historic Maryland Avenue Cart Way, framing the Capitol vista.

LBJ PROMENADE

Forecourt to the Department of Education building.



INFORMATION CENTER - BOOKSTORE

Support facilities including a Bookstore, Ranger Contact and public restrooms.



EISENHOWER MEMORIAL

Gehry Partners • AECOM Joint Venture

MEMORIAL PLANNING CONTEXT - 1.2

1.3 SUMMARY OF DESIGN EVOLUTION

Over the last two years, the Memorial design has undertaken many design modifications. These have included studies of scale, proportion, and relationships to the urban context. Many of these design iterations have come about through consultation and comments from presentations with NCPC, CFA, and the Section 106 Process.

In brief, below is a summary of the main concerns expressed by the various agencies and the corresponding design modifications to address those concerns:

- Concerns regarding the transparency of the tapestry have been addressed with the development of the three mock-ups that clearly demonstrate the artistry and transparency of the tapestry.
- Concerns regarding the overall scale of the design have been addressed by modifying the size of the columns from 12'-0" to 10'-2" in diameter and reducing the length of the tapestries by 88'-0" (one bay).
- Concerns regarding the notion of a proscenium and a desire to respect the Lyndon B. Johnson Department of Education Building have been addressed by re-orienting the east and west tapestries, reducing the overall length of the south tapestry, and centering the tapestries with the LBJ Building.
- Concerns regarding views along Maryland Avenue have been addressed by widening the distance between columns from 50' to 92' and by aligning the columns symmetrically around the centerline of Maryland Avenue and the Capitol dome.
- Requests to reflect the Maryland Avenue Right of Way have been addressed through the articulation of an allée of trees to reinforce the memory of the cartway.
- Enhancements of the ground plane have been addressed by advancing the landscape concept, including the greening of the Maryland Avenue Right of Way and the re-introduction of street trees along Maryland Avenue to reinforce the view corridor.
- Concerns regarding the Independence Avenue corridor have been addressed by locating the column in the northwest corner 16'-6" from the right of way and 30'-10" from the street curb.
- Concern for differentiation between the Lyndon B. Johnson Department of Education Building and its space from the Memorial has been addressed by creating an elevated promenade with an area providing an overlook of the Memorial.
- In previous schemes, the primary Memorial elements had been dispersed to separate locations below each of the three tapestries. After re-consideration, the design team modified the design to group the elements at the core of the Memorial site.
- The Memorial elements have progressed from bas reliefs to heroic-scale, in-the-round sculptures. This was largely in response to the family's concern of the representation of Eisenhower.
- Lintels have been added over the top of the inscription walls behind the free-standing sculptures to contain Eisenhower quotes.

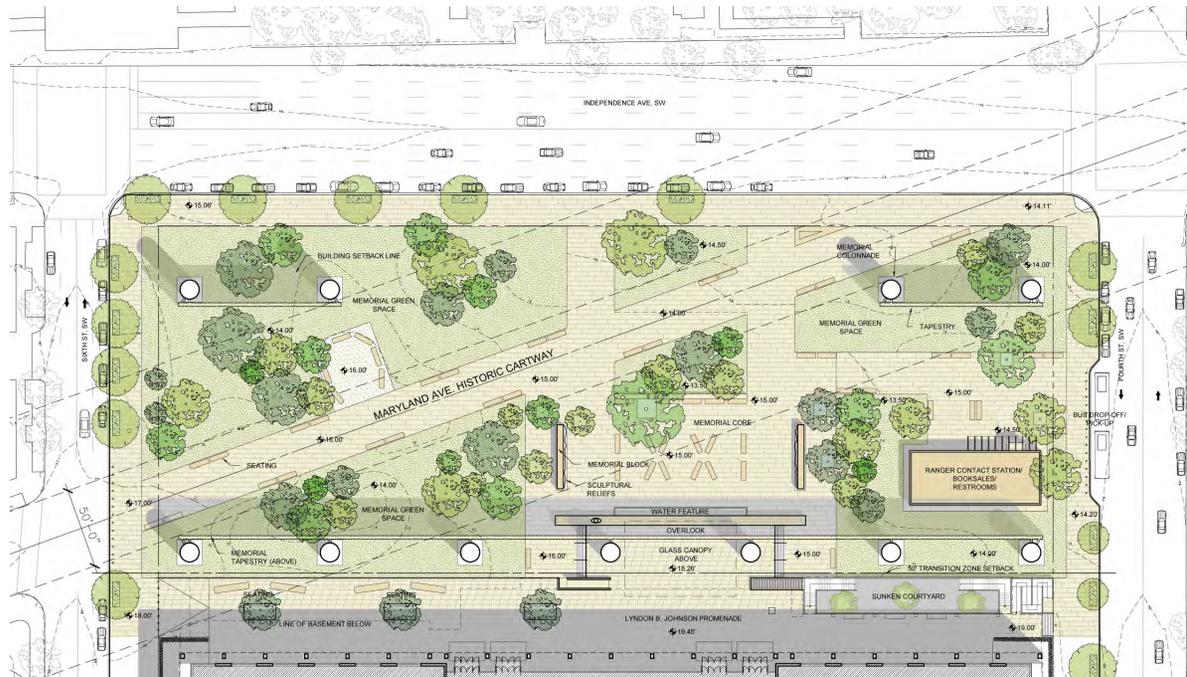
Refer to Appendix for extended design evolution time line.

The Memorial design in January 2011 consisted of these primary aspects:



JANUARY 2011 DESIGN

1. The tapestry and colonnade parallel to Independence Ave, with the front tapestries (Independence) acting as proscenium elements to the site.
2. The Tapestry extended the full length of the Department of Education Building.
3. Maryland Ave was treated as the primary paved circulation corridor for both the Memorial itself and the surrounding context.
4. The Tapestry columns framed the Capitol off-center and obliquely.
5. The Memorial Overlook is off-centered on the LBJ Building and project site to related to the colonnade and to clear Maryland Ave.
6. The Memorial space is framed by two Memorial elements to tell Eisenhower's story as President and General .
7. The Information Center- Bookstore is located at the southeast area of the site.
8. The Promenade is defined as a hard edged and elevated podium extending across the entire Department of Education Buildings face with a connection at the overlook space.



The preferred Design Alternate 3 presented in January 2011.

1.3 - SUMMARY OF DESIGN EVOLUTION

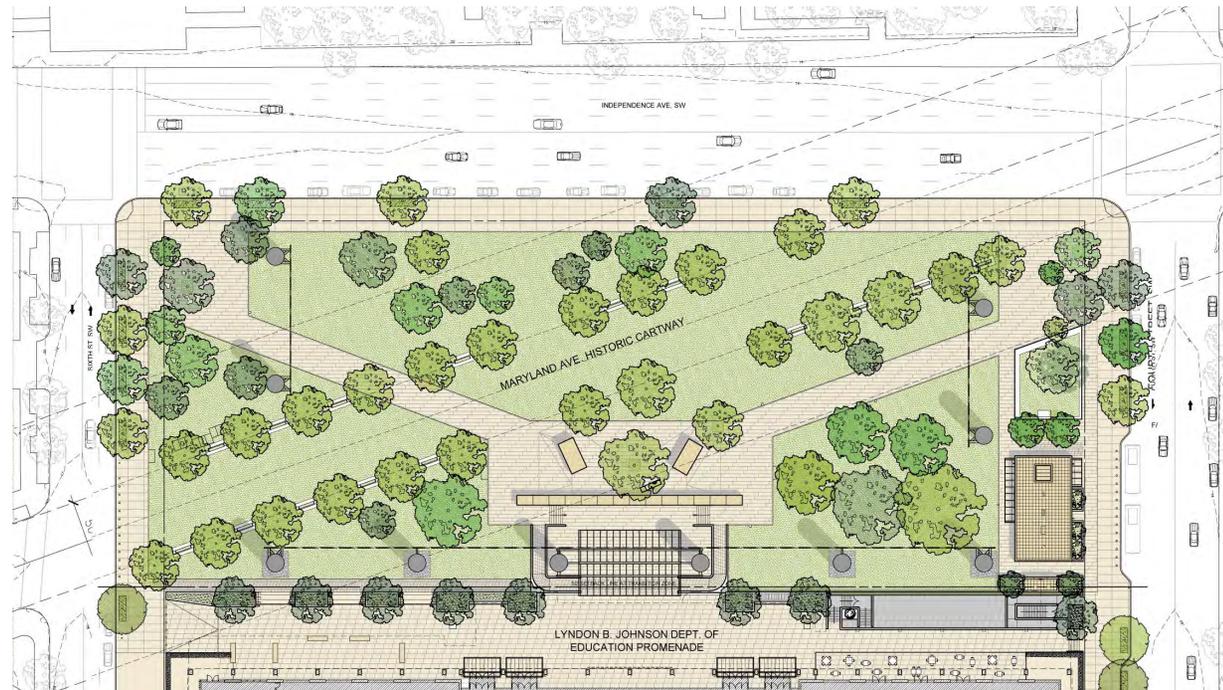
JANUARY 2011 DESIGN

The Memorial design evolved from September 2011 to December 2011 in the following key aspects:

1. The Column & Tapestry relationships were modified slightly.
2. The Memorial elements portraying the Eisenhower legacy as President and General have been centered on the site.
3. Paving layout was modified to better address the Memorial and the primary site entry zones.
4. Landscape and ground plane progress.
5. Information Center- Bookstore planning and layout progress.



DECEMBER 2011 DESIGN



1.3 - SUMMARY OF DESIGN EVOLUTION

DECEMBER 2011 DESIGN

The Memorial design has evolved from December 2011 to August 2012 in the following key aspects:



JUNE 2012 DESIGN

1. Refinement of the Memorial core.
2. Development of the President & General sculptural elements including:
 - Selection of imagery
 - Progression from bas reliefs to heroic-scale in-the-round sculpture
 - Addition of lintels to contain Eisenhower quotes
3. Life size sculpture of Eisenhower as a young man located at the overlook wall.
4. Addition of the Memorial sign along Independence Avenue.
5. Relocation of benches to paved pathways.
6. Removal of overlook canopy.
7. Development of tapestry imagery and technical details. (Including tapestry engineering and testing.)



AUGUST 2012 DESIGN

1.4 SUMMARY OF NCPC DESIGN PRINCIPLES

REFER TO SECTION 3 FOR FURTHER DETAIL REGARDING THE DESIGN PRINCIPLES

1. Preserve reciprocal views to and from the U.S. Capitol along Maryland Avenue, SW.

The Memorial design actively preserves the reciprocal views to and from the U.S. Capitol along Maryland Avenue, SW. The current configuration of the roadway and plaza vegetation maintain some views of the U.S. Capitol, but overgrowth of some trees partially obscures views of the building, including the Dome. The Memorial design removes the overgrowth while framing views of the Dome with Memorial columns and allée of trees. The Memorial design strategically places columns and trees in locations that preserve these views. Additionally, the re-alignment of Maryland Avenue to its historical location will help focus sight lines through the site.

By joining the disparate parcels into one unified site, the views from the project site will be celebrated throughout. They will not be dependent on a sight line from the centerline of the street.

2. Enhance the nature of the site as one in a sequence of public spaces embellishing the Maryland Avenue vista.

The Memorial design enhances the site to create a real public space along the Maryland Avenue vista. The Memorial transforms the existing disparate and disjointed plaza into a park setting more in keeping with L'Enfant squares. The Memorial provides direct visual lines to other public spaces along Maryland Avenue. To the southwest, Maryland Avenue links the Memorial to Reservation 113, where Maryland and Virginia Avenues intersect. To the northeast, Maryland Avenue links the Memorial to the Mall and the U.S. Capitol grounds.

3. Create a unified memorial site that integrates the disparate parcels into a meaningful and functional public gathering place that also unifies the surrounding precinct.

The Memorial transforms the entire site into a commemorative park to “enhance the nature of the site” in a way that “integrates the disparate parcels into a meaningful and functional public gathering space” and provides an attractive feature “that also unifies the surrounding precinct.” The current plaza and park land, while open, is spare and uninviting, and offers few visitor amenities. The Memorial offers educational, artistic, and natural experiences, as well as public gathering space, that are part of a cohesive site. It also unifies the surrounding precinct by incorporating the LBJ Building into its design through the creation of the LBJ Promenade, which will activate the forecourt to the

Building. By realigning Maryland Avenue to its historical location, the Memorial design is embellished by the diagonal street.

The thematic nature of Eisenhower’s legacy also relates and unifies the surrounding precinct to the Memorial site. These are further elaborated upon in Section 3.

4. Reflect L'Enfant Plan principles by shaping the Memorial site as a separate and distinct public space that complements the Department of Education Headquarters and other surrounding buildings.

As a green square along the Maryland Avenue corridor, the Memorial “reflects L'Enfant Plan principles by shaping the Memorial site as a separate and distinct public space” and establishes a park setting “that complements the Department of Education Headquarters and other surrounding buildings.” The Memorial is bounded by roadways on three sides and a large building on the fourth side, each of which provides clear boundaries to the Memorial. Its focus on trees and green space serves to distinguish the public space from the urban landscape surrounding the Memorial. The Memorial’s tapestries acknowledge the LBJ Building in their height and placement: the top of the tapestries align with the cornice line of the LBJ Building, and the bottom of the tapestries align with the first floor ceiling plane of the Building. Additionally, the LBJ Promenade provides a grander entrance to the Building, elevated above the Memorial, creating its own new base for the building.

5. Respect and complement the architecture of the surrounding precinct.

By taking its scale and height cues from adjacent buildings, the Memorial “respects and complements the architecture of the surrounding precinct.” The columns, trees, and built Memorial features are in keeping with the National Air and Space Museum, the Wilbur Cohen Building, the LBJ Building, and the Wilbur Wright Building. All of these buildings have varying heights and cornice lines, and the cues of tapestry and column height taken from the LBJ Building and the linear alignment of columns along Independence Avenue, complement the scale of the surrounding precinct. Durable building materials, including stone, are consistent with the surrounding area. Proportional relationships and placement of tapestry elements were carefully studied on the site as they relate to the surrounding buildings.

6. Respect the building lines of the surrounding rights-of-way and the alignment of trees along Maryland Avenue.

The Memorial colonnades and tapestry complement the urban context along both Independence Avenue and Maryland Avenue and along 4th and 6th streets. The rights-of- ways for each street are treated differently in the Memorial design due to the resulting geometry of the site.

The overall composition of the Memorial Design is based on proportional studies to find the ideal placement of each Memorial element. This resulting design respects the Independence Avenue rights-of-ways where all Memorial elements are within the building lines.

Through variable ground plane treatments and the placement of vegetation, the Memorial “respects the building lines of the surrounding rights of way and the alignment of trees along Maryland Avenue.” Along Maryland Avenue, buildings between the U.S. Capitol and Reservation 113 are aligned along north-south streets (7th Street) or east-west streets (e.g. Independence Avenue), resulting in a jagged building line. By framing the built features and landscaping along Maryland Avenue and restoring its historical alignment, the Memorial helps create a more unified Maryland Avenue.

7. Incorporate significant green space into the design of the memorial.

The extensive use of trees, shrubs, and ground cover “incorporate significant green space into the design of the Memorial.” The Memorial increases both the number and quality of trees, replacing immature or under-developed trees with more robust and/or mature trees. The Memorial improves root systems, soils, and drainage to enable the new trees to flourish. The amount of green space would increase over existing conditions, resulting in almost 1.5 acres of additional landscaped area at the site. Sustainability principles have been respected in the planting design and the appropriate successional ecological approach to ensure continuity and replacement of trees and the development of the ground cover and ground plane over time will be planned for in the design.

1.5 LETTERS OF ENDORSEMENT

U. S. COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS 17 MAY 1910

401 F STREET NW SUITE 312 WASHINGTON DC 20001-2728 FAX 202-504-2195 WWW.CFA.GOV

22 September 2011

Dear Mr. Whitesell:

In its meeting of 15 September, the Commission of Fine Arts reviewed a revised concept submission from the National Park Service for the Dwight D. Eisenhower National Memorial at Independence and Maryland Avenues between 4th and 6th streets, SW. The Commission approved the revised concept, expressing great enthusiasm for the development of the design and for the artistic quality of the tapestry mockups as displayed on the memorial site.

In their discussion, the Commission members expressed strong support for the revised configuration of the proposed memorial, including the 90-degree rotation of the two smaller tapestries and the reduction in the number of colossal columns. They again supported the overall height and scale of the columns and tapestries, observing that these elements of the proposed memorial enable a welcome transformation of its site, currently a poorly defined urban space. They also commented positively on the more unified treatment of the area within the columns; however, they noted that both the landscape and the series of raised elements at the center of the composition require further development to provide a focus for the memorial.

Regarding the development of the monumental tapestries, the Commission members expressed a strong preference for the technique using welded stainless-steel cable instead of THC Jacquard-style woven alternative presented. They commented that the preferred method--derived from the hatched technique of engravers such as Albrecht Durer- was highly sculptural when seen up close but appeared more photographic from a distance. While extremely supportive of his artistic approach, they raised concern about the literal translation of photography into art at this scale and encouraged further development of the conception of the image as a drawing. Reiterating their support for a landscape image for the memorial, they commented that the most powerful element of the image is the horizon line which, by extending across all three tapestries, would unify the sequence of panels.

In general, the Commission members commended the project team for the sophistication of the design, noting that the proposed artistic treatment will transform the site and the context of adjacent federal buildings. They look forward to the review of further development of the memorial's design, particularly regarding the character of the central memorial space. As always, the staff is available to assist with development of the design.

Steve Whitesell, Regional Director
National Park Service, National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242

cc: Peter May, National Park Service
Carl W. Reddel, Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission
Frank Gehry, Gehry Partners
Joe Brown, AECOM

Sincerely,



Thomas E. Luebke, FAIA
Secretary



THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, DC 20202
October 12, 2011

Mr. Rocco C. Siciliano
Chairman
Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission
1629 K Street, NW, Suite 801
Washington, DC 20006

Dear Mr. Siciliano:

Thank you for providing senior members of my staff the opportunity to review the detailed model for the proposed Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial at National Capital Planning Commission's offices last week. Based on that meeting and recent conversations with the Memorial Commission, the Department of Education is pleased with the current design, and we are grateful for the adjustments that have been made in response to our concerns.

Our initial concerns focused on the Memorial's tapestry feature and the way it might restrict the amount of light entering our building and obstruct the views from our offices. Now that we have seen the model as well as the mock-ups, we have a better appreciation for the translucent nature of the tapestry and its considerable distance from our building. At the outset, we were also troubled by the potential for the tapestry to hide our building from the public, but with the various design changes, including the shortening of the large tapestry and the relocation of the two smaller ones, as well as what we have learned about the way that the weave will allow light to shine through, our concerns are alleviated.

From the beginning, we have been excited about the great potential for public engagement that the Memorial will bring to the Department of Education, and we remain so. The prospect of hundreds of thousands of new visitors at our doorstep offers a unique opportunity for teaching and learning about education and the Department's programs. We have been encouraged by our mutual discussions about possible enhancements to the transition zone, with the potential for new space and facilities for exhibits, meetings, events, and even retail.

We look forward to working with the Memorial Commission and the General Services Administration on ways to use the new space to enhance opportunities for public engagement as well as for work life improvements for the Department's staff. We have already shared some ideas of our own, and we are eager for the conversation to continue.

Thank you again for your attentiveness to our concerns during the design process. We look forward to working with you on this important project, and we are supportive of the Memorial design as it now stands.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arne Duncan".

Arne Duncan

DAVID M. CHILDS, ARCHITECT

49 EAST 86TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK 10028

United States House of Representatives
Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands
Committee on Natural Resources
1324 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

16 March 2012

Dear Chairman Rob Bishop and Ranking Member Raul Grijalva,

I am writing with regard to the design of the Eisenhower Memorial proposed by Frank Gehry. As background, I have served as chairman of the National Capital Planning Commission and of the Commission of Fine Arts, and have had the experience of reviewing several similar projects when they came before the commissions. I have also practiced as an architect in Washington for many years, on both public and private projects.

I have known and worked with Frank Gehry since the mid-1980's, and consider him deservedly to be the most honored and influential architect of his time. I unequivocally support his design for the Eisenhower Memorial and believe that both the memory of this great American leader and the plan of the nation's capital would be enhanced by its implementation.

Frank's proposal quite appropriately builds upon classical tradition, but, as the best design always does, expresses it within contemporary interpretation, thus making it relevant to our current culture. (The efficacy of this approach is well documented in Michelangelo's baroque development of Bramante's earlier classical works in Rome, for example.) The proposal for the Eisenhower memorial shows a deep appreciation for L'Enfant's plan for Washington which, in turn, was based upon Le Notre's earlier classical layout of Versailles.

Moreover, Frank's design is humble in its approach, a welcome relief from our current culture's obsession with showy "statements". Its simplicity will be in the best tradition of the monuments and memorials in Washington. Rather than a group of sculptural objects, Frank's plan essentially relies on landscape and urban design elements to focus on the great range of Eisenhower's achievements, thus weaving a powerful design into the site setting and focusing on the President's achievements rather than on the designer's talents and facility. This modest approach is both fitting and timeless. I urge your approval of this design.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "David M. Childs". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal line extending from the end.

David M. Childs, FAIA

SECTION 2: CURRENT DESIGN

2.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

2.2 MEMORIAL

2.3 TAPESTRY

2.4 PEDESTRIAN EXPERIENCE

2.4.1 GREENSPACE - URBAN PARK

2.4.2 INFORMATION CENTER - BOOKSTORE

2.4.3 PROMENADE

2.5 LANDSCAPE DESIGN

2.6 LIGHTING DESIGN

2.7 SIGNAGE & WAYFINDING

2.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Eisenhower Memorial is part of the larger context of the National Mall among the monuments, avenues, and great civic spaces that make up the monumental core of Washington D.C. The site has a unique urban situation unlike any of the other major memorials. Its location in the Southwest Federal District presents new and unique challenges for the recognized site program as a Presidential Memorial. The project presents a series of challenges unique to the Washington D.C. plan.

Through the agency review process, the design team has developed a memorial design of bold and memorable substance which recognizes these goals of the site; 1) honor Dwight D. Eisenhower and his role in American history as a General and as the President of the United States, 2) recognize the larger urban context which the Memorial is placed and, 3) respect the immediate neighbors, particularly the Department of Education, which is an integral neighbor to the Memorial. The design as described in the following section has evolved greatly to meet and balance these goals. The positioning and scale of the memorial elements (tapestry, sculpture, quotations), in addition to the landscape design has been studied rigorously for an effective and powerful pedestrian experience for a memorial in the urban setting.

The colonnade and tapestry elements are a major feature of the memorial when viewed from afar and within the general precinct. They define a bold and autonomous space to act not only as an element of memorialization but also to address the various site challenges. Those challenges consist of the following: 1) The Department of Education is a dominant feature of the site. The tapestry is a means to create an autonomous space for President Eisenhower while maintaining and defining additional civic space specifically for the Department of Education. 2) The scale of tapestry is one directly related to its surroundings. The massive buildings of the SW Federal District as well as the various scales of the surrounding streets create challenges immediately surrounding the site. The tapestry is a defining feature of Eisenhower Square. 3) The intersection of Maryland and Independence Avenues is a unique one presenting hierarchical and recognition challenges. The tapestry layout in combination with the landscape design has been studied extensively to compliment and reinvigorate this unique condition. 4) The tapestry establishes an architectural typology; the “urban room” or an “open air temple”. Like the Lincoln Memorial, the central place of contemplation for the memorial is set within a space and a frame to create a focused and distinct contemplative memorial experience.

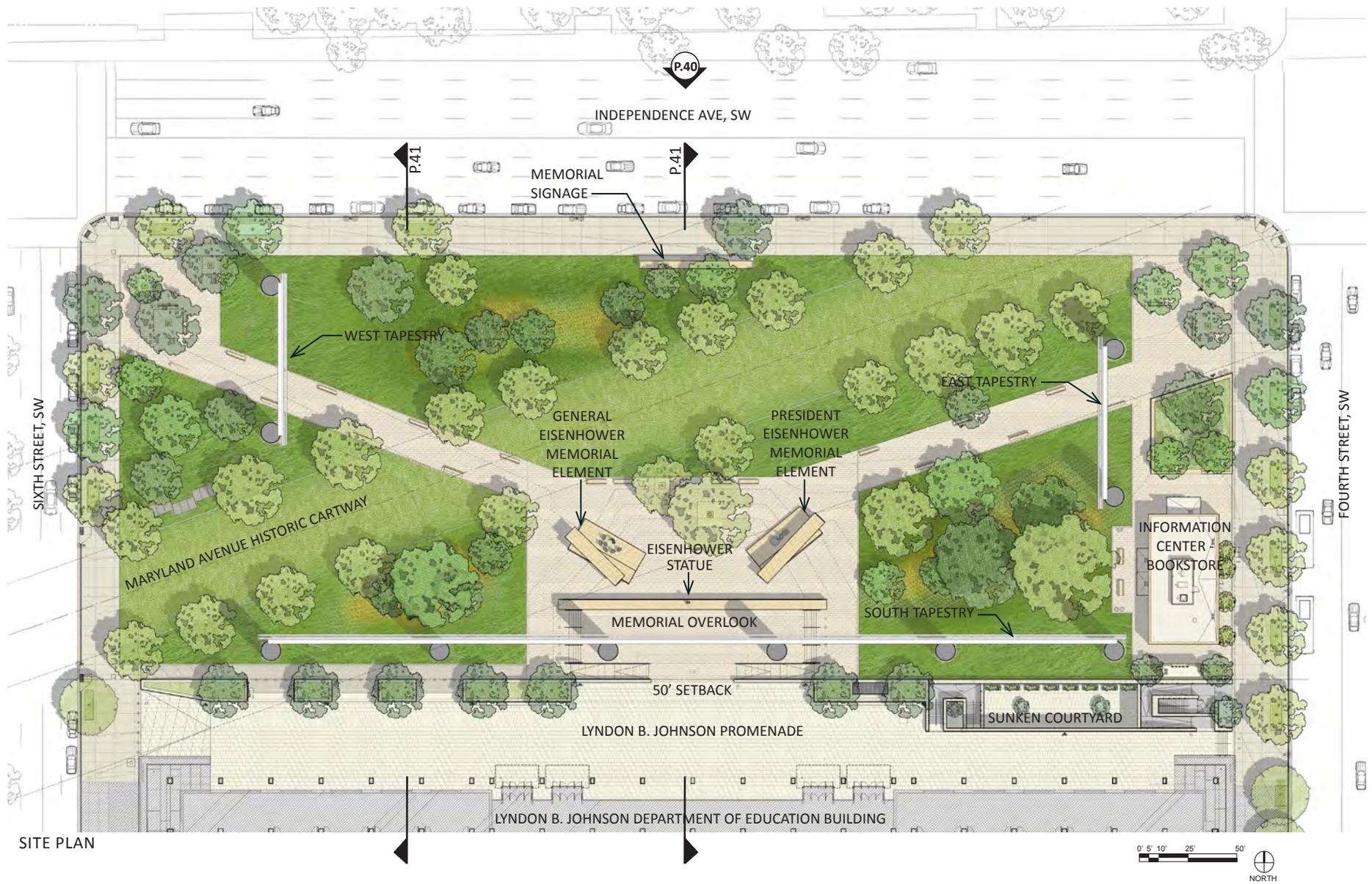
The tapestry sets the stage for Eisenhower both symbolically and pragmatically. From here the memorial and pedestrian experience can take shape through key view corridors, site circulation, the landscape design, and memorial art and sculpture. Eisenhower Square is a memorial to President Eisenhower, conceived as a civic park in an area of the city greatly needing pedestrian experience revitalization.

Since the Fall of 2011, the design team has refined the Memorial design, scale, and general urban relationships to the project site. New architectural models have been produced to further study the memorial elements. Additional meetings and presentations with consulting agencies helped to guide the design progress to where it is presently.

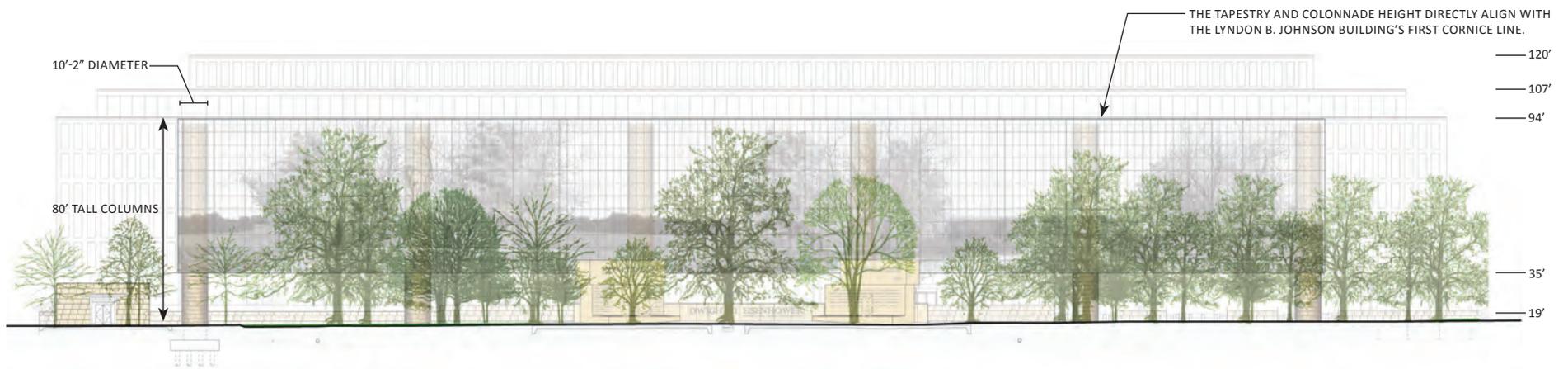


MODEL PHOTOGRAPH - AERIAL VIEW

2.1 - PROJECT OVERVIEW



SITE PLAN



SUMMER, ELEVATION FROM INDEPENDENCE AVENUE

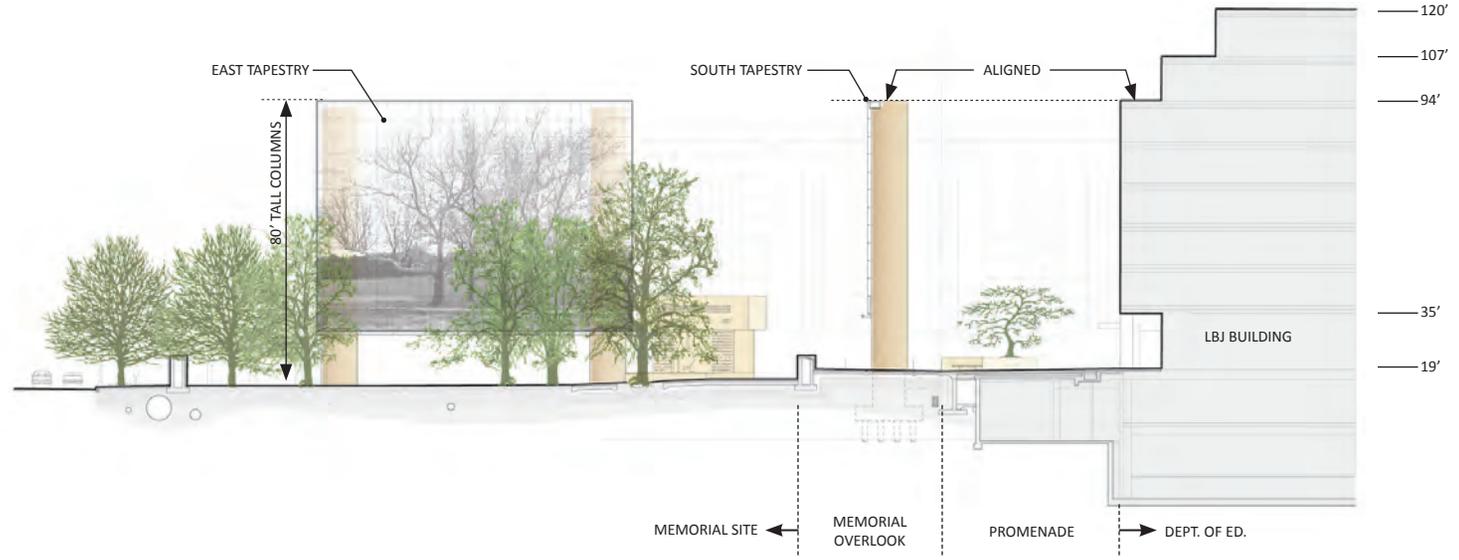


SUMMER, ELEVATION VIEW FROM INDEPENDENCE AVENUE

2.1 - PROJECT OVERVIEW



SECTION THROUGH SITE LOOKING WEST



SECTION THROUGH SITE LOOKING EAST



AERIAL VIEW LOOKING WEST DOWN INDEPENDENCE AVENUE

2.1 - PROJECT OVERVIEW



AERIAL VIEW TO MEMORIAL TOWARDS NORTHEAST



MODEL PHOTOGRAPH - VIEW NORTHEAST TOWARDS CAPITOL

2.1 - PROJECT OVERVIEW



MODEL PHOTOGRAPH - AERIAL VIEW



MODEL PHOTOGRAPH - VIEW SOUTH TOWARDS MEMORIAL FROM INDEPENDENCE AVENUE

2.1 - PROJECT OVERVIEW



MODEL PHOTOGRAPH - VIEW INTO THE MEMORIAL

2.2 MEMORIAL

As citizen, soldier and president, Eisenhower represented the growth of American power in the increasingly interconnected world of the 20th Century. A boy raised in an environment where paved roads were a rarity, left the presidency with the preliminary plans in place that led to the Internet and the lunar landings. Eisenhower's life experiences can be seen as an exemplary "American Experience." The Midwestern landscape image is a metaphor for the United States as a whole, both as the geographic center (to the mile) as well as for a country evolving into its new "World" role, at the exact time of Eisenhower's presidency. The Eisenhower Memorial represents the humility, poetry, and values instilled within the American landscape, which gave birth to one of the greatest US presidents. This is the essence of Eisenhower.

The challenge of the Eisenhower Memorial is to symbolize this extraordinary career in a way that gives visitors, real or virtual, a sense of this remarkable career and the times it helped shape and define. Set up first by the tapestry "temple" around the site, the center core of the project sets the stage for Eisenhower's story. The tapestry and site itself will reflect the landscape of Abilene, Kansas, which is both Eisenhower's hometown and the geographical center of the United States. A life-sized statue of Eisenhower as a young man is being proposed at the site's center, standing on the overlook wall, facing the core of the Memorial. We believe that the sculpture of Eisenhower, as a young man, looking out on his future accomplishments is a powerful image, particularly because of the Memorial's proximity to the Department of Education and the Air and Space Museum where hundreds of thousands of school-children visit when they come to Washington D.C.

Sculptural elements, achievements, and speeches will flank the centerpiece, providing a detailed and bold message of Eisenhower's accomplishments. The sculptural representations have made a migration from bas-reliefs to heroic-scale, in-the-round sculptures. The sculptures bring the story to life in a more powerful and accessible way than the bas reliefs were able to do. A sculpture of General Eisenhower speaking to the 101st Airborne on the day before D-day can be seen at west of center on a small podium backed by quotation walls and a quotation lintel above. Similarly, President Eisenhower presides at the east of center, closer to the US Capitol Building. "The Elder Statesman" originally photographed by Yousuf Karsh is proposed as the President Eisenhower sculptural element, also placed on a small podium backed by significant quotations made during his presidency.

All three sculptural elements can be viewed at the core center, providing the full breadth of Eisenhower's career within the larger landscape and tapestry context. Here the story is fully grasped. Eisenhower's story is prototypically American - born within a lower-middle-class background and raised in rural Kansas, the "very heart of America". He rose through the military to command the most complex military action in history. He then became president at a crucial time of massive global change.

“Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.”
“Gently in manner, strongly in deed.”

“Because no man is really a man who has left out of himself all the boy, I wanted to speak first of the dreams of a barefoot boy.... Always in his dreams is the day when he finally comes home to a welcome from his hometown. Because today that dream of forty-five years ago has been realized beyond the wildest stretches of my own imagination, I came here to thank you and to say that the proudest thing I can claim is that I’m from Abilene....”

- Homecoming Speech, Abilene, Kansas, June 22, 1945

General

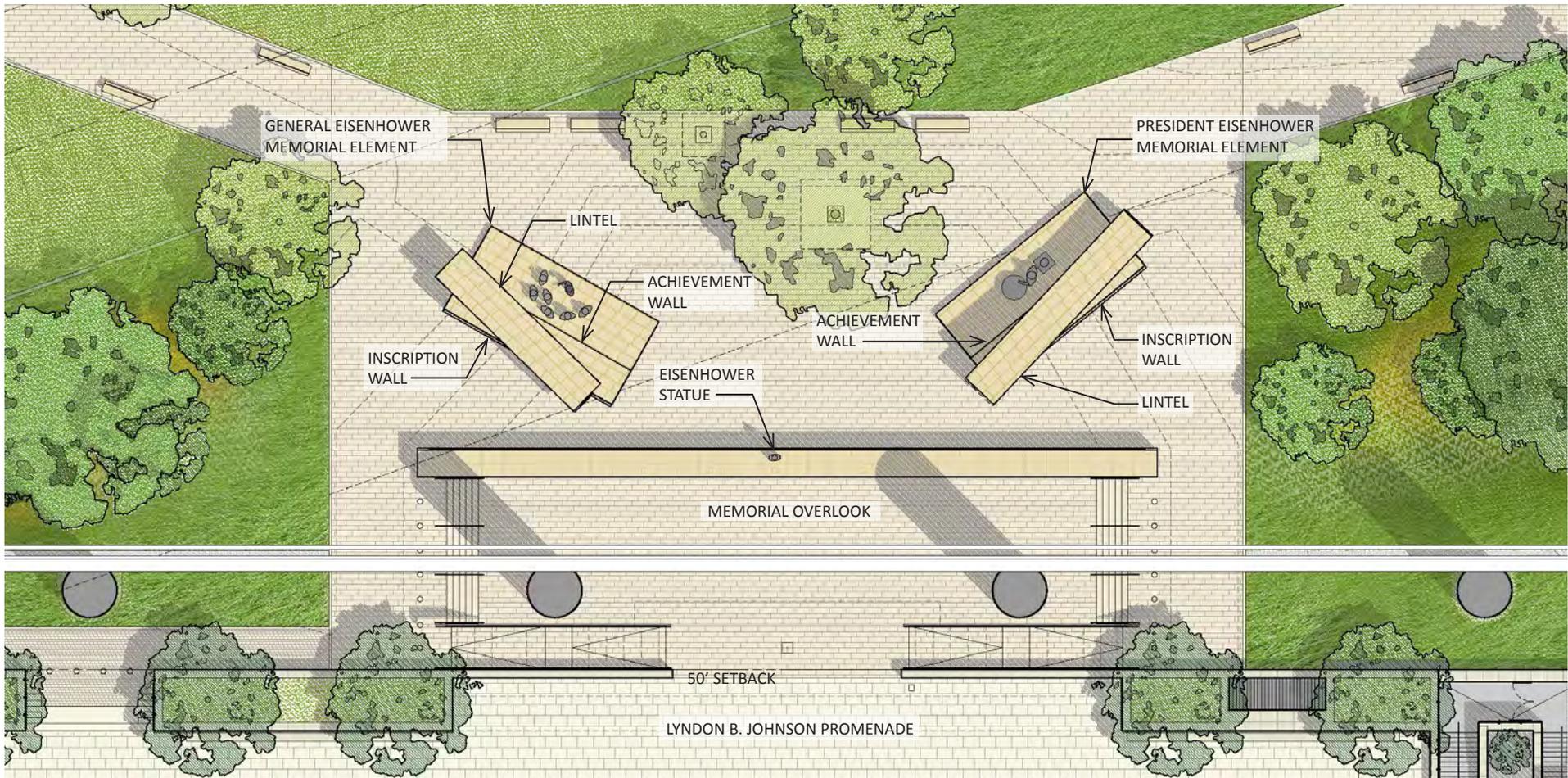
“Humility must always be the portion of any man who receives acclaim earned in blood of his followers and sacrifices of his friends”

- Guildhall Address, London, England, June 12, 1945

President

“We seek peace, knowing that peace is the climate of freedom.”

- Second Inaugural Address, January 21, 1957



The plan represents three locations for sculptural elements to memorialize Eisenhower. Two of the three elements are large stone sculptures. General Eisenhower and President Eisenhower are represented in the foreground of the central core area. A singular free standing sculpture of Eisenhower as a young man is the third element. This sculpture is positioned on the top of the overlook wall looking out to his future achievements. The vertical stone walls of the Memorial elements will provide locations to inscribe both Eisenhower's achievements and his words. The lintel blocks placed on top of each wall will provide a location to inscribe Eisenhower's words as general and as president.



VIEW TOWARDS MEMORIAL FROM MARYLAND AVENUE HISTORIC CARTWAY

2.2 - MEMORIAL

EISENHOWER AS A YOUNG MAN

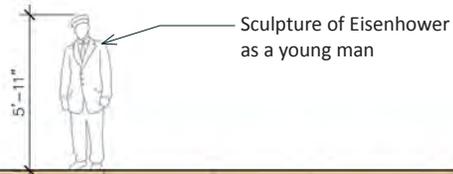
The sculpture of Eisenhower as a young man establishes the narrative for the Memorial showing the Eisenhower story as it embodies America's story. This sculpture is a focal point of the Memorial. It creates the connection between the tapestry depiction of the Kansas landscape that evokes his core values of strength, modesty, innocence, opportunity and quality, and his future accomplishments as a General and President. The sculpture sits in front of the tapestry within the vast mid-western landscape gazing at his future self in quiet contemplation. This composition will invite the visitor to share in Eisenhower's

personal journey. It may inspire the young visitor to see him or herself in the same light and imagine that his or her future might hold the same opportunity and accomplishments.

The solid family and social experience of Eisenhower's youth in the simple world of his time and place would embed democratic values in the core of the man who would become the General and President, the most popular man in the world, as shown by the huge turn-outs that accompanied his appearances around the world in the years after 1945.



Eisenhower as a young man photograph under consideration for sculpture.



OVERLOOK WALL ELEVATION

EISENHOWER AS THE GENERAL

A sculpture is devoted to Eisenhower's military career as a General, the clearest embodiment of senior military leadership in a democratic society. This famous photo of Eisenhower taken during the war documents his visit to troopers of the 101st Airborne Division before their jump into Normandy that planners had projected might have up to a horrific 50% casualty rate. Beyond its obvious power, there is a variety of other important signals sent by the image.

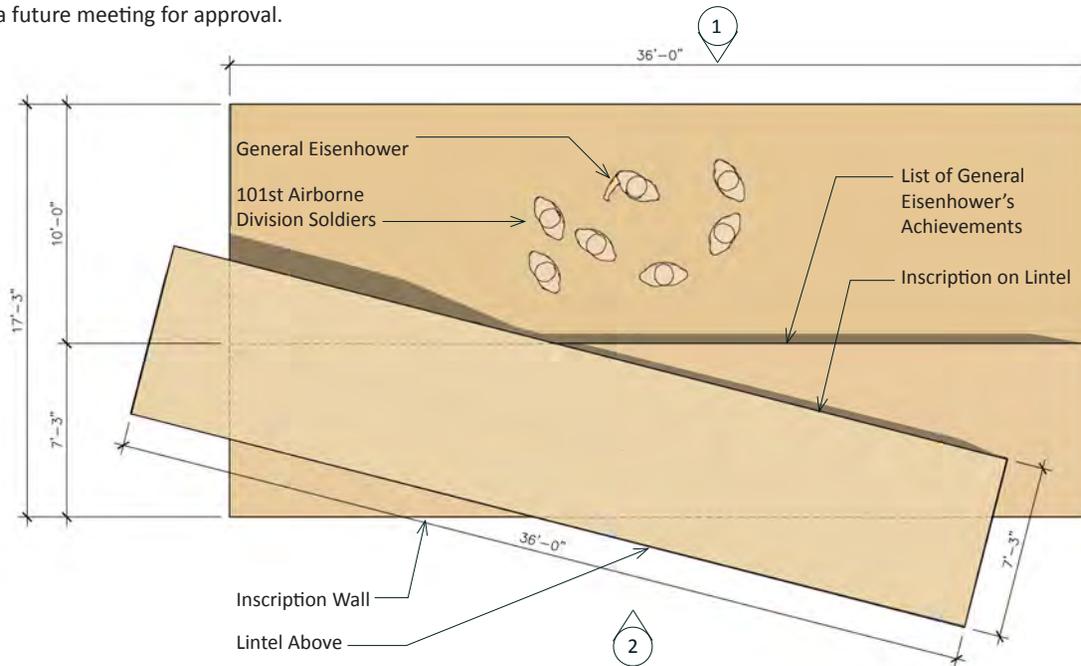
Nothing better illustrated his personal style of leadership than this moment, (with its so-human question, "Anybody here from Kansas?") Few generals would have done what he did, ignoring the much larger landing force at the ports and focusing on the first and most vulnerable of the thousands of men he was sending into battle.

The paratroopers are in full battle dress, complete with faces darkened for the night drop; Eisenhower is in his Class A uniform. During his days at SHAEF, Eisenhower normally wore this uniform, signifying his acceptance of his formal role as a supreme commander and manager, not a combat commander. Even so, he exercised the general's priority of tailoring the uniform, which he altered with his design of the less-formal and more comfortable short "Ike jacket". This became a uniform norm throughout the officer corps.

The image is also full of historical irony. It was this same unit that he sent into Little Rock to show his federal support of the Supreme Court judgments that ended legal segregation in the nation. The backdrop to the sculpture is a list of the accomplishments of Eisenhower's military career. On the Inscription Wall is an excerpt from The Guild Hall Address which General Eisenhower gave on June 12th, 1945 in London England. This speech was given at the culmination of Eisenhower's career as the Supreme Allied Commander providing prologue of Dwight D. Eisenhower's arrival on the world stage. The text represented on these diagrams are a study in progress. They represent size and placement on the Memorial Block. Further study with the Memorial Commission historians is underway. The final text will be presented in a future meeting for approval.



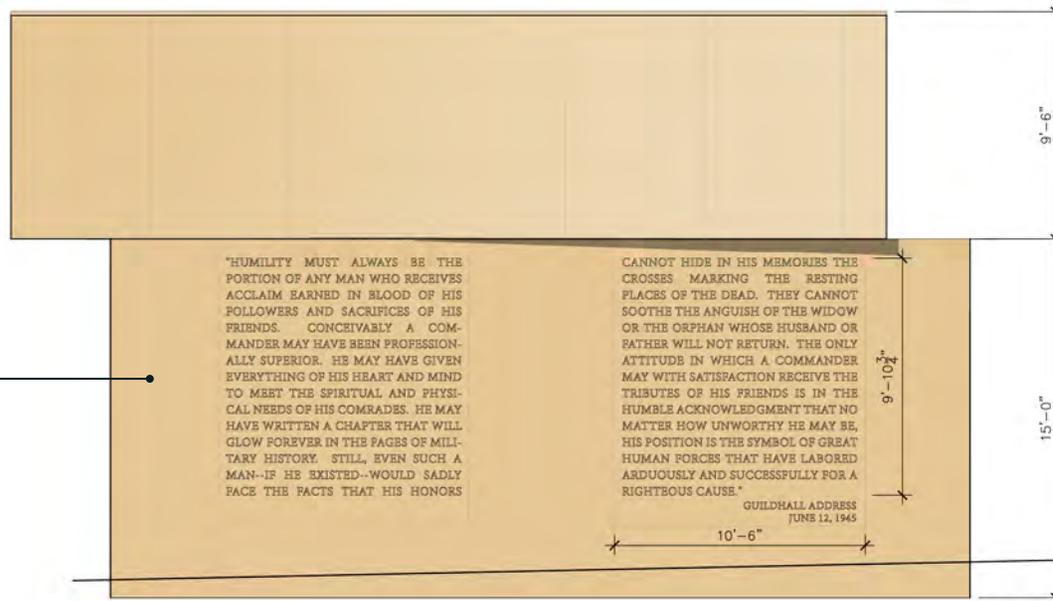
General Eisenhower photograph under consideration for sculpture.



PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

2.2 - MEMORIAL

Under consideration for this inscription is an excerpt from the Guildhall Address:



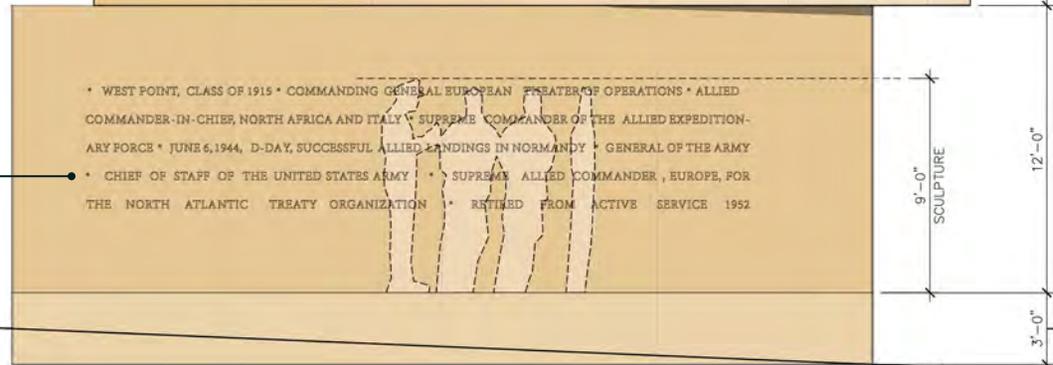
② INSCRIPTION WALL ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

Under consideration for the lintel is a quote from General Eisenhower:



Under consideration for the Achievement Wall:



① ACHIEVEMENT WALL ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

EISENHOWER AS THE PRESIDENT

“The Elder Statesman” by Yousuf Karsh, 1966 is the proposed image for the presidential sculpture. This image represents the scale of Eisenhower’s responsibility in dealing with the dangerous world of the “Cold War.” As chief executive of a nation representing the values of the Constitution to which he had first sworn allegiance as a plebe at West Point in 1911, then re-sworn as President four decades later, Eisenhower managed a truly global contest with another “Super Power”, a Soviet Union, ideologically and politically committed to ending that model of government.

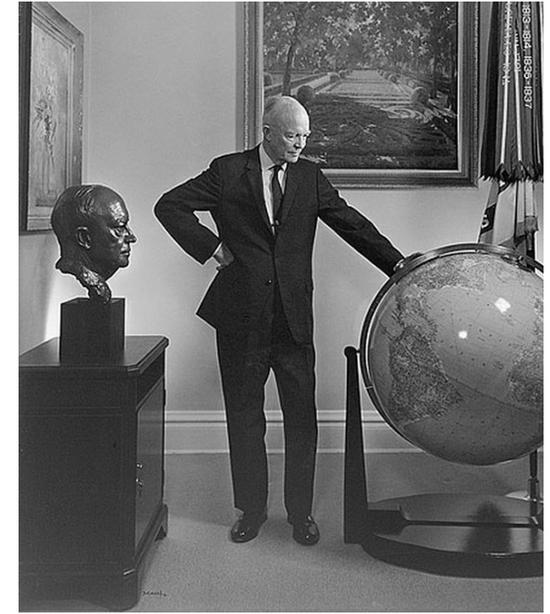
In the management of this worldwide conflict, Eisenhower was the most internationally-oriented of American presidents. Having been the first commander of the military forces in NATO, he used that model to develop a roughly comparable set of alliances around the world in CENTO and SEATO.

In the foreground is a bust of Eisenhower, representing both his fame and the uniquely personal responsibility to which it had led him.

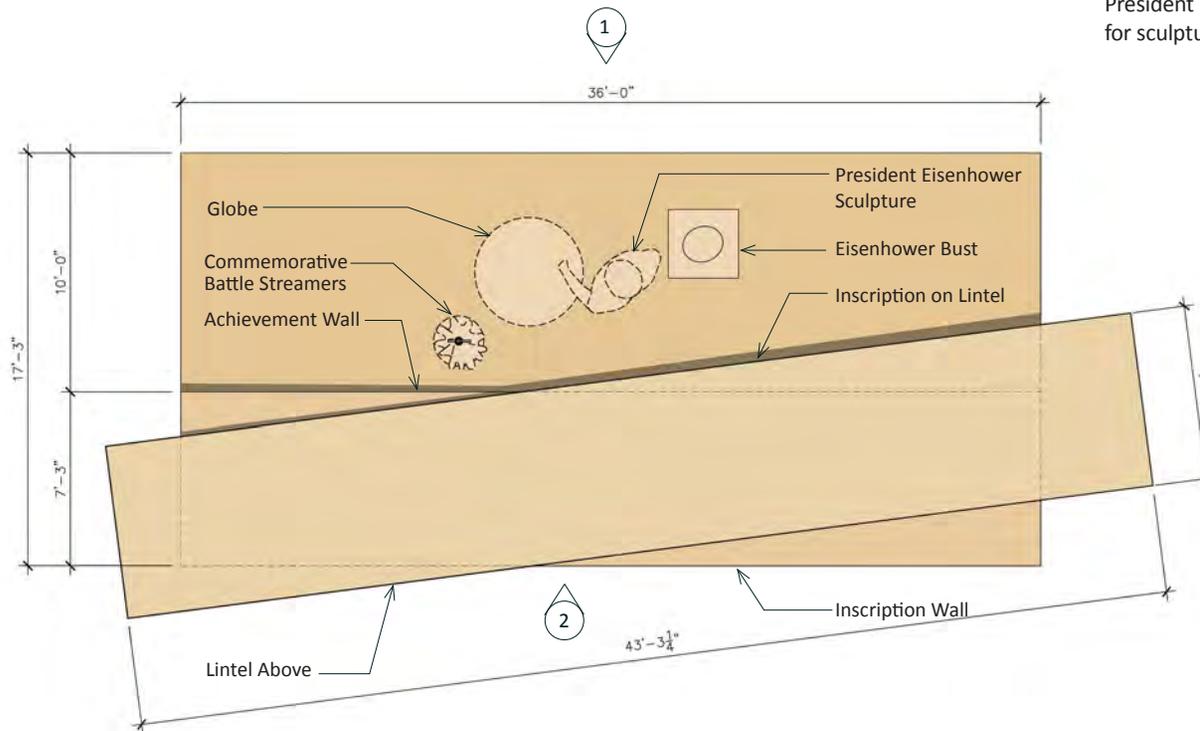
Behind the globe, stands a US Army flag, showing its battle streamers. Those nearest are older streamers, not Normandy, signaling both the continuity of the military commitment and Eisenhower’s own lifelong interest in military history and theory.

This sculpture is flanked by a list of achievements that President Eisenhower was able to accomplish while in office that are defined by both Peace and Prosperity.

The text represented on these diagrams is a study in progress. They represent size and placement of the Memorial Block. Further study with the Memorial Commission historians is underway. The final text will be present in a future meeting for approval.



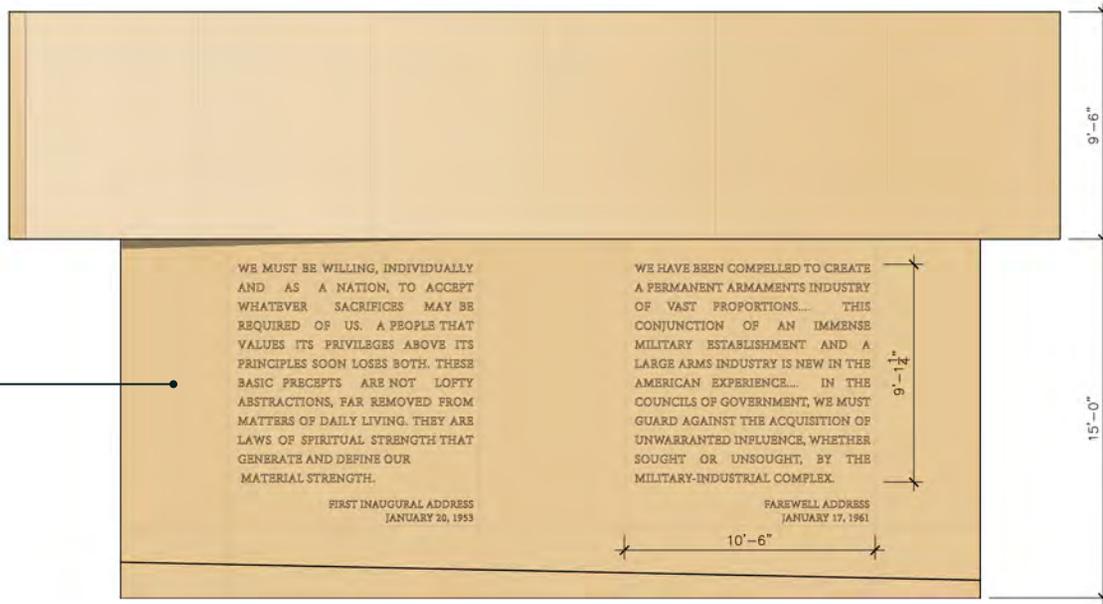
President Eisenhower photograph under consideration for sculpture



PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

2.2 - MEMORIAL

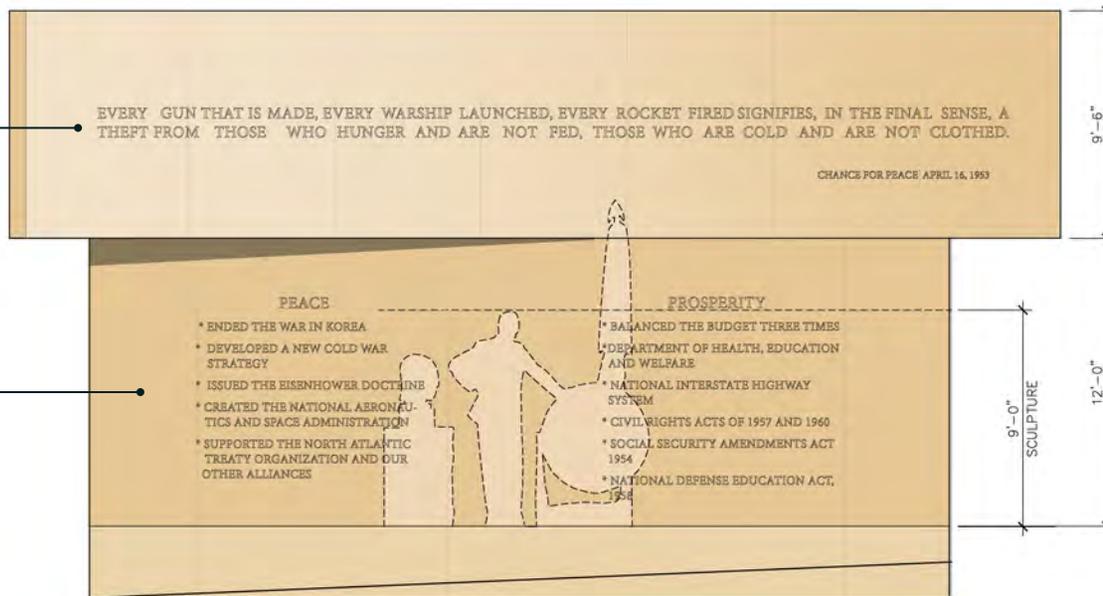
Under consideration for this inscription are two separate speeches - the First Inaugural Address and the Farewell Address.



② INSCRIPTION WALL ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

Under consideration for the lintel is a quote from President Eisenhower.



① ACHIEVEMENT WALL ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

Under consideration for the Achievement Wall.



VIEW TOWARDS PRESIDENT EISENHOWER MEMORIAL ELEMENT

2.2 - MEMORIAL



VIEW TOWARDS YOUNG EISENHOWER SCULPTURE AND GENERAL EISENHOWER MEMORIAL ELEMENT

2.3 TAPESTRIES

The tapestries are a unique method of memorialization presented for the Eisenhower Memorial. As previously described, the tapestries serve as both an urban site planning element as well as a memorial element, to create both a physical and symbolic context for Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Three woven stainless steel tapestries, positioned at the perimeter of the site, frame the urban park with images reflecting the “American Landscape” and plains of Abilene, Kansas. The site is intended to be a calm, autonomous, and picturesque experience, framing the context of Eisenhower’s early life, bringing a piece of the American Heartland to Washington DC.

The tapestries are composed of stainless steel cable of various sizes, woven and welded to create a line drawing of sorts, through the use of line and transparency. The image is inherent to the weaving structure, providing a two sided image (mirrored) which changes dramatically throughout the day with the passing light, from bright and reflective to dark as silhouette. The tapestry will be attached to a cable net structural system which spans between the colonnade. The tapestry will have vertical and horizontal seams and is predicated to the manufacturing limitations. The widths have been studied at a range from 3 feet to 5 feet wide and a minimum of 15’ in vertical length.

The landscape of the Kansas plains suggests its own simple and beautiful ontology and set of values. This actual and symbolic landscape formed the lens through which Eisenhower saw the rest of the world. He recognized and stated this fact throughout his life: “I come from the very heart of America,” and “Whatever America hopes to bring to pass in the world must first come to pass in the heart of America.”



SOUTH TAPESTRY ELEVATION



EAST TAPESTRY ELEVATION

The Eisenhower Memorial represents the humility, poetry, and values instilled within the American landscape. Eisenhower's personal journey is fundamentally shaped by the values and understanding of the world, as seen through the lens of the American heartland. The tapestry images represent the landscape of President Eisenhower's hometown. The image of the Midwestern landscape is a metaphor for the United States as a whole, both as the geographic center, as well as for a country evolving into its new "world" role.



WEST TAPESTRY ELEVATION

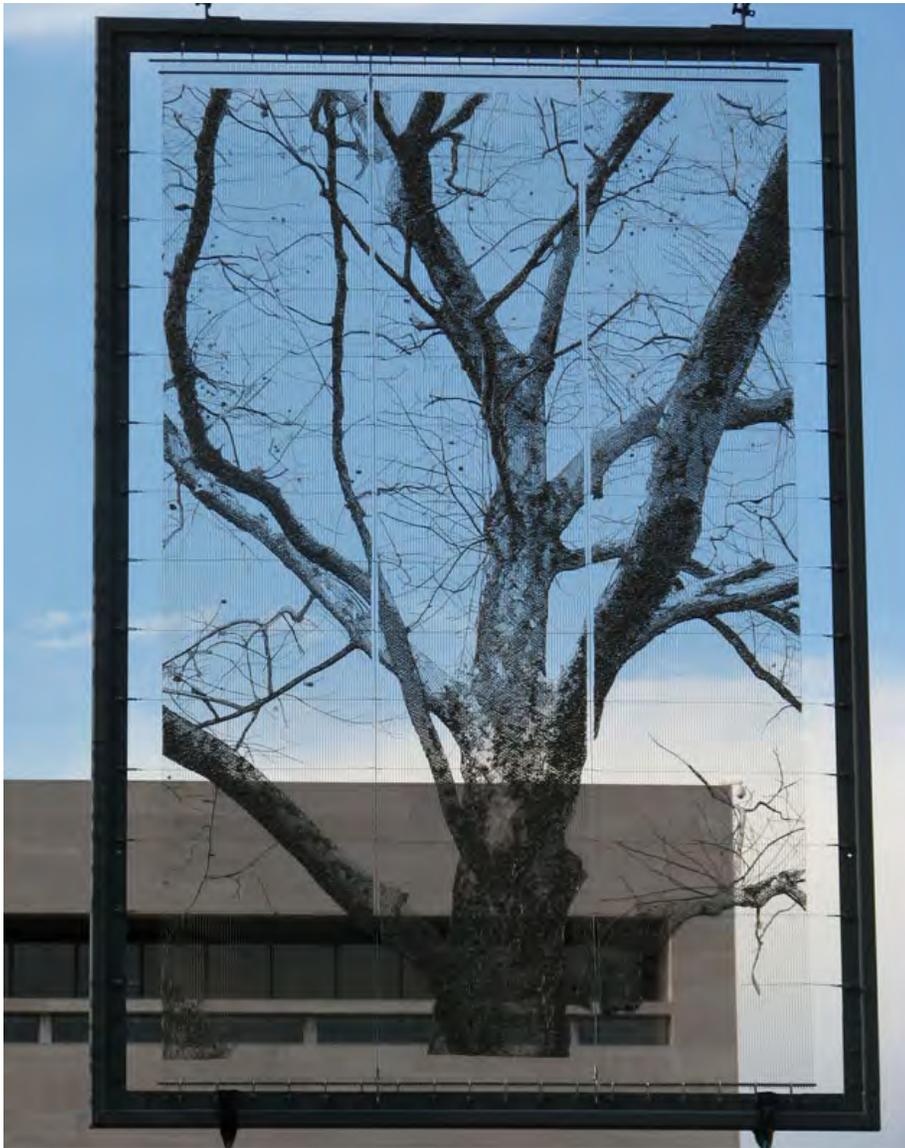


A selection of images collected by the design team during a trip to Abilene, Kansas. These and other images are being studied for final artwork composition.

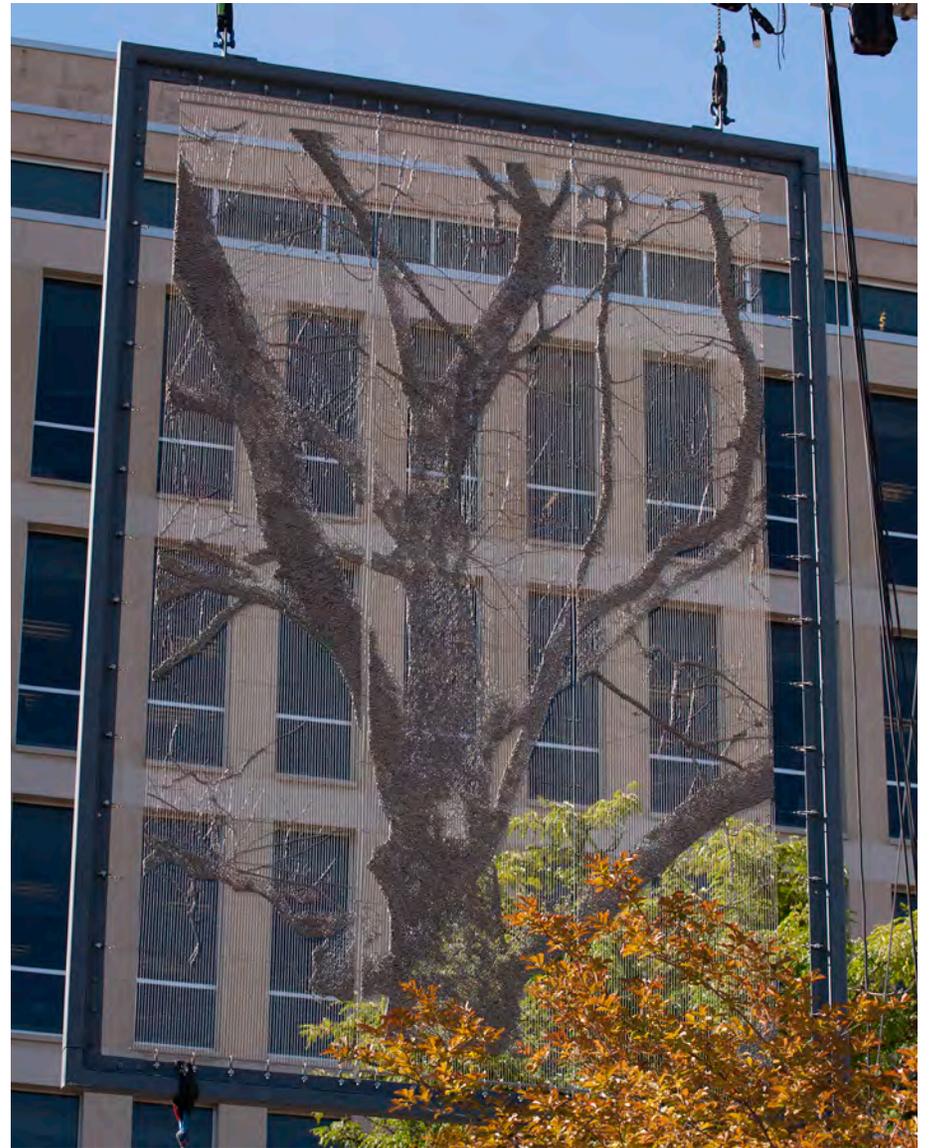
KANSAS IMAGERY

TAPESTRIES - 2.3

TAPESTRY MOCK-UP PHOTOGRAPHS



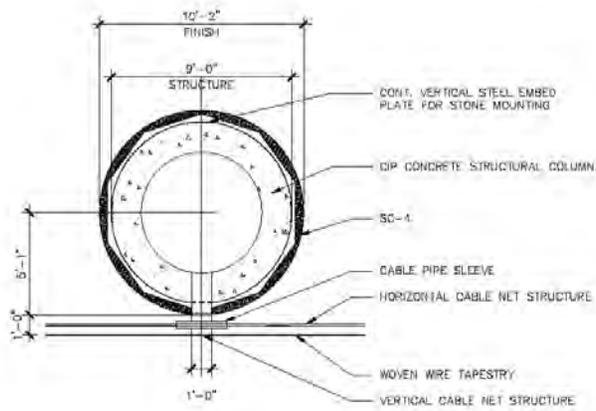
TAPESTRY MOCK-UP VIEWED FROM LBJ BUILDING



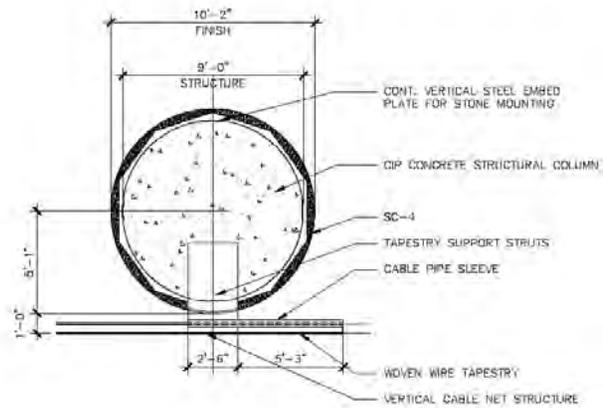
TAPESTRY MOCK-UP VIEWED AGAINST THE LBJ BUILDING

2.3 - TAPESTRIES

TAPESTRY MOCK-UP IMAGES



INTERMEDIATE COLUMN DETAIL



END COLUMN DETAIL



STUDY MODEL OF EAST TAPESTRY

The columns used to support the structure for the tapestry have been reduced in overall finished diameter from 11'-0" to 10'-2". The structural portion of the columns remain at 9'-0" outside diameter.

A cable net system will be used to support the tapestries. The cable net will be tensioned and anchored to the columns surrounding the project site. Over the last several months, the technical details have advanced to minimize the structural components that support the tapestry.

2.4 PEDESTRIAN EXPERIENCE

2.4.1 GREENSPACE - URBAN PARK

The Memorial design enhances the site to create a new public space along the Maryland Avenue vista. With the closing of Maryland Avenue to through traffic, the site now becomes possible to unite and join as one functional public gathering place. The proposed design will transform the current nature of the site to one that is warm and inviting. The Memorial elements are placed centrally on the project site and are surrounded by park like features and vegetation, bringing new life to a currently under utilized urban plaza and vehicular intersection. The realignment of the Maryland Avenue to its historic location and creation of the street tree allée creates a central spine linking the site to the northeast and southwest. The gathering spaces created in the newly configured plan will provide opportunities for educational, artistic, and natural experiences for the Memorial, the U.S. Department of Education, and the surrounding precinct on a unified site. The Eisenhower Memorial will greatly benefit the amenities to the southwest area of the city.

2.4.2 INFORMATION CENTER - BOOKSTORE

The Information Center - Bookstore building located along 4th Street will serve the needs of the National Park Service to maintain the site, provide ranger contact and information, and serve educational needs through book sales. The building is intended to be utilitarian and not to be in competition with the Memorial Elements. The materials will be in keeping and similar to the Memorial Elements.

The building is positioned along the 4th street corridor and will serve as an initial stop to visitors by foot or by bus prior to entry into the Memorial. The building location is in keeping with the adjacent building lines beyond and rights-of-way.

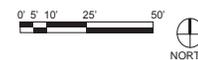
2.4.3 PROMENADE

The Promenade activates the forecourt of the LBJ building and provides outdoor amenities for the Department of Education employees as well as Memorial visitors. This includes outdoor exhibition space featuring children's artwork display and common areas for informal or formal gatherings. The Memorial Overlook offers an opportunity to organize larger events and gatherings for school groups for educational experiences and also provides an outdoor venue for seating and outdoor dining. All of which will be adjacent to the new Memorial and park setting that will transform the site into a welcoming amenity to the district.



SITE PLAN

← # SEE PAGE NUMBER FOR VIEW





VIEW SOUTHWEST DOWN MARYLAND AVENUE AND WEST ALONG INDEPENDENCE AVENUE

2.4.1 - GREENSPACE - URBAN PARK



VIEW NORTHEAST TOWARDS THE CAPITOL ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE



MEMORIAL ENTRANCE AT 4TH STREET & INDEPENDENCE AVENUE

2.4.1 - GREENSPACE - URBAN PARK



VIEW NORTHEAST TOWARDS THE CAPITOL ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE & 6TH STREET

GREENSPACE - URBAN PARK - 2.4.1



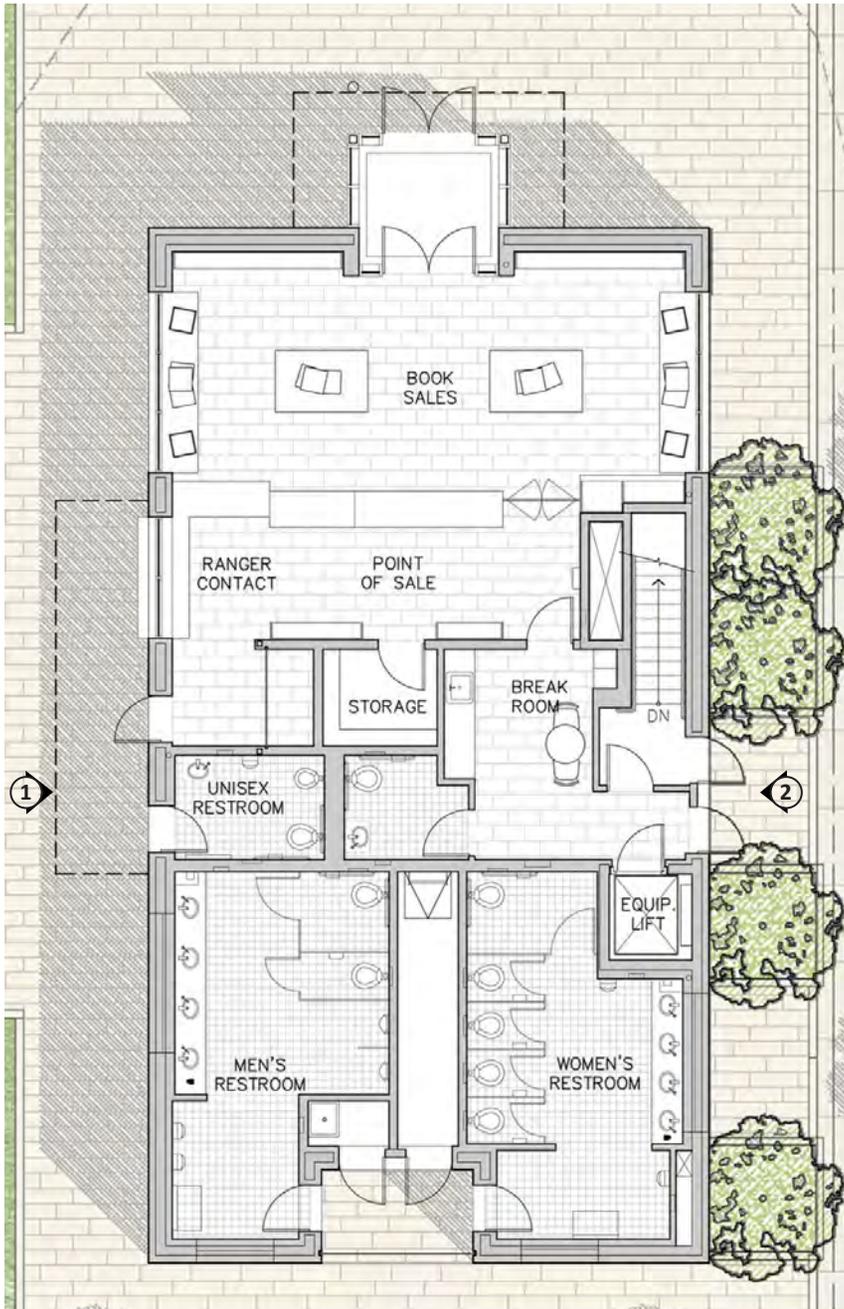
VIEW APPROACHING MEMORIAL FROM THE EAST

2.4.1 - GREENSPACE - URBAN PARK



VIEW APPROACHING MEMORIAL FROM THE WEST

GREENSPACE - URBAN PARK - 2.4.1



LEVEL 1 PLAN



The Information Center - Bookstore Building is located along 4th Street. It is a small modest building, with a footprint of 2,430 SF. The building is one story at grade. The building also has a basement with mechanical support equipment to serve not only the building but also the site as a whole.

Function is the driving force for the design of the building which will serve the needs of the National Park Service to maintain the site, provide ranger contact and information, and serve educational needs through book sales.

The building is integrated with the overall design by using memorial materials.

2.4.2 - INFORMATION CENTER - BOOKSTORE



MODEL PHOTOGRAPH OF BOOKSTORE FROM 4TH STREET



MODEL PHOTOGRAPH OF BOOKSTORE EXTERIOR

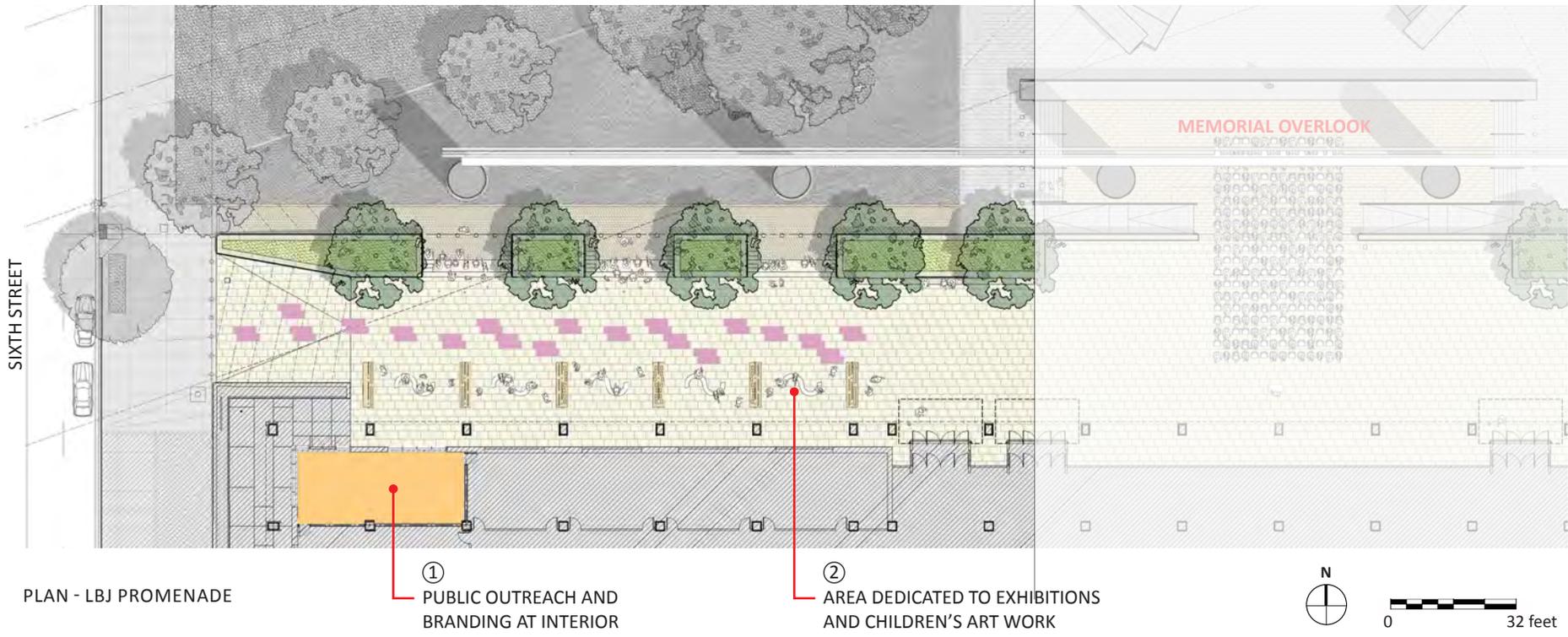


MODEL PHOTOGRAPH OF BOOKSTORE INTERIOR



MODEL PHOTOGRAPH OF BOOKSTORE INTERIOR

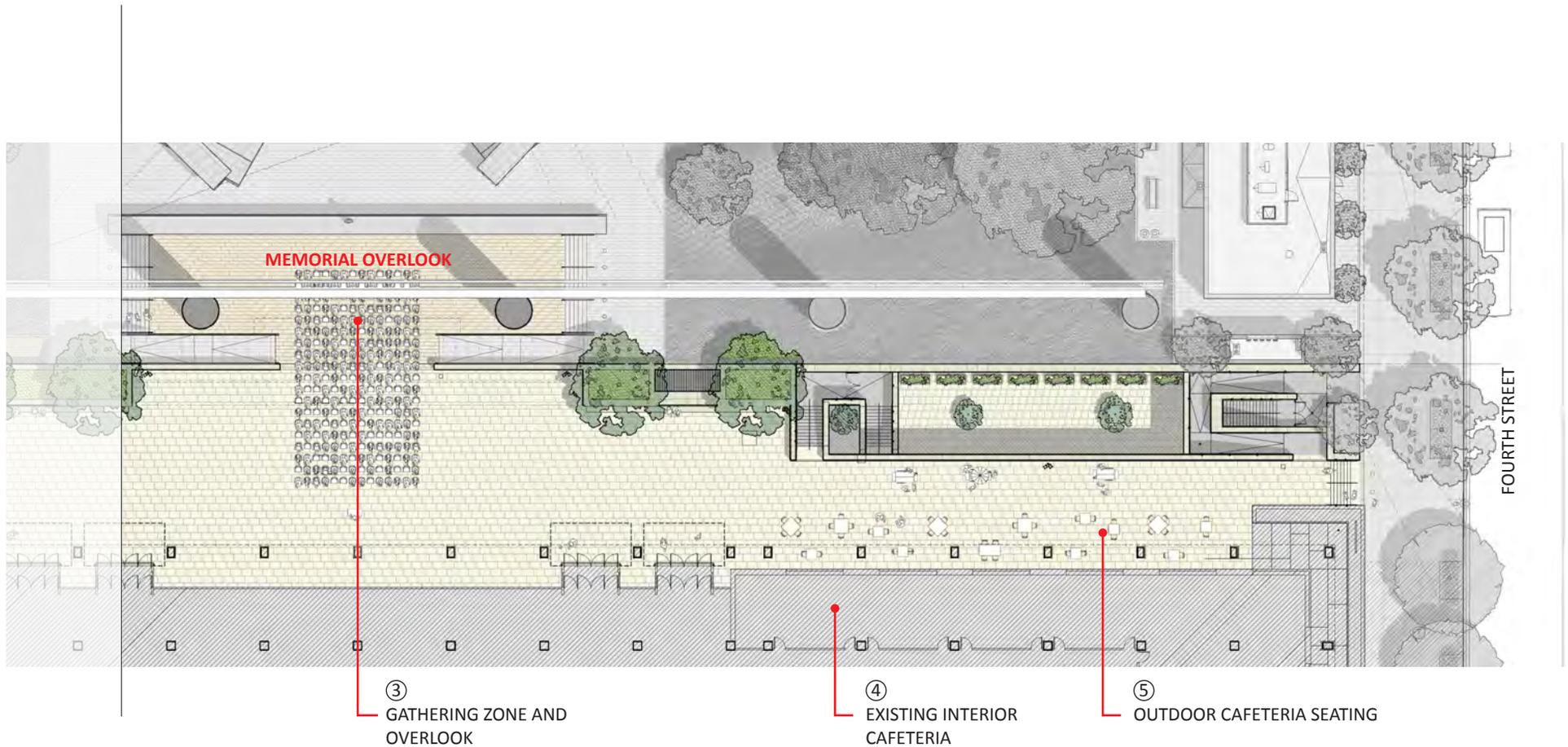
INFORMATION CENTER - BOOKSTORE - 2.4.2



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION PROMENADE

The Promenade on the north side of the Lyndon B. Johnson Department of Education Building serves as a separate and distinct forecourt to the building. Several features are being proposed to serve the Department of Education as a major entrance to the building, as a functional and active pedestrian space, but also to create a positive interaction with the Eisenhower Memorial.

2.4.3 - PROMENADE



SUMMARY OF PROMENADE ADVANCEMENTS:

1. The Western side of the Education Building is the proposed location to house public outreach and branding for the Department of Education - retail is also a possibility.
2. The Promenade has been designed to add permanent exterior exhibition space. Children's art work is one possibility for a choice in programming this area. The steps, which are used to address the grade change between the Promenade and the Memorial, can also be used as seating areas and small gathering spaces.
3. The Memorial overlook has been expanded in size. It now takes advantage of the area within the Promenade. Larger events may be considered for this location.
4. The circulation from the sunken courtyard has been reconfigured to allow for the development of a green space that serves as an amenity to the existing library below.
5. Adjacent to the interior cafeteria, an outdoor seating and dining area will be developed for use by the Dept. of Education employees and the public.



VIEW OF WESTERN SECTION OF THE PROMENADE LOOKING WEST

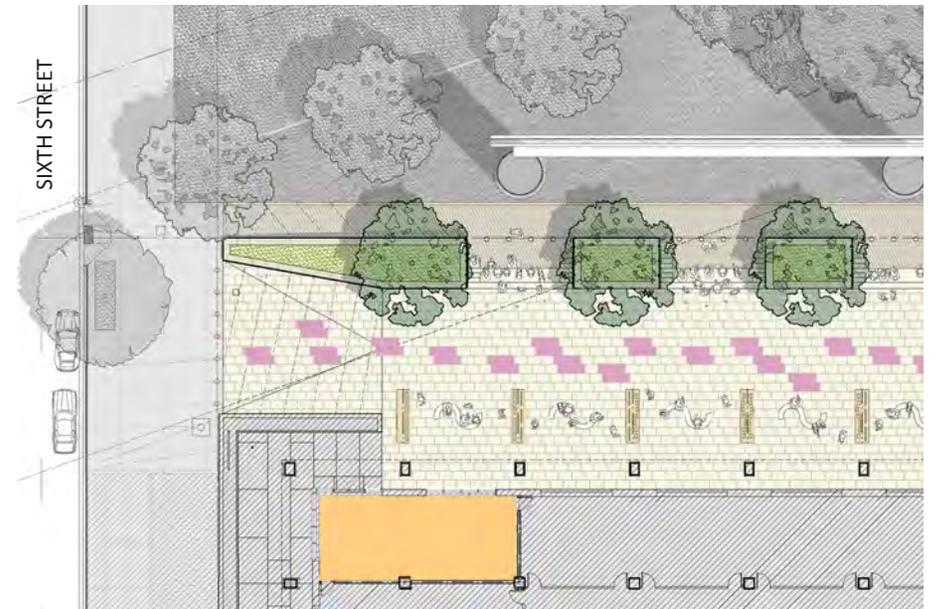
2.4.3 - PROMENADE



VIEW OF WESTERN SECTION OF LBJ PROMENADE LOOKING SOUTHEAST



SECTION THROUGH WEST SIDE OF LBJ PROMENADE

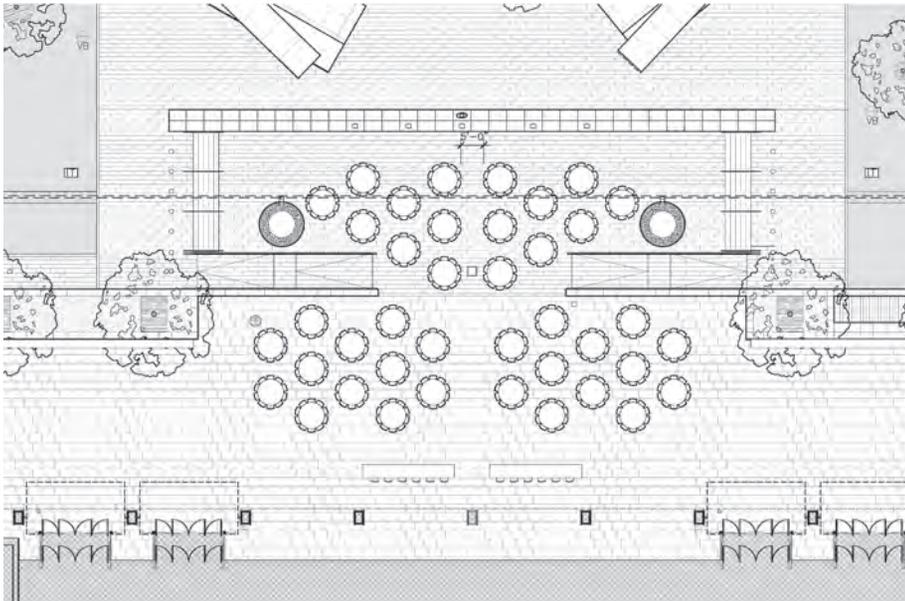


PLAN OF THE WEST SIDE OF LBJ PROMENADE

2.4.3 - PROMENADE



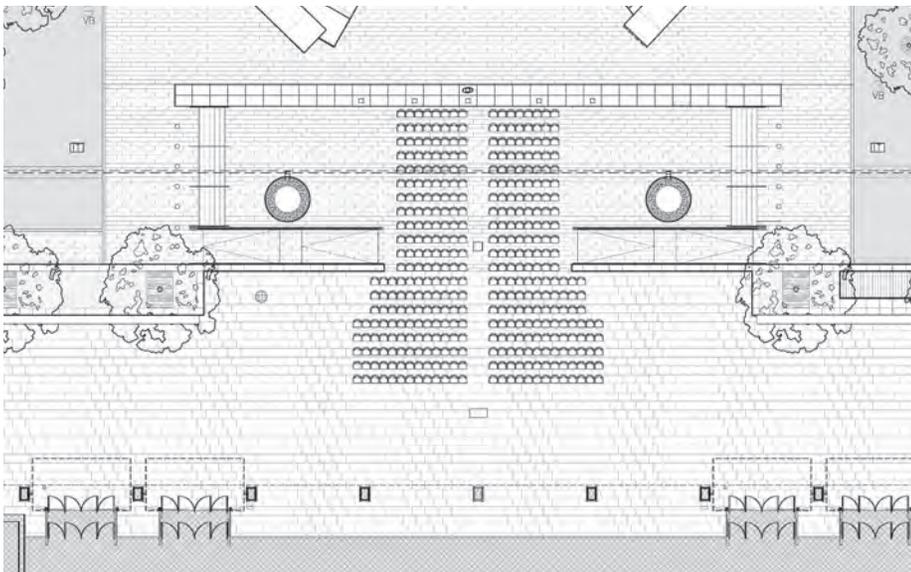
VIEW OF THE WESTERN SECTION OF THE PROMENADE LOOKING EAST



BANQUET SEATING DIAGRAM (SEAT COUNT SHOWN: 412)



VIEW NORTH FROM ENTRANCE OF THE LBJ BUILDING TO MEMORIAL OVERLOOK



LECTURE SEATING DIAGRAM (SEAT COUNT SHOWN: 372)



VIEW EAST OF OVERLOOK AND PROMENADE

2.4.3 - PROMENADE



SECTION THROUGH LBJ PROMENADE AND SUNKEN COURTYARD



VIEW EAST ALONG PROMENADE, OUTDOOR DINING AND SUNKEN COURTYARD



VIEW WEST ALONG PROMENADE ENTRY POINT AT 4TH STREET



VIEW WEST ALONG PROMENADE AND OUTDOOR DINING AREA

PROMENADE - 2.4.3

2.5 LANDSCAPE DESIGN

The landscape design develops the Memorial site as an informal garden park; this contrasts with the orthogonal nature of the rectilinear column and tapestry elements and is a complement to the informality of the inner Memorial Core. The landscape design unites the ground plane with a singular expression of paved walkways and greensward. The park-like setting is simply articulated as either lawn or as 'prairie swales' - creating interest and assisting in containing and directing pedestrian circulation. The extent of green landscaped ground plane is maximized.

The location and layout of trees in the Memorial Park choreographs key view relationships with the tapestries, composing and reinforcing the scenographic and kinesthetic qualities of the Memorial experience. Sycamore cultivars play a significant role in the composition. They are a key landscape component of the commemorative landscape at Eisenhower's boyhood home, and their steel grey bark creates a strong visual connection and affiliation with the stainless steel tapestries.

The Maryland Avenue cart way is expressed with a continuous well-groomed and reinforced lawn panel which carries the wide spatial vista uninterrupted, and flanked by an allée of sycamore cultivars. Street trees follow city standards of planting - and species selection extends the canopy character and plant palette from within the memorial out to the curb. Low impact development - integrating curb side inlets into tree pits for storm water infiltration - will be a feature of new street tree installations.

The micro-climate of the Memorial will be both sunny and shaded. Shade will be provided informally under the groupings of trees, by the tapestries and by the presence of surrounding buildings. The urban park ambiance will be reflective, informal, shade-dappled, airy and light-filled.



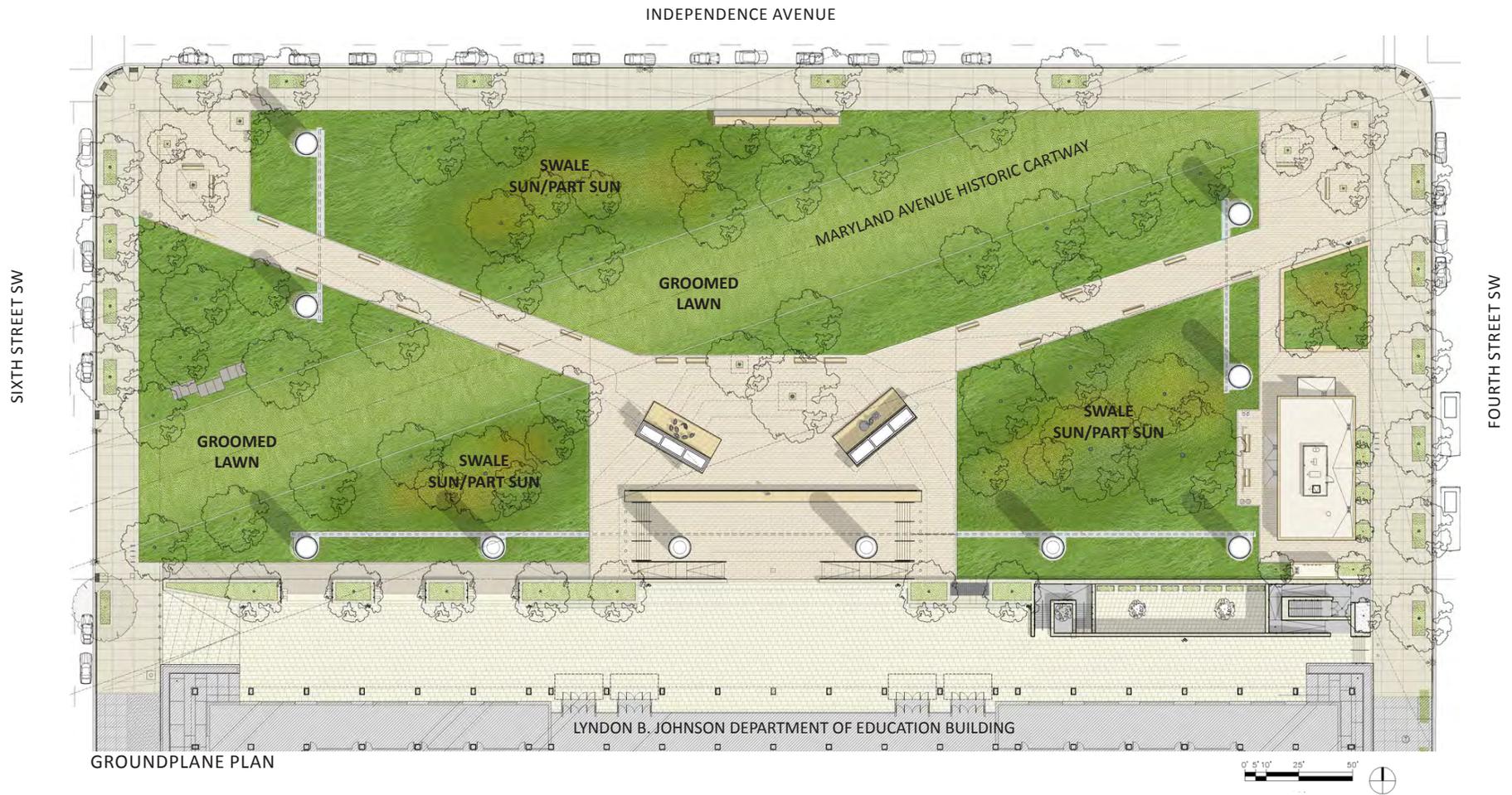
TALLGRASS PRAIRIE NATIONAL PRESERVE, KS



FLINT HILLS PRAIRIE, KS



KONZA PRAIRIE, TALLGRASS PRESERVE, KS - AUTUMN

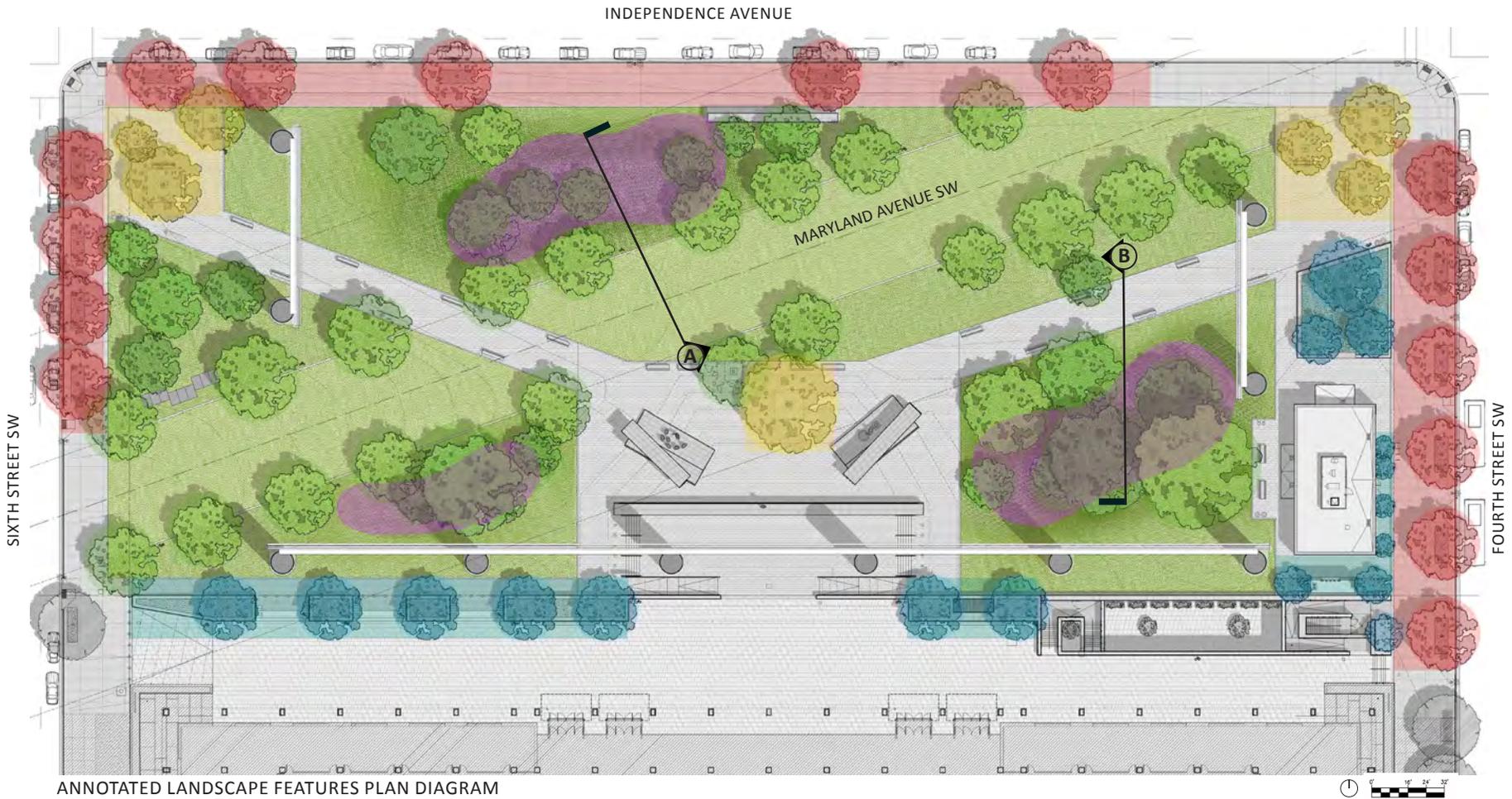


The site's middle ground will reflect the subject matter of the tapestry by holding a contemplative park of trees and planting. The landscape design evokes a landscape character reminiscent of Eisenhower's formative years, in the town and countryside he knew so well: the 'heartland of America.' The tapestries incorporate landscape images reminiscent of that era, providing consistency, continuity and visually-arresting connection between images and living things, reinforcing the message of landscape's power to shape man's character. Landscape and

tapestry together create emotional connectivity within the memorial environment. The entire landscape design is developed as a natural and physical extension of the tapestry elements. The extent of green landscaped ground plane is maximized. The Maryland Avenue axis is expressed with a well-groomed and reinforced lawn, flanked by rough lawn of a more informal nature. Prairie swales within the larger green zones provide additional texture which serves the thematic concept as well as providing pedestrian control.

LANDSCAPE CONCEPT

LANDSCAPE DESIGN - 2.5



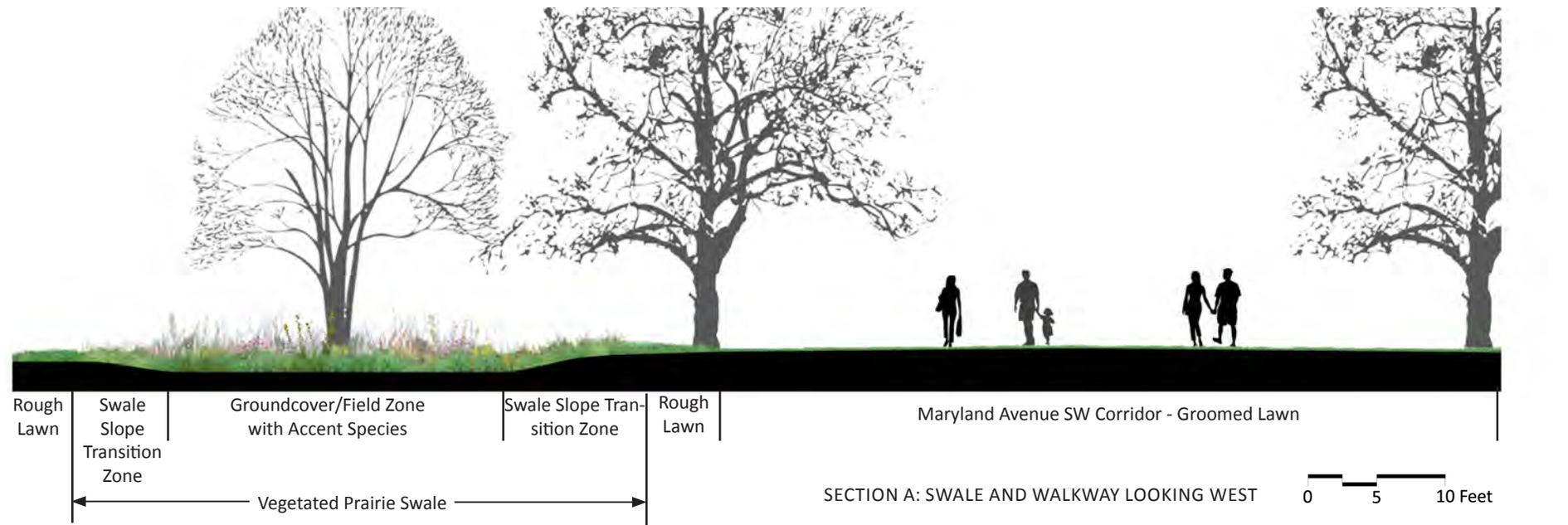
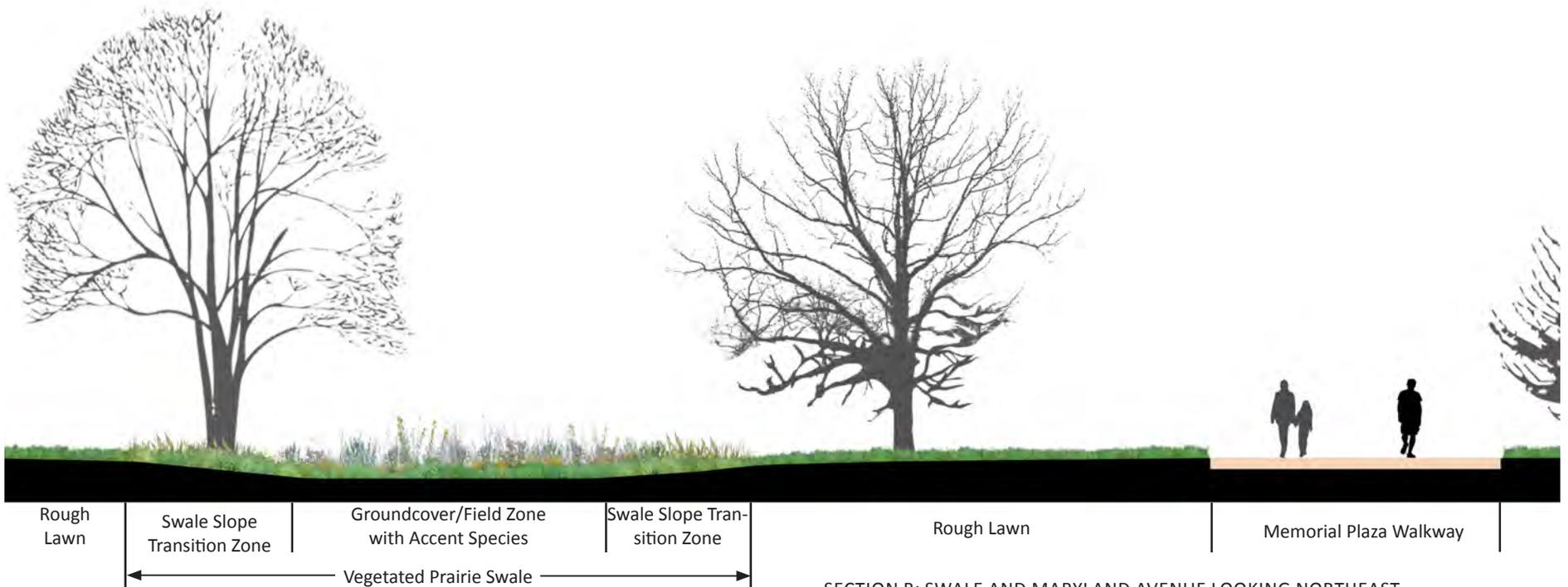
ANNOTATED LANDSCAPE FEATURES PLAN DIAGRAM

This diagram illustrates the various landscape features within the Memorial. The ground plane is separated into 3 features: groomed lawn, rough lawn, and prairie swales. The trees are separated into four tree conditions; street trees, trees in planters, trees in pavement, and trees in lawn. These technical features will impact the underground conditions.

- KEY:
- Street Trees - LID
 - Groomed Lawn
 - Trees in Planters
 - Rough Lawn
 - Trees in Pavement
 - Swales
 - Trees in Lawn

2.5 - LANDSCAPE DESIGN

ANNOTATED LANDSCAPE FEATURES



GROUND PLANE SECTIONS

LANDSCAPE DESIGN - 2.5

LAWN TO SLOPE AND GROUNDCOVER/FIELD ZONE REPRESENTATIONAL VEGETATION



ANDROPOGON



BOUTELOUA



DESCHAMPSIA



CAREX



SCHIZACYRIUM



SORGHASTRUM

ACCENT/INTEREST REPRESENTATIONAL VEGETATION



DODECANTHEON



SYMPHYOTRICHUM



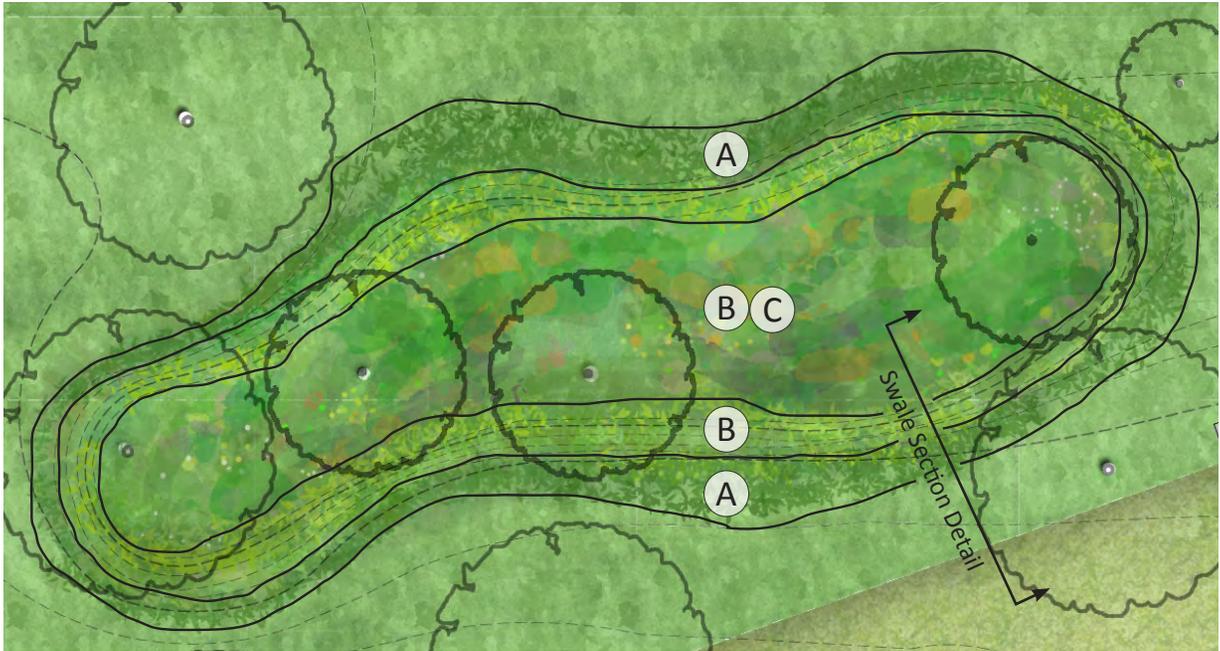
PENSTEMON



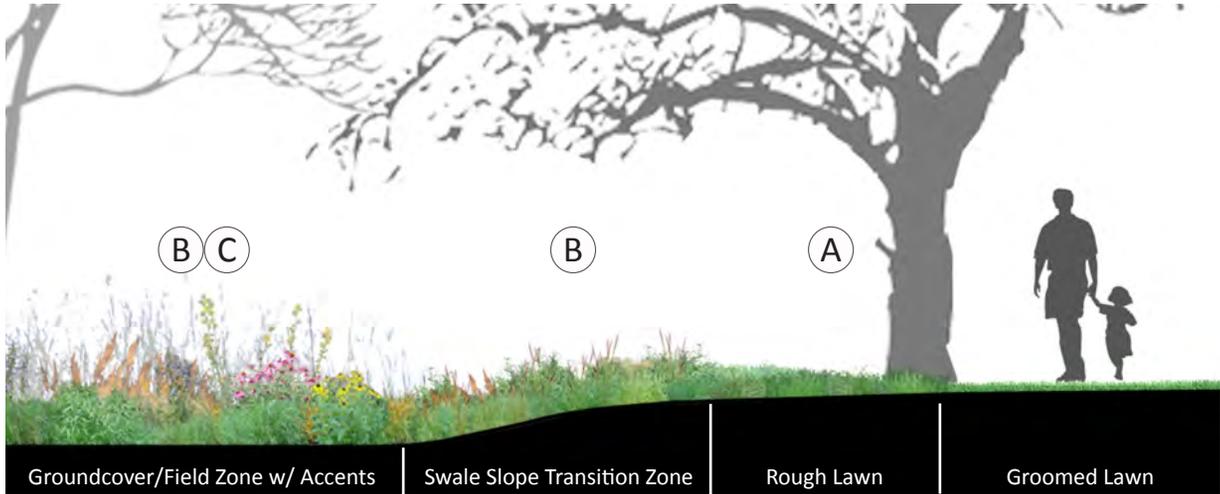
RUDBECKIA



ECHINACEA



SWALE DIAGRAM



SWALE SECTION DETAIL

SWALE PLANTING

SWALE PLANT ZONE KEY

(A) LAWN TO SLOPE TRANSITION ZONE:

Sun/Part Sun Species To Include

Bouteloua sp. (Grama grass), Sporobolus sp. (Prairiedrop seed), Carex sp. (Sedges), Iris sp. (Iris) and Festuca sp. (fescue)

Part Sun/Shade Species To Include

Bouteloua sp. (Grama grass), Carex sp. (Sedges), Iris sp. (Iris), Deschampsia sp. (Tufted Grass) and Festuca sp. (fescue)

(B) GROUNDCOVER/FIELD ZONE:

Sun/Part Sun Species To Include

Bouteloua sp. (Grama grass), Sporobolus sp. (Prairiedrop seed), Carex sp. (Sedges), Deschampsia sp. (Tufted Grass) and Andropogon sp. (Broomsedge)

Part Sun/Shade Species To Include

Chasmanthium sp. (Wood Oats), Carex sp. (Sedges), Deschampsia sp. (Tufted Grass) and Andropogon sp. (Broomsedge)

(C) ACCENT/INTEREST SPECIES

Sun/Part Sun Species To Include

Silphum sp. (Cup Plant), Symphyotrichum sp. (Asters), Solidago sp. (Goldenrod), Echinacea sp. (Coneflower) and Schizachyrium (Bluestem)

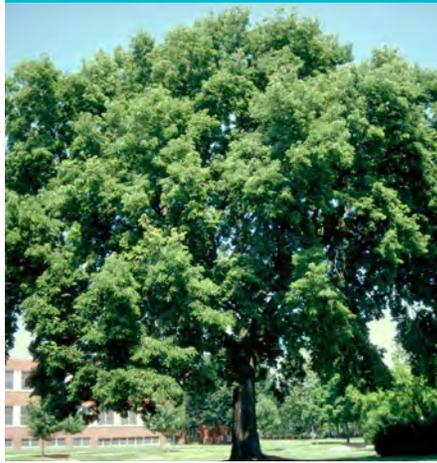
Part Sun/Shade Species To Include

Penstemon sp. (Penstemon), Symphyotrichum sp. (Asters), Delphinium sp. (Larkspur) and Rudbeckia sp. (Black-eyed Susan)

RIVER BIRCH - *BETULA NIGRA*



HACKBERRY - *CELTIS OCCIDENTALIS*



AMERICAN YELLOWWOOD
CLADRASTIS LUTEA



AMERICAN SYCAMORE
PLATANUS OCCIDENTALIS



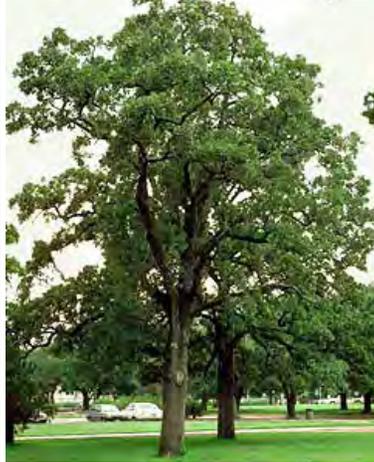
SWAMP WHITE OAK
QUERCUS BICOLOR



RED OAK - *QUERCUS RUBRA*



POST OAK - *QUERCUS STELLATA*



IRONWOOD - *CARPINUS CAROLINIANA*

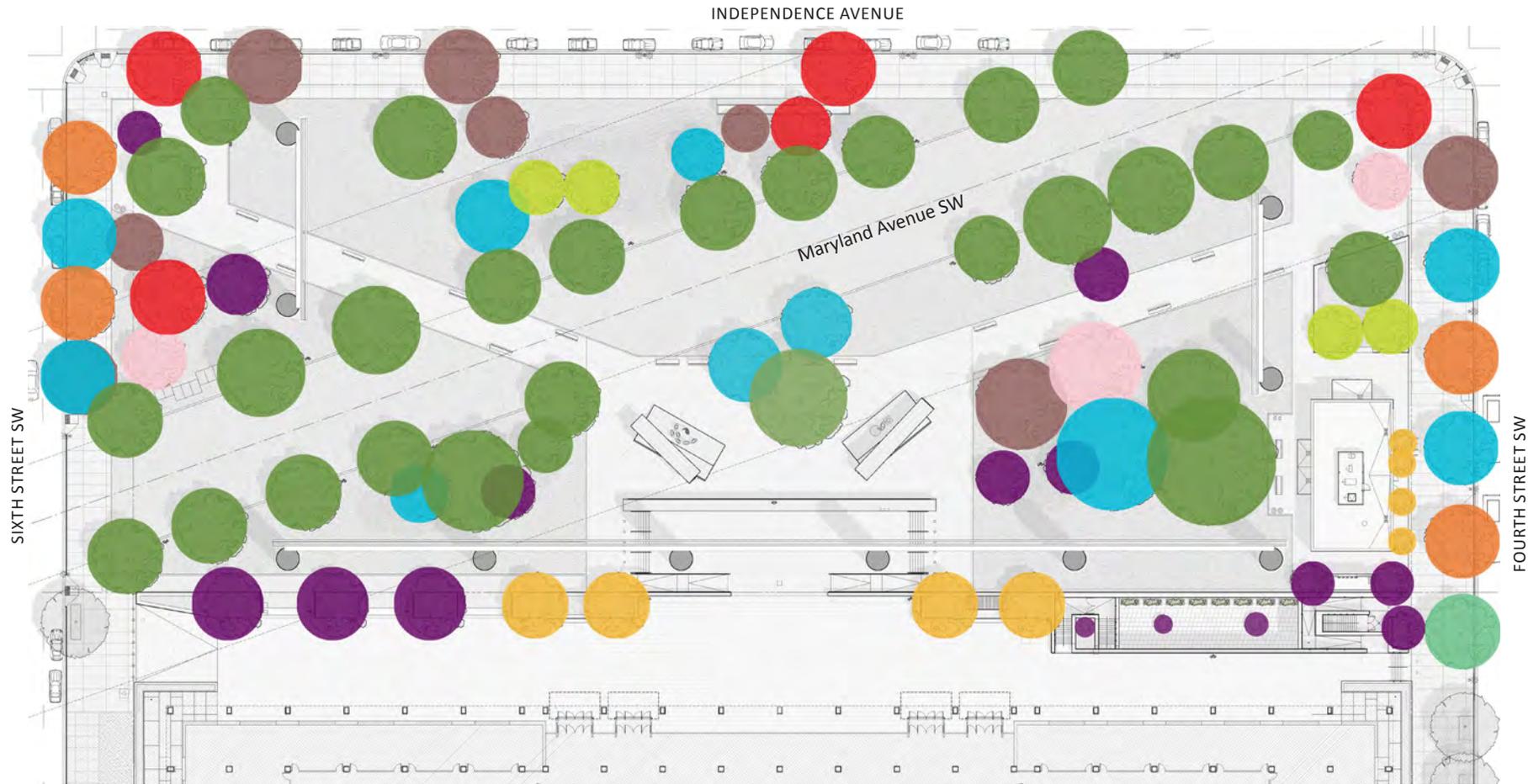


AMERICAN HOPHORNBEAM
OSTRYA VIRGINIANA



WILLOW OAK - *QUERCUS PHELLOS*





TREE PLANTING DIAGRAM

This diagram illustrates the proposed tree species on the Memorial site and at the LBJ Promenade. The tree species selected are complementary in nature to each other's character and fitting to the overall site concept. The species are all suited for the Eastern D.C. Environment

KEY:

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|-------------------|
|  | Sycamore |  | American Hornbeam |
|  | Post Oak |  | Hackberry |
|  | White Swamp Oak |  | Iron Wood |
|  | Red Oak |  | River Birch |
|  | Yellowwood |  | Willow Oak |



EINSTEIN ALLÉE, PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY (REFERENCE IMAGE)



VIEW ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE TOWARDS CAPITOL

TREE ALLÉE

LANDSCAPE DESIGN - 2.5

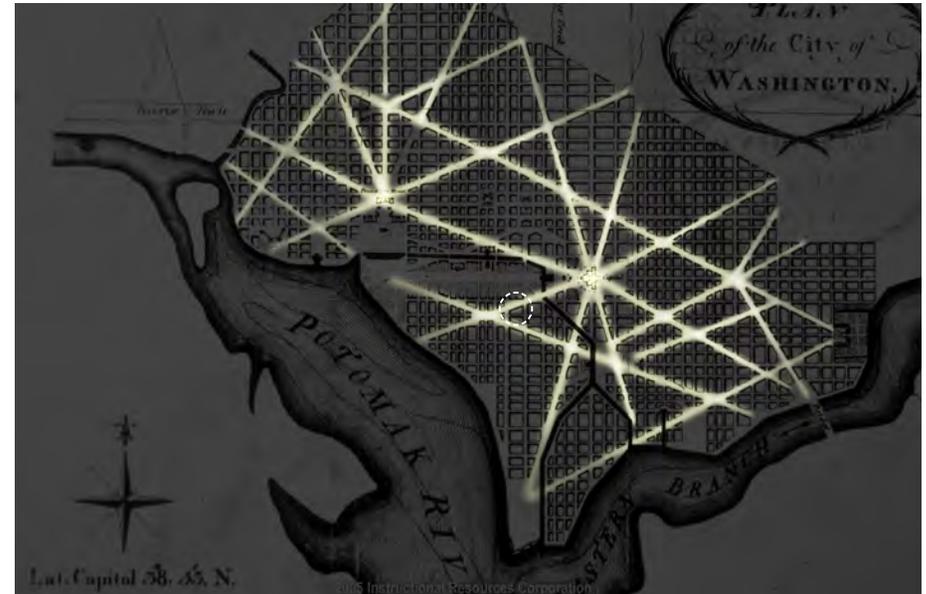
2.6 LIGHTING DESIGN

The lighting for the Eisenhower Memorial is meant to render the legacy of Dwight D. Eisenhower as clearly during the night as it is rendered during the day. It is also meant to work seamlessly with the design of the Memorial elements and landscape that embrace the site, allowing it to be understood and experienced at a number of different scales. At the scale of the city, the approach is meant to help ground the Memorial with the overall Washington, D.C. Masterplan. At the scale of the street, the lighting is meant to help the space read as a memorial and a space of gathering. At the scale of direct contact with the Memorial elements, the lighting is meant to render the textures, materials, texts, and associated meanings that make up the Memorial in a clear and legible way.



MEMORIAL AS FOCAL POINT OR ICON

The avenues of Washington DC masterplan terminate at focal points, which often exhibit the city's memorials. These nodes create a critical identity for the city, as the avenues create view corridors directly to the memorial elements on a series of axes. During the day the memorials are highlighted by their placement within these nodes. However their hierarchy in relationship to their surroundings is actually even more accentuated at night where the lighting amplifies their presence. As the memorials become termini for the views around the city, the lighting of the memorials evokes the very nature of the masterplan's structure. They become the glowing icons of the nation's capital.



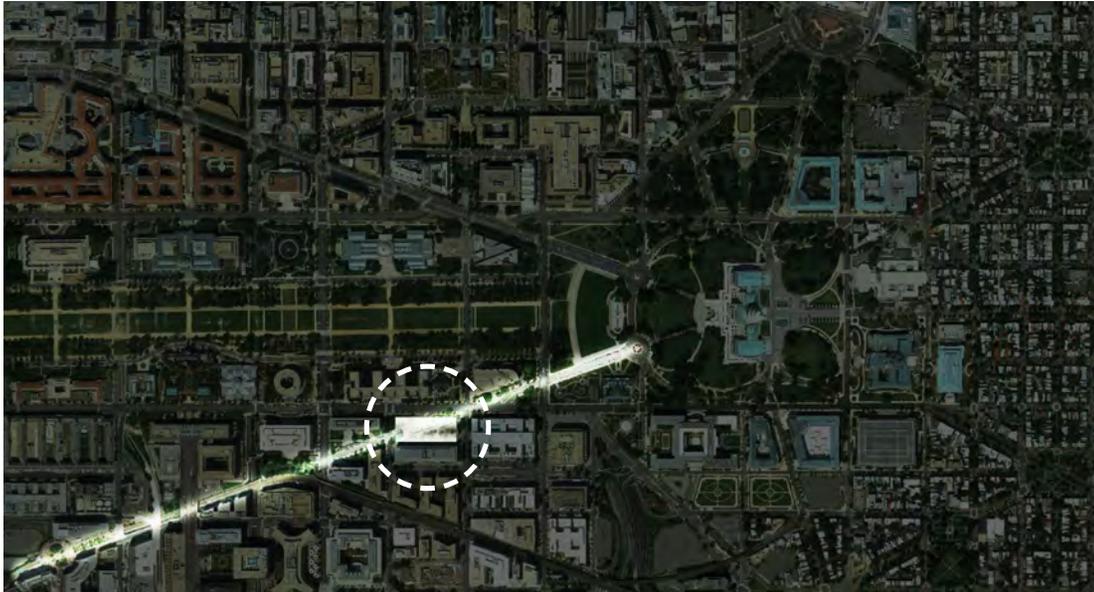
AVENUES AS VOLUMES OF LIGHT

Perhaps as critical to the perception of the memorials as the sculptures and buildings themselves are the avenues that bind the city together. An avenue in this context affords the view of the icons that dot the urban plan, creating as axially intense foreground through which the Memorial can be viewed from a distance. During the day, these avenues create a spatial axis of view toward the memorials, often flanked by trees or adjacent buildings. During the night these avenues become consistent corridors of illumination where the 'volume' of the street is filled with light. In counter balance with the icons, the avenue has a presence that is defined by its binding surfaces, the street surfaces and the adjacent facades. The termini of the avenues are defined by icons, whereas the avenues that bind them are defined by volume.



2.6 - LIGHTING DESIGN

LIGHTING CONTEXT

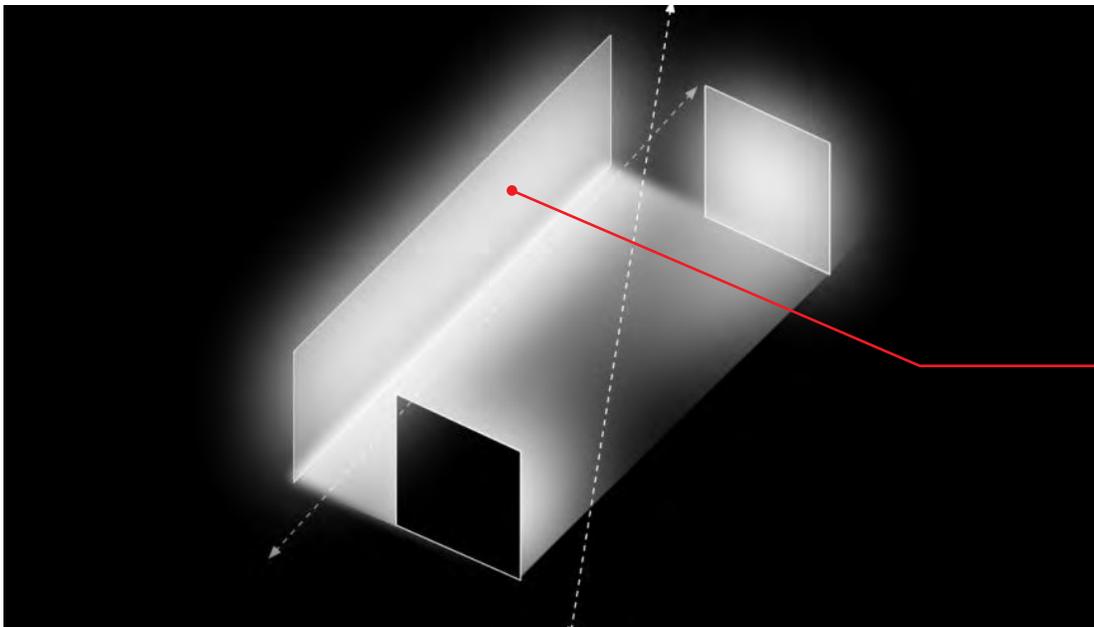


THE SITE AND ITS AVENUE AS AN URBAN ROOM

The site for the Eisenhower Memorial is a part of the network of avenues that bind the D.C. landscape. As a part of this network of avenues, the lighting concept is meant to respond to the Eisenhower Memorial as a volume of light. Just as the other avenues of the city are bound spatially by the roadway surface and the surrounding buildings, the Eisenhower Memorial uses the tapestry elements, memorial blocks, and horizontal landscape plane as its binding lighting elements.

The lighting enhances the context that is embraced by the surfaces of the memorial elements as opposed to lighting the pieces of the memorial as individual objects or icons. This approach is more in keeping with the contextual relationship of the Eisenhower Memorial to its urban surroundings.

The lighting within the site is made up of uninterrupted uplight for the Memorial elements, and a more accented, organically distributed light for the rest of the memorial site. This creates a horizontal and vertical layering of light through the site, creating a place that is at once a memorial, an avenue, and a landscape.

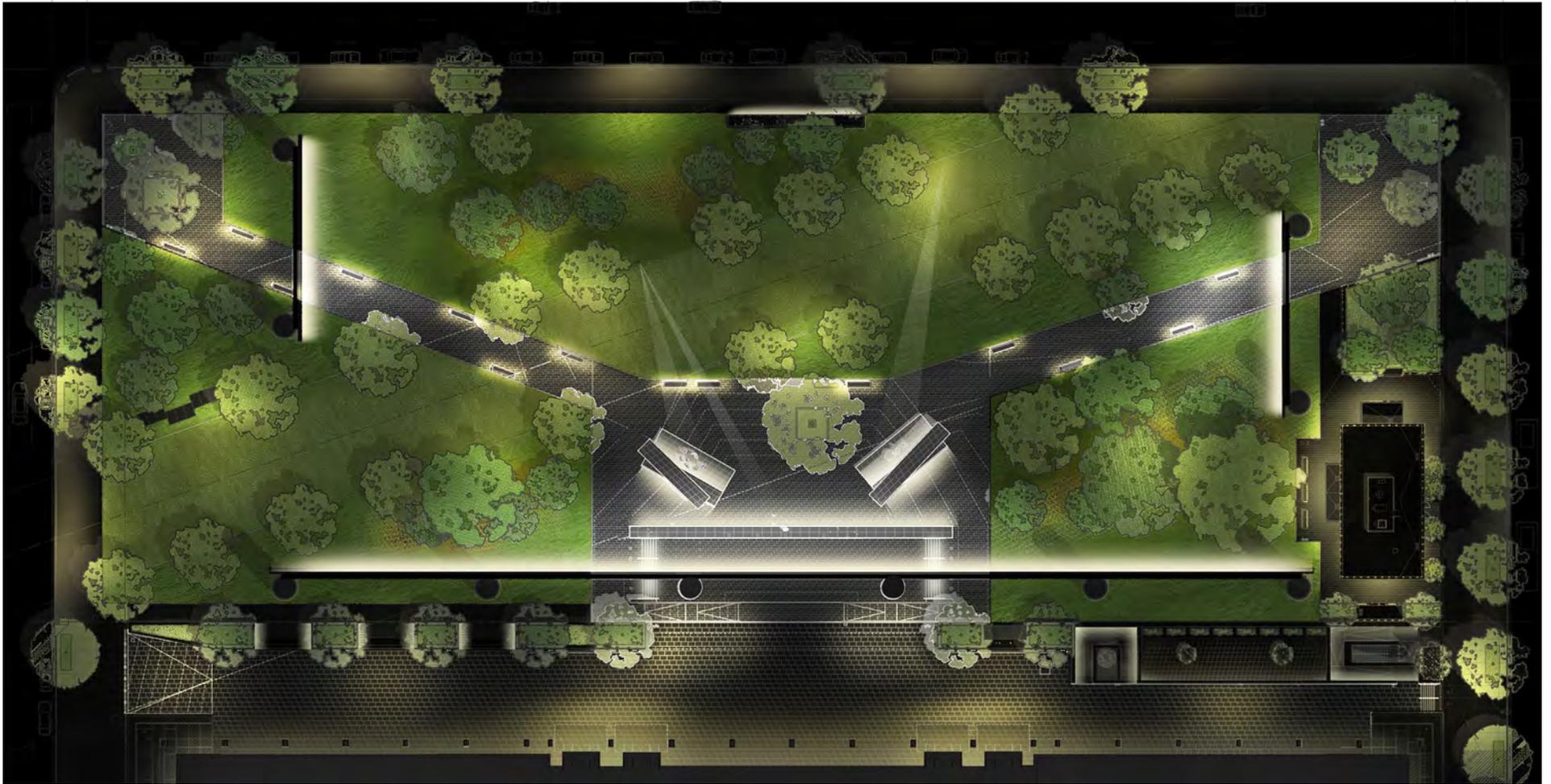


TAPESTRY MOCK-UP
ILLUMINATED AT NIGHT

The Memorial uses the Tapestry elements, Memorial blocks and horizontal landscape plane as its binding lighting element.

LIGHTING CONTEXT

LIGHTING DESIGN - 2.6



LIGHTING PLAN RENDERING

LIGHTING OF MEMORIAL ELEMENTS



VIEW OF MARYLAND AVENUE CART WAY AT NIGHT



VIEW OF MEMORIAL AT NIGHT

LIGHTING OF MEMORIAL ELEMENTS



TAPESTRY MOCK-UP ILLUMINATED AT NIGHT

LIGHTING DESIGN - 2.6

2.7 SIGNAGE & WAYFINDING

To help visitors identify and navigate the Memorial, a unified system of information and wayfinding has been developed using the NAMA signage standards. The wayfinding system will guide visitors through the site whether they arrive on foot, by subway, or by bus. The system will identify the Memorial and the elements within it and guide visitors to important features in the Memorial. It will also orient them to key cultural institutions in the surrounding area, and address the wayfinding needs of the adjacent Department of Education. In addition, there is restrictive signage to inform visitors of the park's rules and regulations.

Site Identification Signage - located within the core area of memorial and designed to complement the primary site interpretive features, the primary identification for the Memorial is stone with incised graphics and applied dimensional elements.

NAMA Signage - located at the site perimeter and is designed to comply with the standards developed by the National Mall and Memorial Parks system.

SITE SIGNAGE TYPES:

ST 1- Primary Site Identification

Formally identifies the Memorial along Independence Avenue at the center of the Memorial site.

ST 2- Tactile Site Orientation

Provides sight-impaired visitors with an overview of the Memorial Park.

ST 5- Identification

Identifies the LBJ Department of Education Building at the 4th Street and 6th Street entrance to the Promenade.

NAMA SIGNAGE TYPES:

PG031 - Minor Map Kiosk

Provides information about National Mall sites and regulatory information.

PG002 - Minor Pedestrian Guide

Provides directions to monuments, museums and nearby amenities. Will also provide specific information governing site usage such as: No Pets, No Food/Drinks, No Smoking, etc.

RR053 - Facility Information Signs

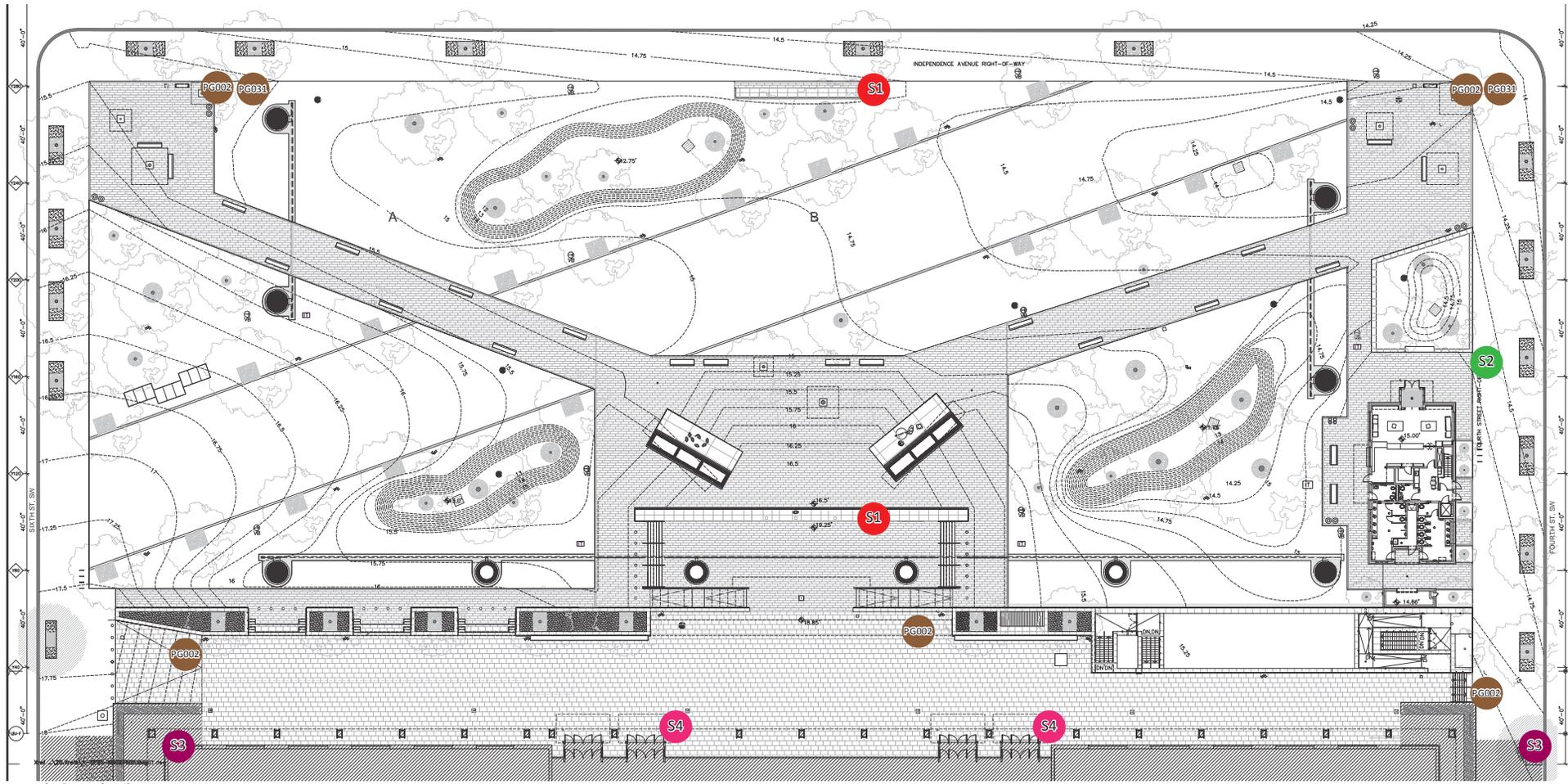
Provides directions to amenities in the Information Center - Bookstore Building.

RR050 - Facility Information

Provides information regarding operations at the Information Center - Bookstore Building.

ID260 - Restroom Identification Signs

Identifies restrooms in the Information Center - Bookstore Building.



SIGNAGE SITE PLAN

KEY TO SIGN TYPES

	PRIMARY SITE IDENTIFICATION	
	TACTILE SITE IDENTIFICATION & ORIENTATION	
	LBI ENTRY IDENTIFICATION	

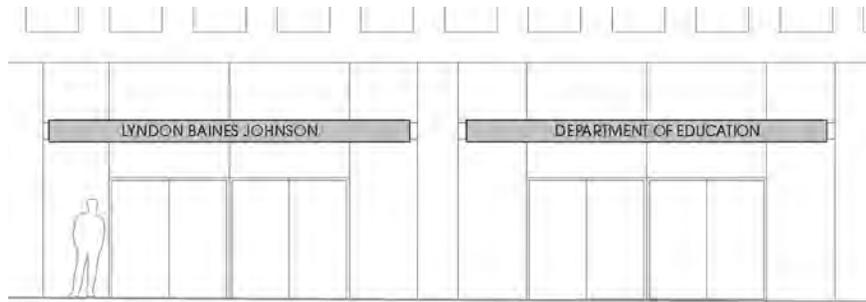
2.7 - SIGNAGE & WAYFINDING

SITE SIGNAGE

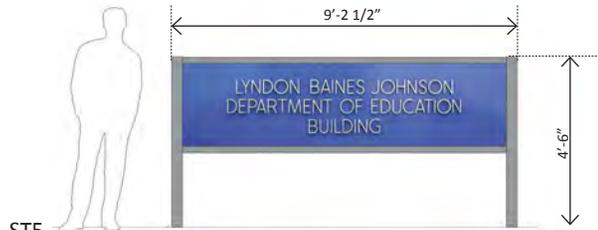
SITE SIGNAGE TYPES:



ST2
Tactile Site Map

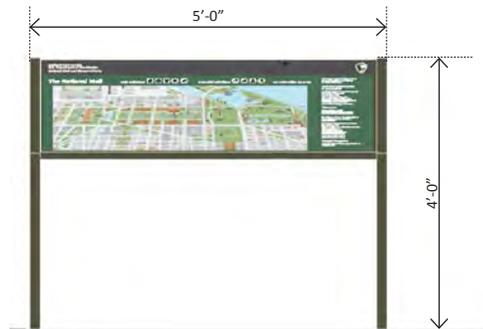


ST6
LBJ Entry Identification

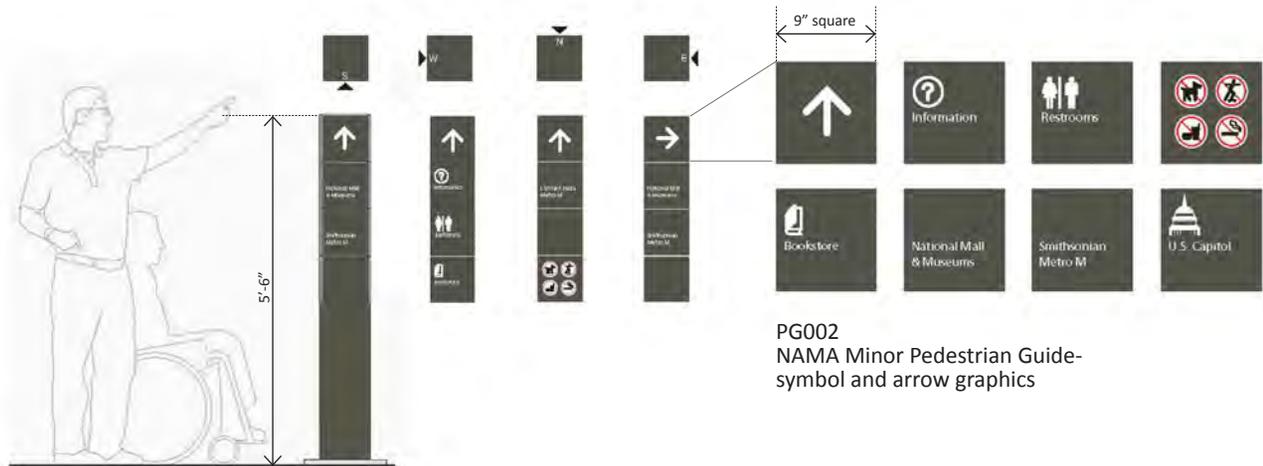


ST5
LBJ Building ID

NAMA SIGNAGE TYPES:



PG001
NAMA Orientation Map

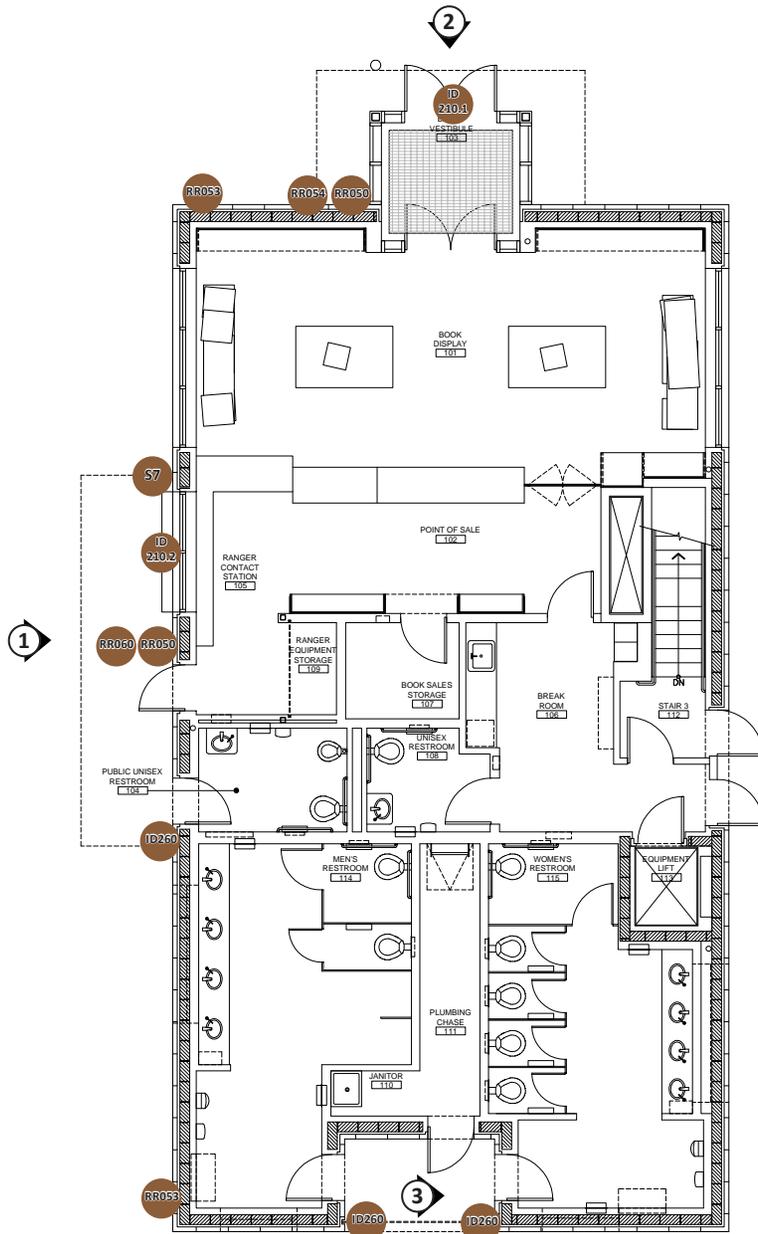


PG002
NAMA Minor Pedestrian Guide

PG002
NAMA Minor Pedestrian Guide-
symbol and arrow graphics

SITE SIGNAGE

SIGNAGE & WAYFINDING - 2.7



INFORMATION CENTER - BOOKSTORE LEVEL 1 PLAN

NAMA SIGNAGE TYPES:



RR053
Facility Information
Direction Sign



RR050
Facility Information



ID 260
Restroom Identification



WOMEN



MEN

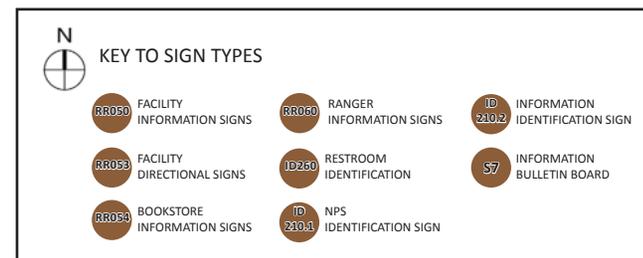
RESTROOM

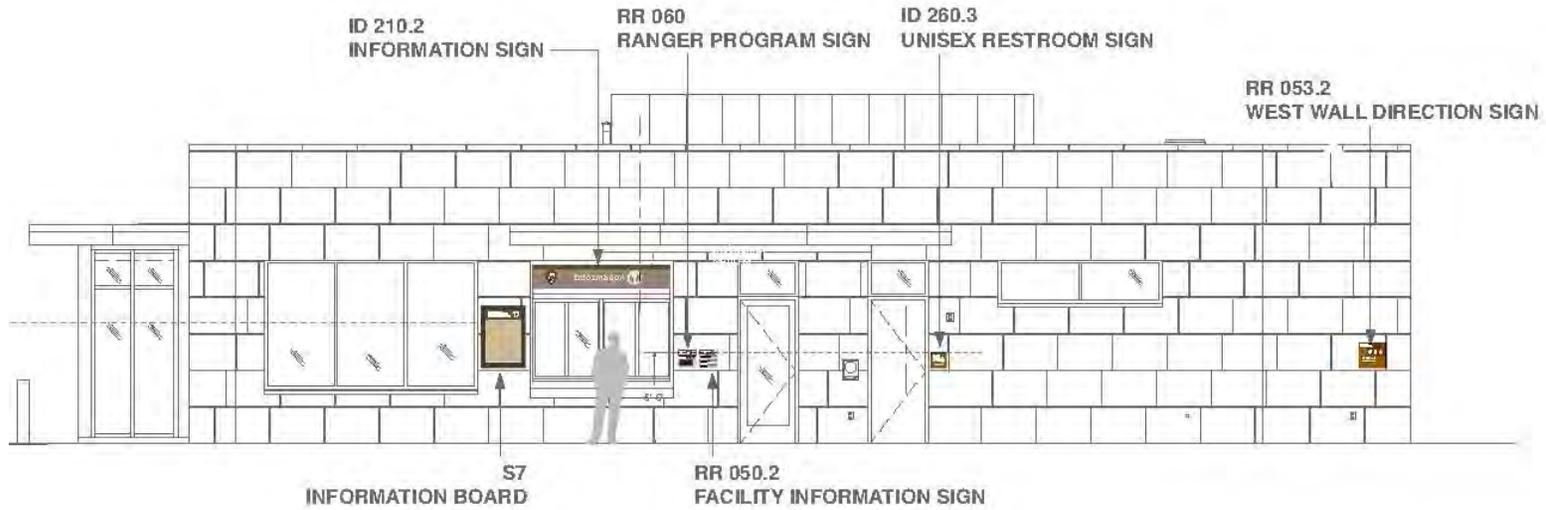


ID 210.1 & ID 210.2
NPS Identification Sign & Informational Sign

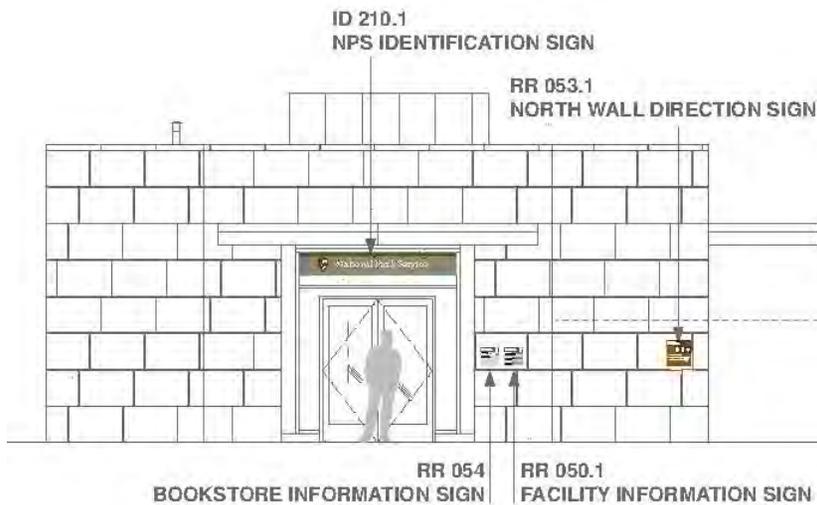


S7
Information Board





① WEST ELEVATION SIGNAGE



② NORTH ELEVATION SIGNAGE



③ RESTROOM DOOR SIGNAGE

SECTION 3: NCPC DESIGN PRINCIPLES

The National Capital Planning Commission has outlined 7 design principles for the design of the Memorial project to follow through the design process. Those principles identified below along with consultation of the design in the Section 106 process have helped to shape and derive the overall design, placement, and composition of the Memorial design. Each principle will be elaborated upon in the preceding pages.

- 3.1 NCPC DESIGN PRINCIPLE 1: Preserve reciprocal views to and from the U.S. Capitol along Maryland Avenue, SW.
- 3.2 NCPC DESIGN PRINCIPLE 2: Enhance the nature of the site as one in a sequence of public spaces embellishing the Maryland Avenue vista.
- 3.3 NCPC DESIGN PRINCIPLE 3: Create a unified Memorial site that integrates the disparate parcels into a meaningful and functional public gathering place that also unifies the surrounding precinct.
- 3.4 NCPC DESIGN PRINCIPLE 4: Reflect L'Enfant Plan principles by shaping the Memorial site as a separate and distinct public space that complements the Department of Education Headquarters and other surrounding buildings.
- 3.5 NCPC DESIGN PRINCIPLE 5: Respect and complement the architecture of the surrounding precinct.
- 3.6 NCPC DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6: Respect the building lines of the surrounding rights-of-way and the alignment of trees along Maryland Avenue.
- 3.7 NCPC DESIGN PRINCIPLE 7: Incorporate significant green space into the design of the Memorial.

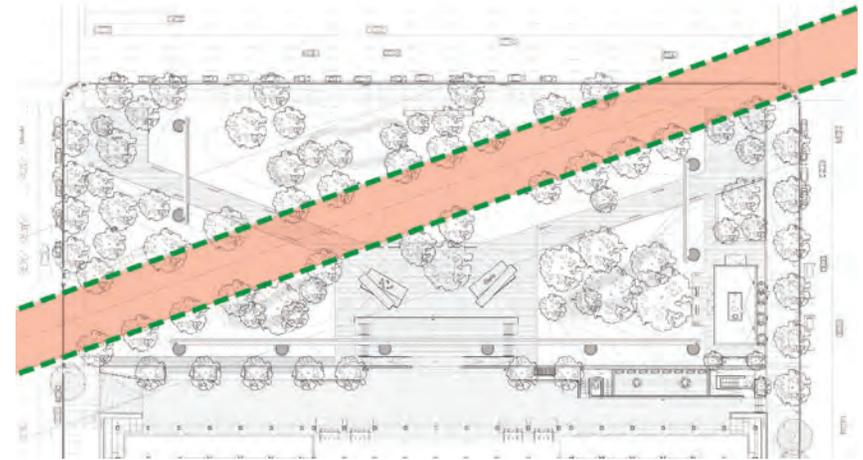
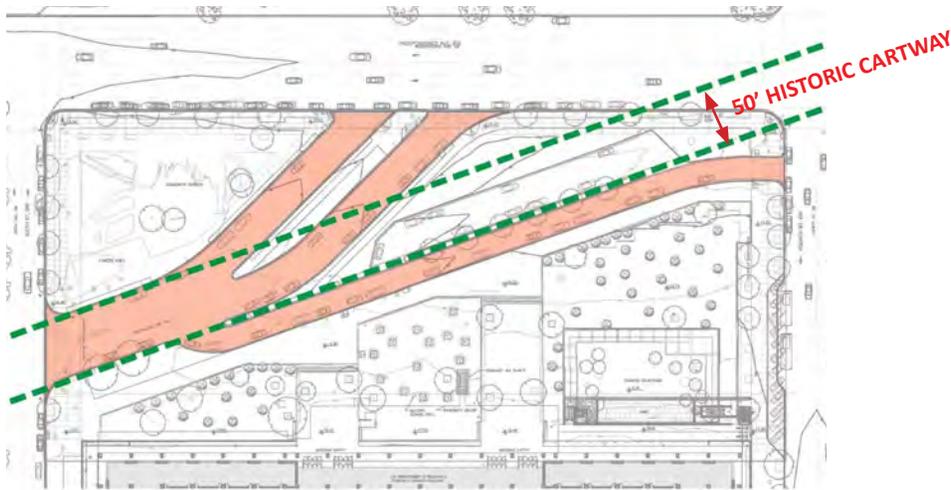
NCPC DESIGN PRINCIPLE 1

3.1 PRESERVE RECIPROCAL VIEWS TO AND FROM THE U.S. CAPITOL ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE, SOUTHWEST

The Memorial design actively preserves the reciprocal views to and from the U.S. Capitol along Maryland Avenue, SW. The current configuration of the roadway and plaza vegetation maintain some views of the U.S. Capitol, but overgrowth of some trees partially obscures views of the building, including the dome. The Memorial design removes the overgrowth while framing views of the dome with a new allée created in the design. The Memorial design strategically places columns and trees in locations that not only preserves views but enhances and frames the views of the Capitol dome. Additionally, and most importantly, the re-alignment of Maryland Avenue to its historical location redirects sight lines along Maryland Avenue to the dome.

- The Memorial design realigns Maryland Avenue to its historical position. This helps to reestablish the intended vista.
- Trees in the Memorial design will help to shape and focus the view corridor along Maryland Avenue. The Memorial design proposes a new allée of trees along Maryland Avenue that would accomplish this design vision.
- Memorial colonnade positioning on the site has been carefully studied and reviewed in the Section 106 consultation. The columns within the right-of-way are positioned symmetrically about the center line of Maryland Avenue to further strengthen the framing of the Capitol dome views.
- Through the course of carefully analyzing the current conditions along Maryland Avenue, it is apparent that there are very few locations where the views along the Maryland Avenue corridor can be celebrated. The proposed Memorial design does offer a new vision to recreate and shape the important historic view corridor.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 1
 PRESERVE RECIPROCAL VIEWS TO AND FROM THE U.S. CAPITOL ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE, SOUTHWEST



EXISTING MARYLAND AVENUE STREET CONDITIONS



AUGUST 2012 DESIGN

The Memorial design realigns Maryland Avenue to its historical position. This is the first step in preserving the view shed.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 1
 PRESERVE RECIPROCAL VIEWS TO AND FROM THE U.S. CAPITOL ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE, SOUTHWEST

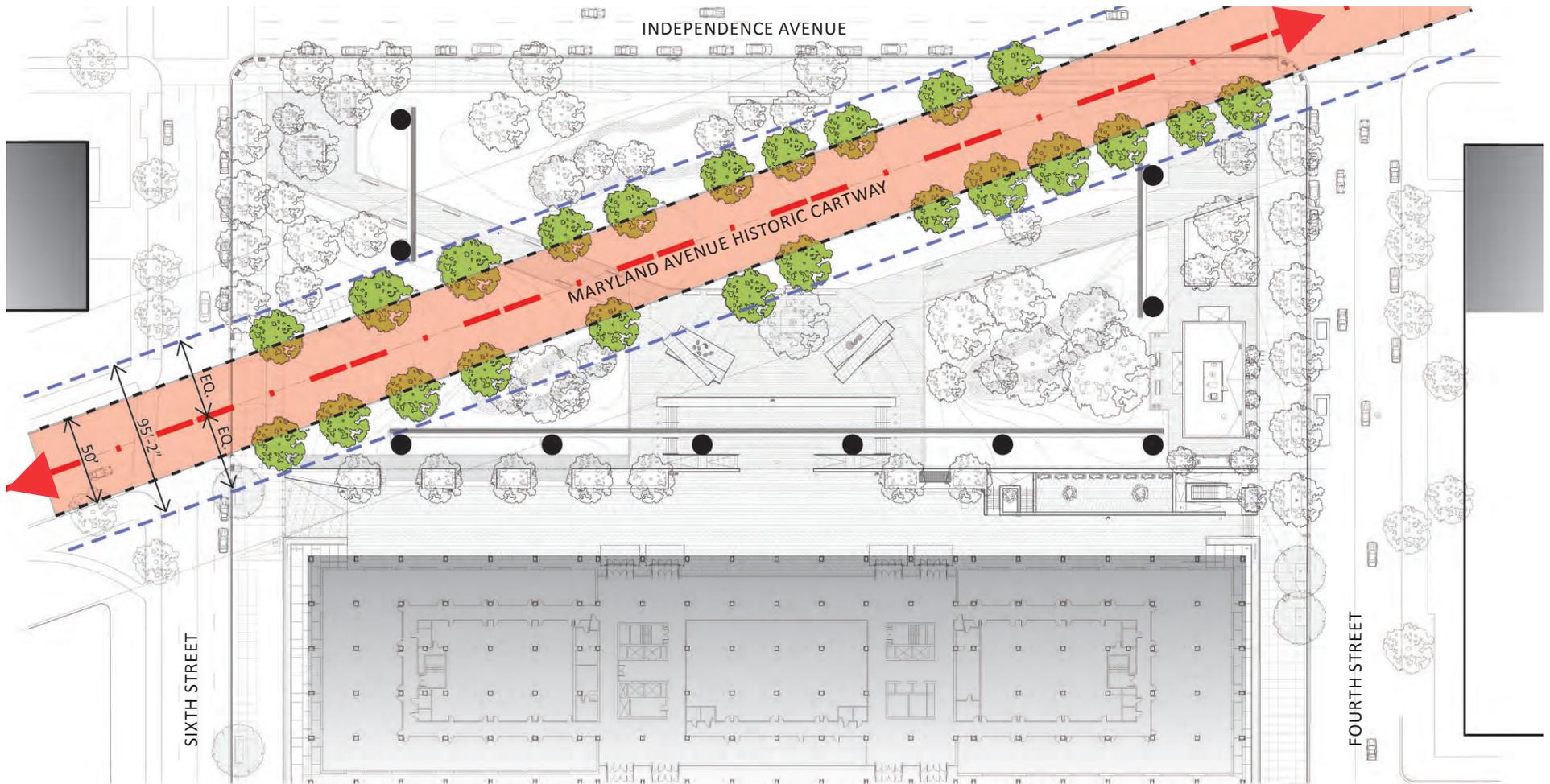


DIAGRAM - VIEW TO AND FROM THE U.S. CAPITOL ALLÉE IN MARYLAND AVENUE

Re-aligning the geometry of the street to its original location will help to preserve the reciprocal view corridor. The southwest corner columns are centered about the Maryland Avenue center line. Placement of the street trees along the road will further strengthen the three dimensional view corridor through the site. Maryland Avenue is reinforced and recognized through the placement of these design elements.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 1
PRESERVE RECIPROCAL VIEWS TO AND FROM THE U.S. CAPITOL ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE, SOUTHWEST



CURRENT SUMMER VIEW

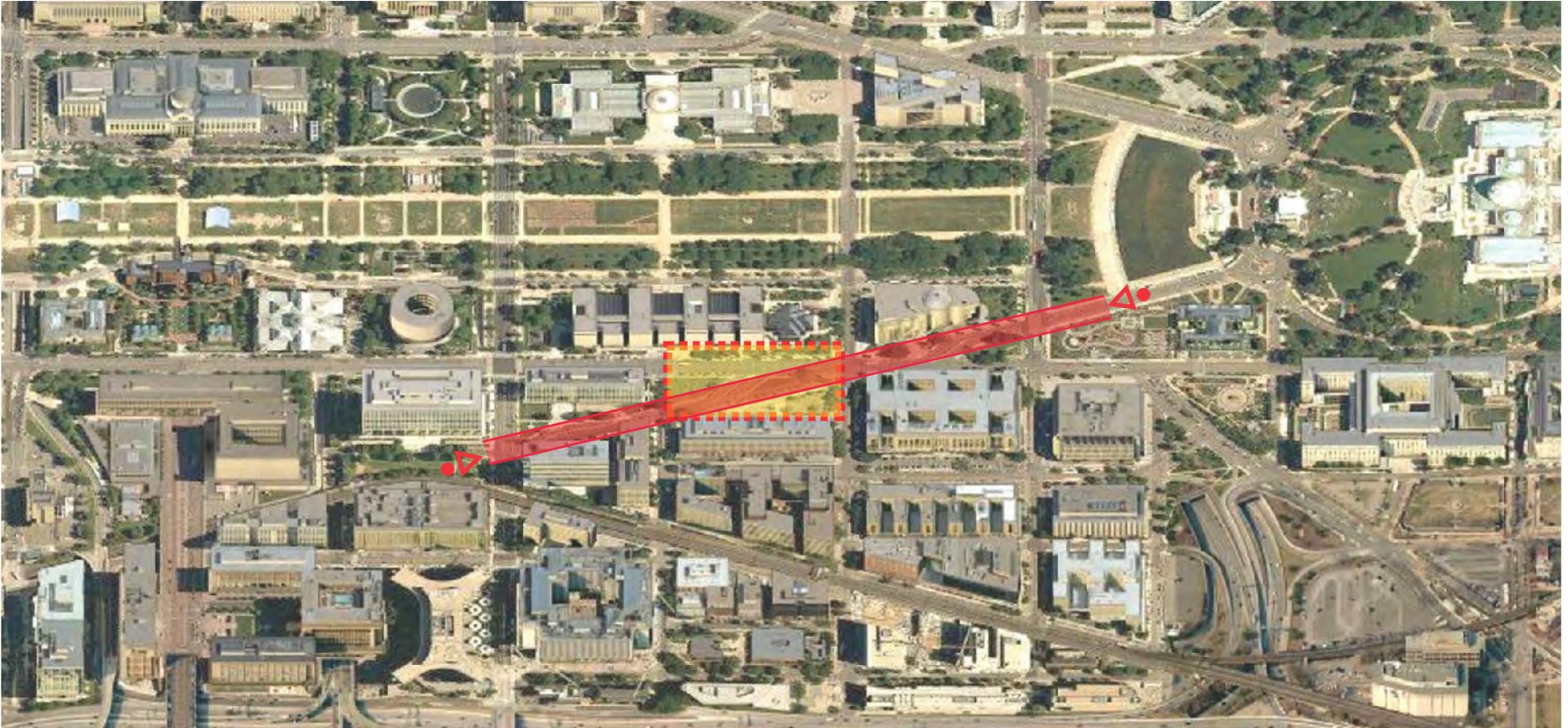


CURRENT WINTER VIEW



The images clearly indicate that the summer leafed trees impact the reciprocal sight lines along Maryland Avenue. The new Memorial design will help to shape the view corridor regardless of the season. The central spine of Maryland Avenue will become a location where the vista can be celebrated.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 1
PRESERVE RECIPROCAL VIEWS TO AND FROM THE U.S. CAPITOL ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE, SOUTHWEST



VIEWPOINTS FROM MARYLAND AVENUE

A study along Maryland Avenue was completed over the past year to evaluate the actual condition of the current sight lines. The current conditions of Maryland Avenue consist of two main features. The existing street trees along Maryland Avenue vary from block to block in terms of age and density. The second feature is the built environment and street walls along Maryland Avenue because most of the structures are built on the north south and east west orientations, the street wall on the diagonal varies considerably resulting in large void spaces between structures and street.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 1
PRESERVE RECIPROCAL VIEWS TO AND FROM THE U.S. CAPITOL ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE, SOUTHWEST



BEFORE: CURRENT SUMMER VIEW FROM THE CAPITOL LOOKING SOUTHWEST



The current view from the Capitol illustrates two major features of the Maryland Avenue corridor. First and most notably, there is not a clear vista that exists. The tree lined avenue blocks the clear sight line. Secondly, the existing building facades create an irregular street wall as they mainly direct themselves in a north-south placement leaving the hard corners to express the diagonal.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 1
PRESERVE RECIPROCAL VIEWS TO AND FROM THE U.S. CAPITOL ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE, SOUTHWEST



AFTER: SUMMER VIEW FROM THE CAPITOL LOOKING SOUTHWEST WITH PREFERRED MEMORIAL DESIGN INCORPORATED



The proposed Memorial design is in keeping with the built environment as the placement of the columns and tapestries are also in a north-south orientation. The placement of the columns along Maryland Avenue are very specific to maintaining the view corridor. The columns at the southwest corner of the site are centered about the centerline of the avenue and frame the vista to the Capitol. From this view point the Memorial elements are by the existing foreground vegetation.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 1
PRESERVE RECIPROCAL VIEWS TO AND FROM THE U.S. CAPITOL ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE, SOUTHWEST



BEFORE: CURRENT WINTER VIEW FROM THE CAPITOL LOOKING SOUTHWEST



The current view from the Capitol illustrates two major features of the Maryland Avenue corridor. First and most notably, there is not a clear vista that exists. The tree lined avenue blocks the clear sight line. Secondly, the existing building facades create an irregular street wall as they mainly direct themselves in a north-south placement leaving the hard corners to express the diagonal.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 1
PRESERVE RECIPROCAL VIEWS TO AND FROM THE U.S. CAPITOL ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE, SOUTHWEST



AFTER: WINTER VIEW FROM THE CAPITOL LOOKING SOUTHWEST WITH MEMORIAL DESIGN INCORPORATED



The proposed Memorial design is also in keeping with the built environment as the placement of the columns and tapestries are also in a north-south orientation. The placement of the columns along Maryland Avenue are very specific to maintaining the view corridor. The columns at the southwest corner of the site are centered about the center-line of the avenue and frame the vista to the Capitol. The columns and tapestry become visible in this seasonal change.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 1
PRESERVE RECIPROCAL VIEWS TO AND FROM THE U.S. CAPITOL ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE, SOUTHWEST



BEFORE: CURRENT SUMMER VIEW FROM RESERVATION 113 LOOKING NORTHEAST



The current view corridor from Reservation 113 along Maryland Avenue is not well defined. The street trees are not consistently placed along Maryland Avenue. The buildings are also not consistently shaped to face the diagonal thus resulting in a fragmental view corridor.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 1
PRESERVE RECIPROCAL VIEWS TO AND FROM THE U.S. CAPITOL ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE, SOUTHWEST



AFTER: SUMMER VIEW FROM RESERVATION 113 LOOKING NORTHEAST WITH MEMORIAL DESIGN INCORPORATED



The proposed Memorial design restores the Maryland Avenue historic alignment and helps focus sight lines to the Capitol. The Capitol view is framed by the 95'-2" clearance between the two outer columns.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 1
PRESERVE RECIPROCAL VIEWS TO AND FROM THE U.S. CAPITOL ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE, SOUTHWEST



SUMMER VIEW TOWARDS THE CAPITOL



The proposed design offers not only a chance to shape the view corridor through the design, but also a place to celebrate the view shed in each direction. There are not many locations in SW where the view can be enjoyed without being at the center line of an active intersection.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 1
PRESERVE RECIPROCAL VIEWS TO AND FROM THE U.S. CAPITOL ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE, SOUTHWEST



SUMMER VIEW LOOKING SOUTHWEST



The image shows the confluence of Independence Avenue and Maryland Avenue at the project site. This clearly illustrates the view shed to the southwest can be improved with the new design elements of the Memorial again providing an opportunity in the SW to enjoy the reciprocal view corridor.

VIEWS OF THE PROPOSED DESIGN

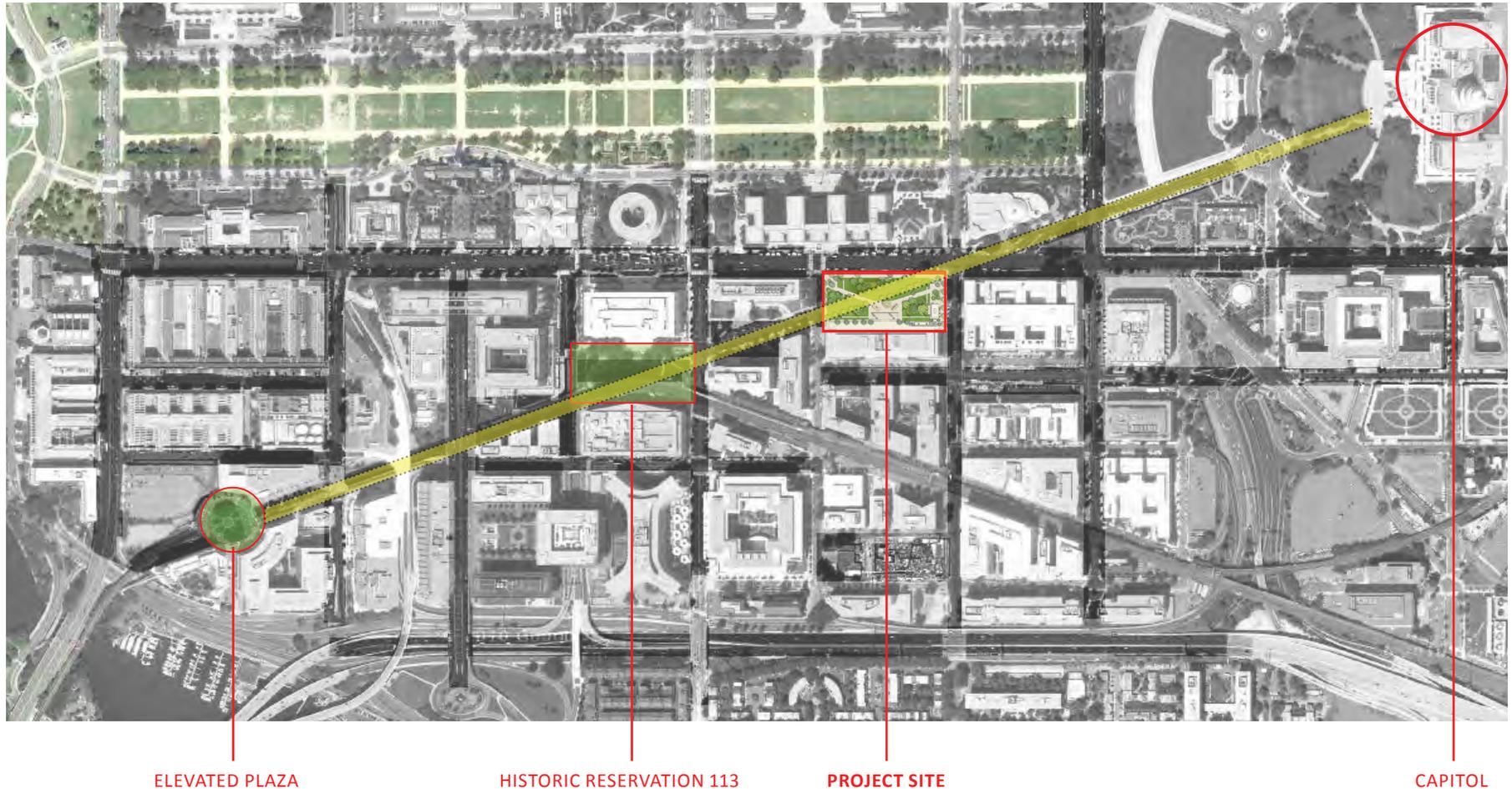
NCPC DESIGN PRINCIPLE 2

3.2 ENHANCE THE NATURE OF THE SITE AS ONE IN A SEQUENCE OF PUBLIC SPACES EMBELLISHING THE MARYLAND AVENUE VISTA

The Memorial design enhances the site to create a new public space along the Maryland Avenue vista. The Memorial transforms the existing disparate and disjointed plaza into a park setting more in keeping with L'Enfant squares. The Memorial provides direct visual lines to other public spaces along Maryland Avenue. To the southwest, Maryland Avenue links the Memorial to Reservation 113, where Maryland and Virginia Avenues intersect. To the northeast, Maryland Avenue links the Memorial to the Mall and the U.S. Capitol grounds.

- As previously outlined in Design Principle 1, the Maryland Avenue vista will be enhanced by the proposed Memorial design.
- The Memorial design combines the three disparate parcels and in combination will develop into a new public space unlike any current conditions along Maryland Avenue SW. The proposed design will transform the current nature of the site to one that is warm and inviting. The Memorial elements are placed centrally on the project site and are surrounded by park like features and vegetation, bringing new life to a currently under utilized urban plaza and vehicular intersection.
- The project site has always been viewed as an additional green space along Maryland Avenue SW. Currently, Reservation 113 and the elevated plaza deck at the Mandarin Oriental Hotel exist. The Eisenhower site will develop the site as a key intermediate link and destination point from the Capitol and National Mall to the SW district.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 2
ENHANCE THE NATURE OF THE SITE AS ONE IN A SEQUENCE OF PUBLIC SPACES EMBELLISHING THE MARYLAND AVENUE VISTA



The project site has always been viewed as an additional green space along Maryland Avenue SW. Currently, Reservation 113 and the elevated plaza deck at the Mandarin Oriental Hotel exist. The Eisenhower site will develop as a key intermediate link and destination point from the Capitol and National Mall to the SW district.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 2
ENHANCE THE NATURE OF THE SITE AS ONE IN A SEQUENCE OF PUBLIC SPACES EMBELLISHING THE MARYLAND AVENUE VISTA



VIEW OF THE CAPITOL DOME FROM THE MEMORIAL TREE ALLÉE ALONG THE MARYLAND AVENUE CART WAY.

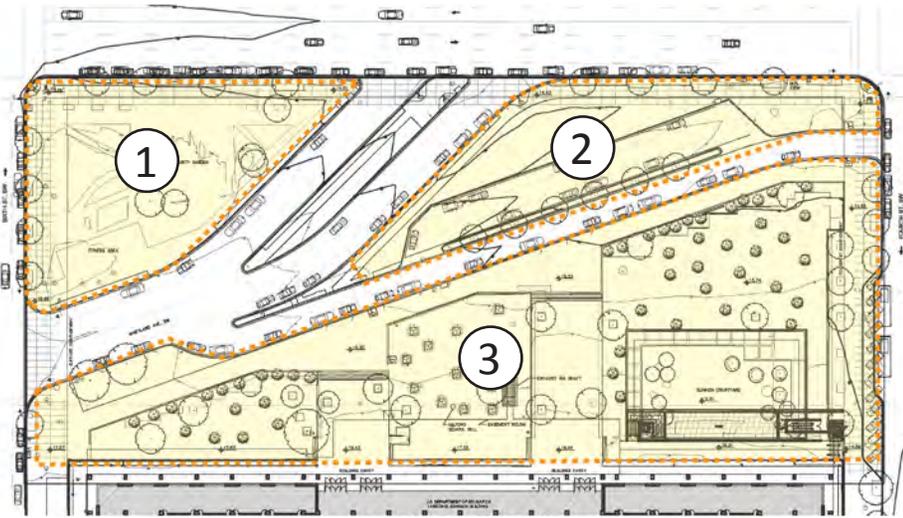
The Memorial design combines the three disparate parcels and in combination will develop into a new public space unlike any current conditions along Maryland Avenue SW. The proposed design will transform the current nature of the site to one that is warm and inviting. The Memorial elements are placed centrally on the project site and are surrounded by park like features and vegetation, bringing new life to a currently under-utilized urban plaza and vehicular intersection.

3.3 CREATE A UNIFIED MEMORIAL SITE THAT INTEGRATES THE DISPARATE PARCELS INTO A MEANINGFUL AND FUNCTIONAL PUBLIC GATHERING PLACE THAT ALSO UNIFIES THE SURROUNDING PRECINCT

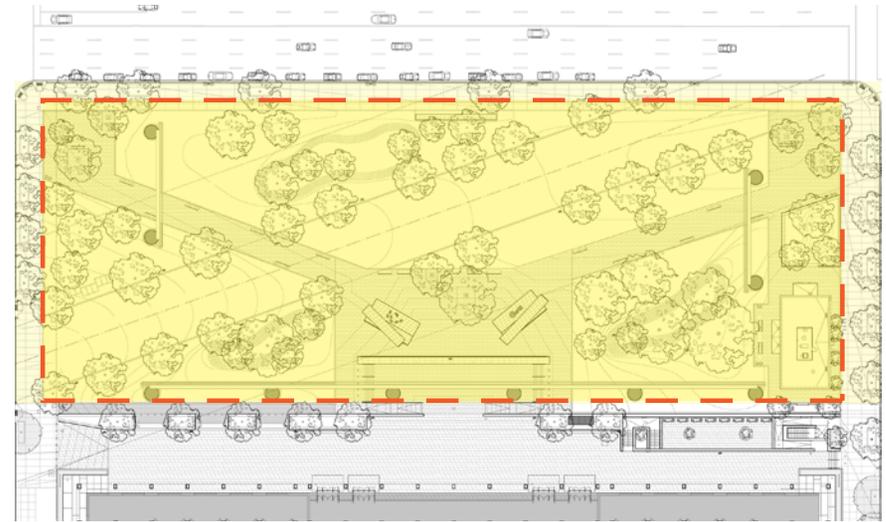
The Memorial transforms the entire site into a commemorative park to “enhance the nature of the site” in a way that “integrates the disparate parcels into a meaningful and functional public gathering space” and provides an attractive feature “that also unifies the surrounding precinct.” The current plaza and park land, while open, is spare and uninviting, and offers few visitor amenities. The Memorial offers educational, artistic, and natural experiences, as well as public gathering space, that are part of a cohesive site. It also unifies the surrounding precinct by incorporating the LBJ Building into its design through the creation of the LBJ Promenade, which will activate the forecourt to the building. By realigning Maryland Avenue to its historical location, the Memorial design is embellished by the diagonal street.

- The programmatic change to the existing site will naturally create a new usage and experience. With the closing of Maryland Avenue to through traffic, the site now becomes possible to unite and join as one functional public gathering place. The Eisenhower Memorial will greatly benefit the amenities to the southwest area of the city.
- The Memorial design has set out to accomplish two fundamental goals. First, is to honor the 34th president of the United States and as the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces. The second is to create a park that can be used by the general public. This Memorial is embedded within an urban park like setting and the public gathering spaces that have evolved out of the programmatic functions of the Memorial and surrounding site will be complementary to the Memorial, the LBJ building and the neighboring structures across from the site. The gathering spaces created in the newly configured plan will provide opportunities for educational, artistic, and natural experiences for the Memorial, the U.S. Department of Education, and the surrounding precinct.
- The Memorial design has sought to unify the surrounding precinct in several ways. The architectural design intent was to create a sense of place through the use of the colonnades and then through the tapestries to provide a means of memorializing Eisenhower. The realignment of the Maryland Avenue to its historic location and creation of the street tree allée creates a central spine linking the site to the northeast and southwest. The LBJ Promenade provides another means of unifying the Memorial to the neighboring building. A Memorial Overlook has been created that can potentially be used by both parties for outdoor events.
- Eisenhower legacy has a very strong relationship to the context of this precinct. The National Air and Space Museum, the Federal Aviation Administration Building, the U.S. Department of Education Building and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services all have ties to Eisenhower’s achievements.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 3
CREATE A UNIFIED MEMORIAL SITE THAT INTEGRATES THE DISPARATE PARCELS INTO A MEANINGFUL
AND FUNCTIONAL PUBLIC GATHERING PLACE THAT ALSO UNIFIES THE SURROUNDING PRECINCT



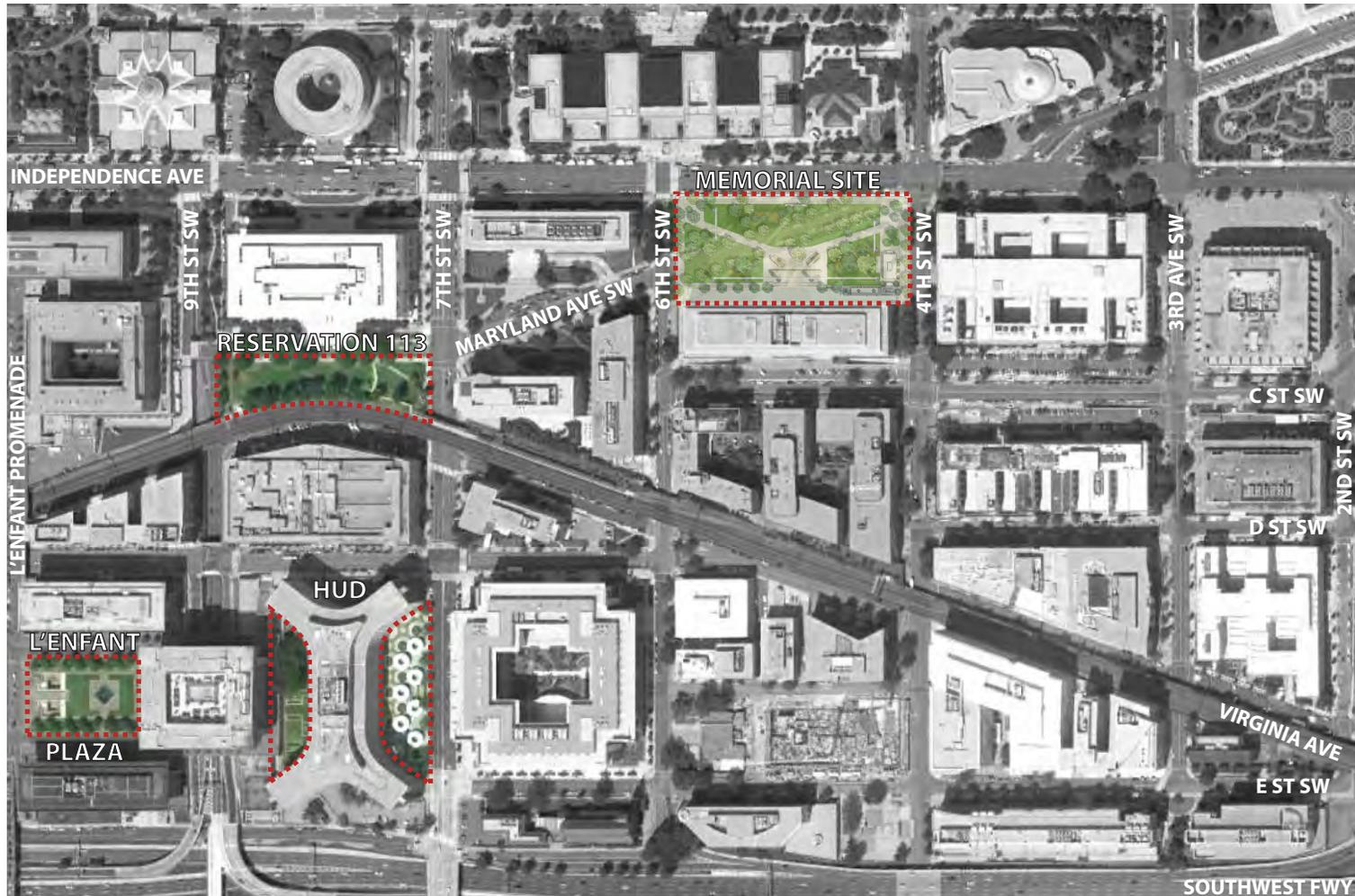
EXISTING CONDITIONS - THREE DISPARATE SITE PARCELS SEPARATED BY THROUGH TRAFFIC.



CURRENT DESIGN - THREE DISPARATE SITE PARCELS ARE NOW UNIFIED INTO ONE MEMORIAL PRECINCT.

The closing of Maryland Avenue to through traffic and unification of all three parcels will allow the project site a better opportunity to create a functional gathering space.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 3
 CREATE A UNIFIED MEMORIAL SITE THAT INTEGRATES THE DISPARATE PARCELS INTO A MEANINGFUL
 AND FUNCTIONAL PUBLIC GATHERING PLACE THAT ALSO UNIFIES THE SURROUNDING PRECINCT



Location:	Approx. Tot. Area:	Approx. Tot. Green Space:
Memorial Site	160,000 sf	87,000 sf
L'enfant Plaza	60,600 sf	27,000 sf
HUD Plaza (7th St.)	42,000	4,000 sf
HUD Plaza (back)	42,000	38,000 sf
Reservation 113	58,000	58,000 sf

Of the existing public spaces near the site, many provide little or no seating and minimal shaded areas. The Memorial site will provide public amenities that are currently lacking in the surrounding area such as ample seating, shade trees, and a variety of spaces for gathering.

ADJACENT PUBLIC GATHERING SPACES

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 3
 CREATE A UNIFIED MEMORIAL SITE THAT INTEGRATES THE DISPARATE PARCELS INTO A MEANINGFUL AND FUNCTIONAL PUBLIC GATHERING PLACE THAT ALSO UNIFIES THE SURROUNDING PRECINCT



MEMORIAL
 The commemorating area of the site where the public can view Eisenhower's legacy.

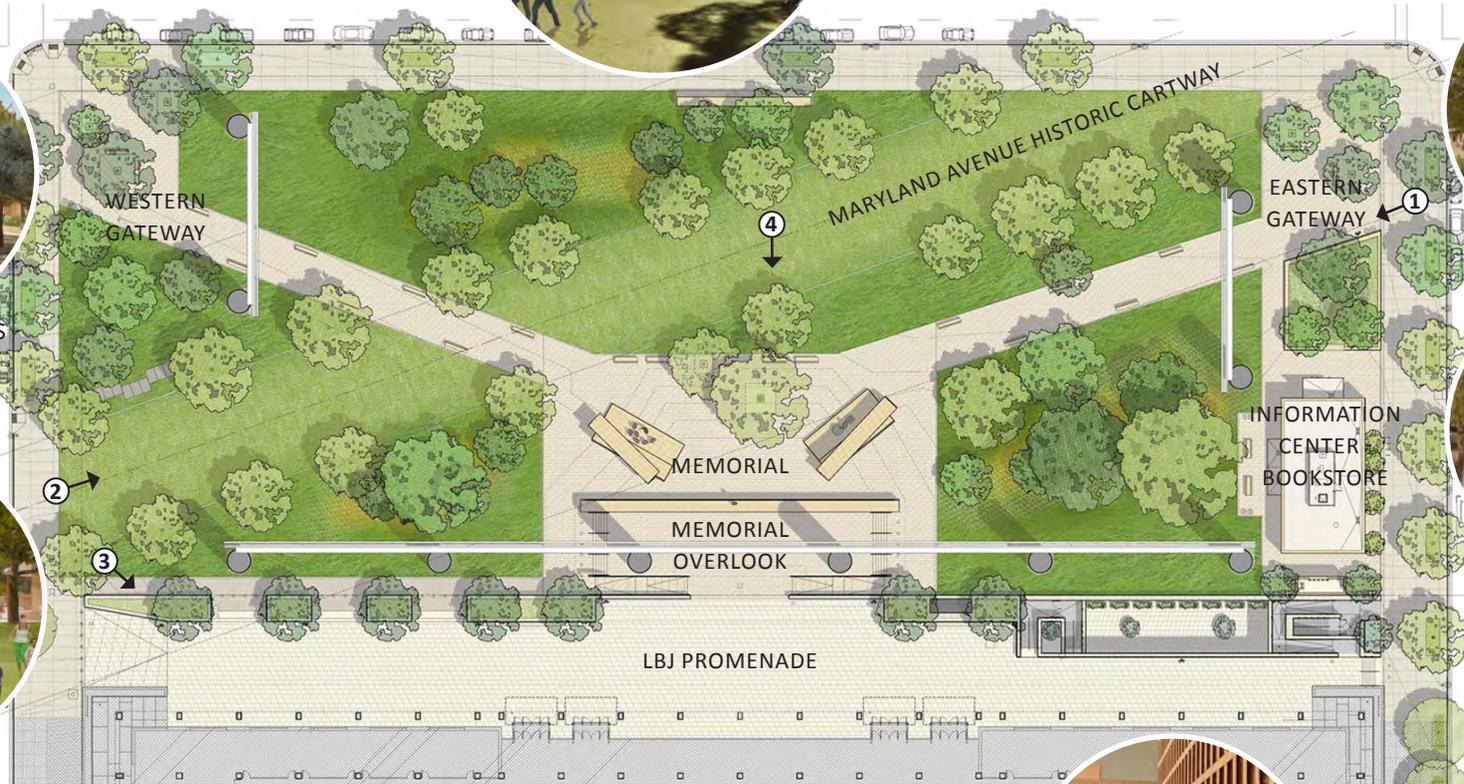
PEDESTRIANS/VISITORS
 WESTERN GATEWAY



PEDESTRIANS/VISITORS
 EASTERN GATEWAY



PEDESTRIANS/
 VISITORS
 TREE ALLÉE
 Trees line the historic Maryland Ave. cartway, framing the Capitol Vista.



INFORMATION CENTER - BOOKSTORE
 Support facilities including a Bookstore, Ranger Contact and public restrooms.



LBJ PROMENADE
 Forecourt to the Department of Education building.

FUTURE USERS

The existing Memorial precedents were considered during the design process. Even though there is no formal similarity between the Eisenhower Memorial and the Lincoln Memorial, the Lincoln Memorial's temple-like organization served as a reference in the organization of the key elements.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 3
CREATE A UNIFIED MEMORIAL SITE THAT INTEGRATES THE DISPARATE PARCELS INTO A MEANINGFUL
AND FUNCTIONAL PUBLIC GATHERING PLACE THAT ALSO UNIFIES THE SURROUNDING PRECINCT



VIEW FROM 6TH STREET LOOKING TOWARDS THE WESTERN GATEWAY



VIEW FROM 6TH STREET LOOKING DOWN MARYLAND AVE. PARK TOWARDS CAPITOL



VIEW FROM MEMORIAL LOOKING TOWARDS LBJ PROMENADE



VIEW FROM MARYLAND AVENUE CARTWAY TOWARDS THE MEMORIAL

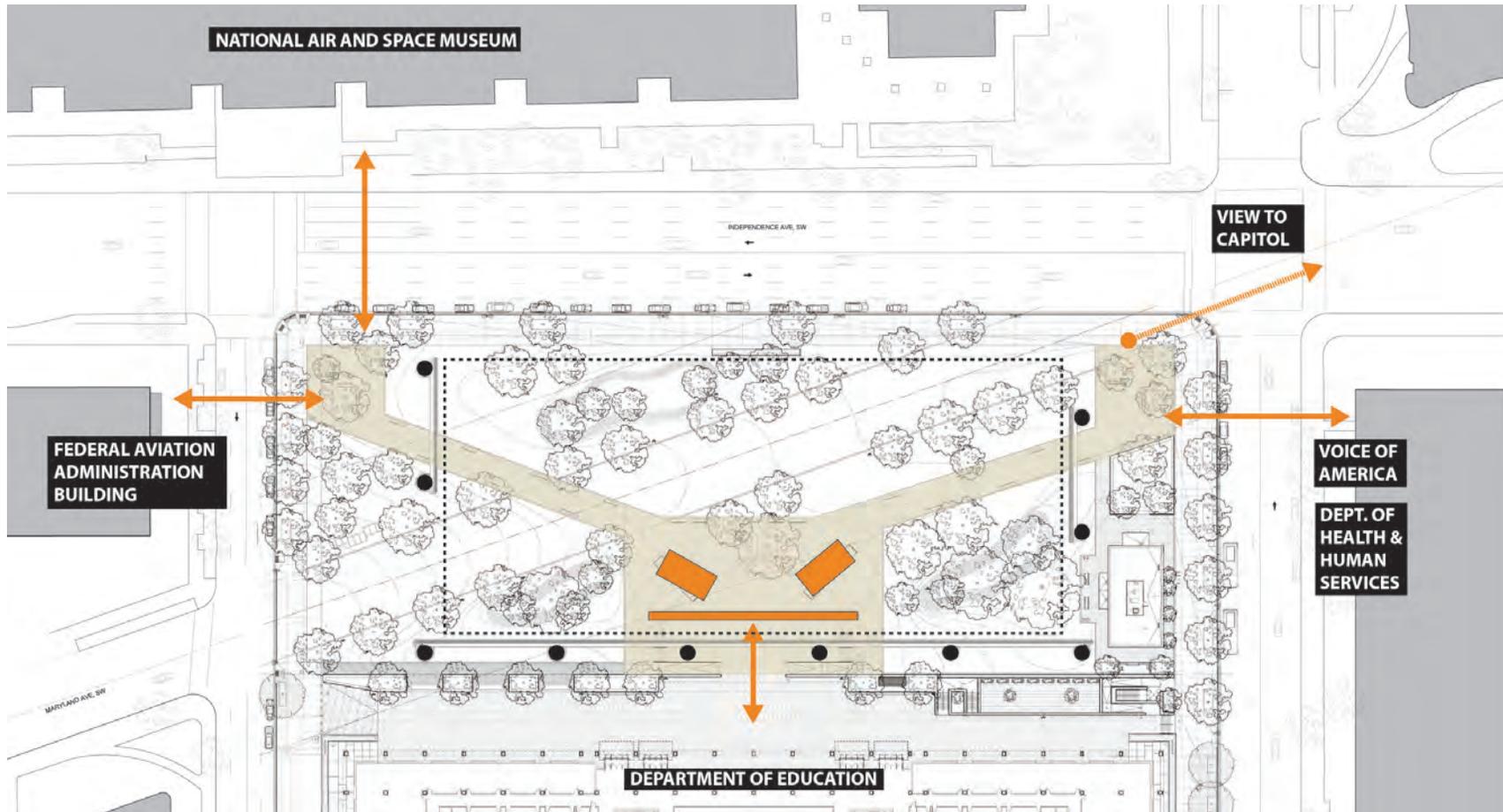
DESIGN PRINCIPLE 3
CREATE A UNIFIED MEMORIAL SITE THAT INTEGRATES THE DISPARATE PARCELS INTO A MEANINGFUL
AND FUNCTIONAL PUBLIC GATHERING PLACE THAT ALSO UNIFIES THE SURROUNDING PRECINCT



AERIAL VIEW OF MEMORIAL FROM THE NORTH
THE MEMORIAL COLONNADE AND TAPESTRY UNIFIES THE
PARCELS INTO A COHESIVE SPACE

The Memorial is centered within the larger precinct square defined by 4th street, 6th street, and Independence Avenue. The north side of the site has opened up the view corridor along Independence Avenue, similar to other public squares and parks in the District. Common space is now inferred between the tapestry and colonnade and adjacent buildings. The resulting common space now inferred between the colonnade tapestry and adjacent buildings creates a new language to the existing precinct. This results in a unification to the precinct.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 3
 CREATE A UNIFIED MEMORIAL SITE THAT INTEGRATES THE DISPARATE PARCELS INTO A MEANINGFUL
 AND FUNCTIONAL PUBLIC GATHERING PLACE THAT ALSO UNIFIES THE SURROUNDING PRECINCT



Transportation

Federal Administration Building

Eisenhower worked with Congress to create the Interstate Highway System, and he actively promoted airport development with the establishment of the Federal Aviation Administration. He had a personal hand in selecting the site of Washington Dulles International Airport, the first U.S. international airport.

Air & Space Exploration

Smithsonian National Air & Space Museum

Eisenhower led the effort to create the U.S. Air Force while Chief of Staff of the Army, and he strongly supported aircraft development. He signed legislation and supported development of the Air Force Academy, and he was the driving force in creating the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Education

LBJ Department of Education

Eisenhower was responsible for the first breakthroughs on direct federal aid to education and the National Defense Education Act; he started federal student grant/loan programs, graduate fellowships, and grants to improve public school instruction in mathematics, science, and modern languages.

Department of Health & Human Services

When the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (predecessor to HHS) was formed, President Eisenhower appointed Mrs. Oveta Culpa Hobby as its first Secretary. She led the effort to pass Eisenhower's Social Security legislation in 1954, the largest single expansion of Social Security.

Voice of America

Eisenhower established the U.S. Information Agency in 1953 with the Voice of America as its principal component.

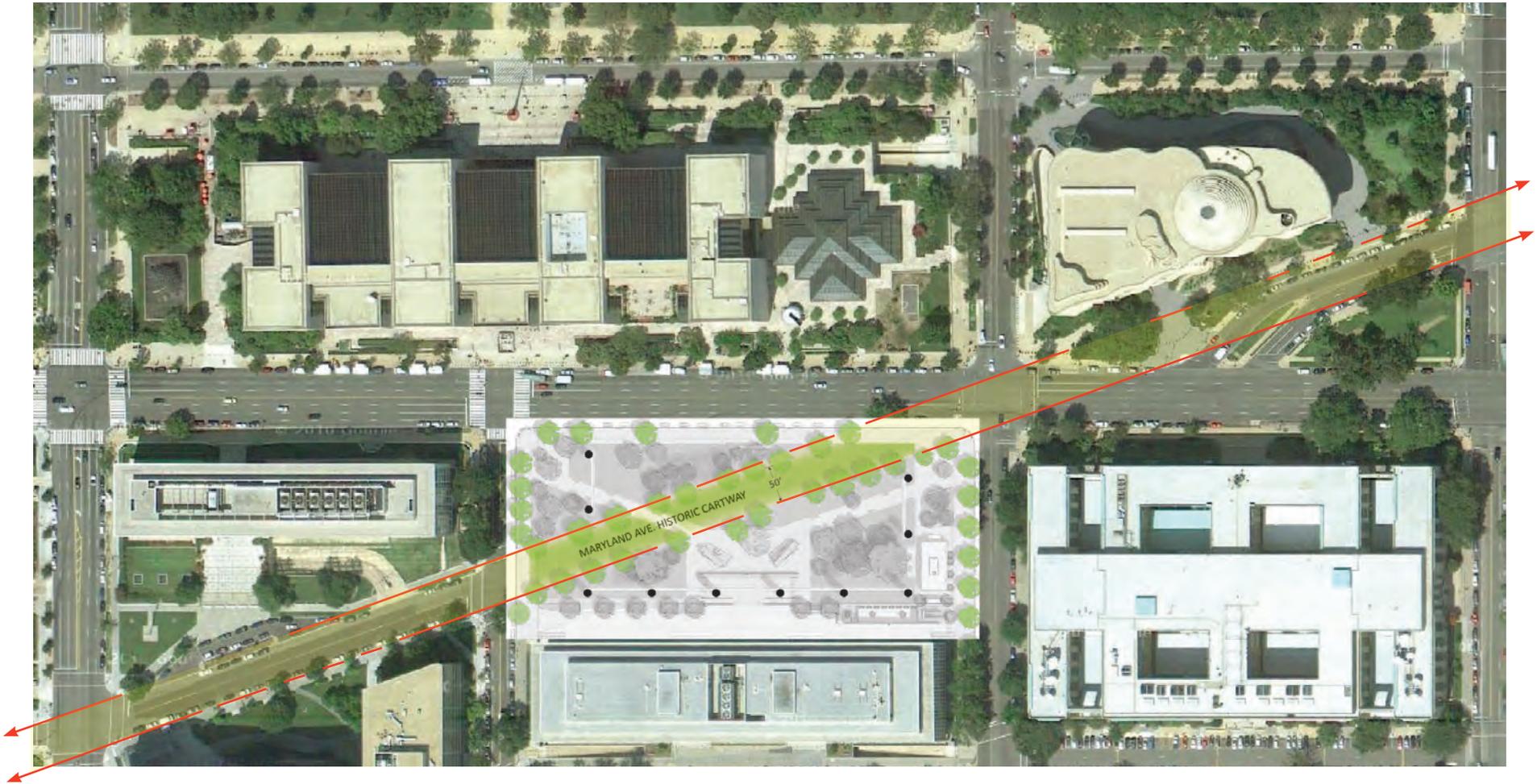
Eisenhower's legacy has a very strong relationship to the context of this precinct. The National Air and Space Museum, the Federal Aviation Administration Building, the US Department of Education Building, and the US Department of Health and Human Services Building all have ties to Eisenhower's achievements.

3.4 REFLECT L'ENFANT PLAN PRINCIPLES BY SHAPING THE MEMORIAL SITE AS A SEPARATE AND DISTINCT PUBLIC SPACE THAT COMPLEMENTS THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER SURROUNDING BUILDINGS

As a green square along the Maryland Avenue corridor, the Memorial “reflects L’Enfant Plan principles by shaping the Memorial site as a separate and distinct public space” and establishes a park setting “that complements the Department of Education Headquarters and other surrounding buildings.” The Memorial is bounded by roadways on three sides and a large building on the fourth side, each of which provides clear boundaries to the Memorial. Its focus on trees and green space serves to distinguish the public space from the urban landscape surrounding the Memorial. The Memorial’s tapestries acknowledge the LBJ Building in their height and placement: the top of the tapestries align with the cornice line of the LBJ Building, and the bottoms of the tapestries align with the first floor ceiling plane of the building. Additionally, the LBJ Promenade provides a grander entrance to the building, elevated slightly above the Memorial, creating its own new base for the building.

- The site has been consolidated by closing the Maryland Avenue traffic flow. Closing the street allows the site to be set up as a separate and distinct space. However further development of the urban area is a fundamental driver in creating a distinctive space. Due to the very large footprint of the precinct, the architectural elements, colonnade and tapestries are used to adjust the scale of the site for the Memorial and the Memorial precinct.
- Reorganizing the colonnade and tapestry elements on the proposed scheme, have now allowed the Memorial site to open up to the view corridor along Independence Avenue. This gives way to open space from the street wall as defined by the surrounding buildings. The design principle is to encourage the site to be an opening in the street wall similar to the other urban squares in the district.
- The colonnade and tapestries have been configured and reduced in overall length. The new position for each has improved the general organization of the Memorial site, relationships to the adjacent neighboring building and sight lines to the U.S. Department of Education Building.
- The tapestry mock-ups were placed on the site, in August 2011, to demonstrate the aesthetic and visual relationships and design intent. The intent was to illustrate the design vision for the tapestries. Tapestry Mock-Up Sample 1 was able to achieve this. The transparency and image quality was able to provide a means to deliver a unique and special feature for the Memorial design. The feature will complement the surrounding buildings rather than distract from it.
- The common space LBJ Promenade, has developed into a new feature for the U.S. Department of Education and the GSA. The Promenade as proposed offers many opportunities to establish a street like presence, branding opportunities, and outdoor amenities for the employees as well as Memorial visitors. Through the design process, the Department has provided input into potential programmatic elements for GSA to consider providing in this scope of work. This includes outdoor exhibition space featuring children’s artwork, display, and common areas for school children to gather for informal or formal gatherings. The Memorial Overlook offers an opportunity to organize larger events and gatherings for school groups for educational experiences and also provides an outdoor venue for seating and outdoor dining. All of which will be adjacent to the new Memorial and park setting that will transform the site into a welcoming amenity to the district.

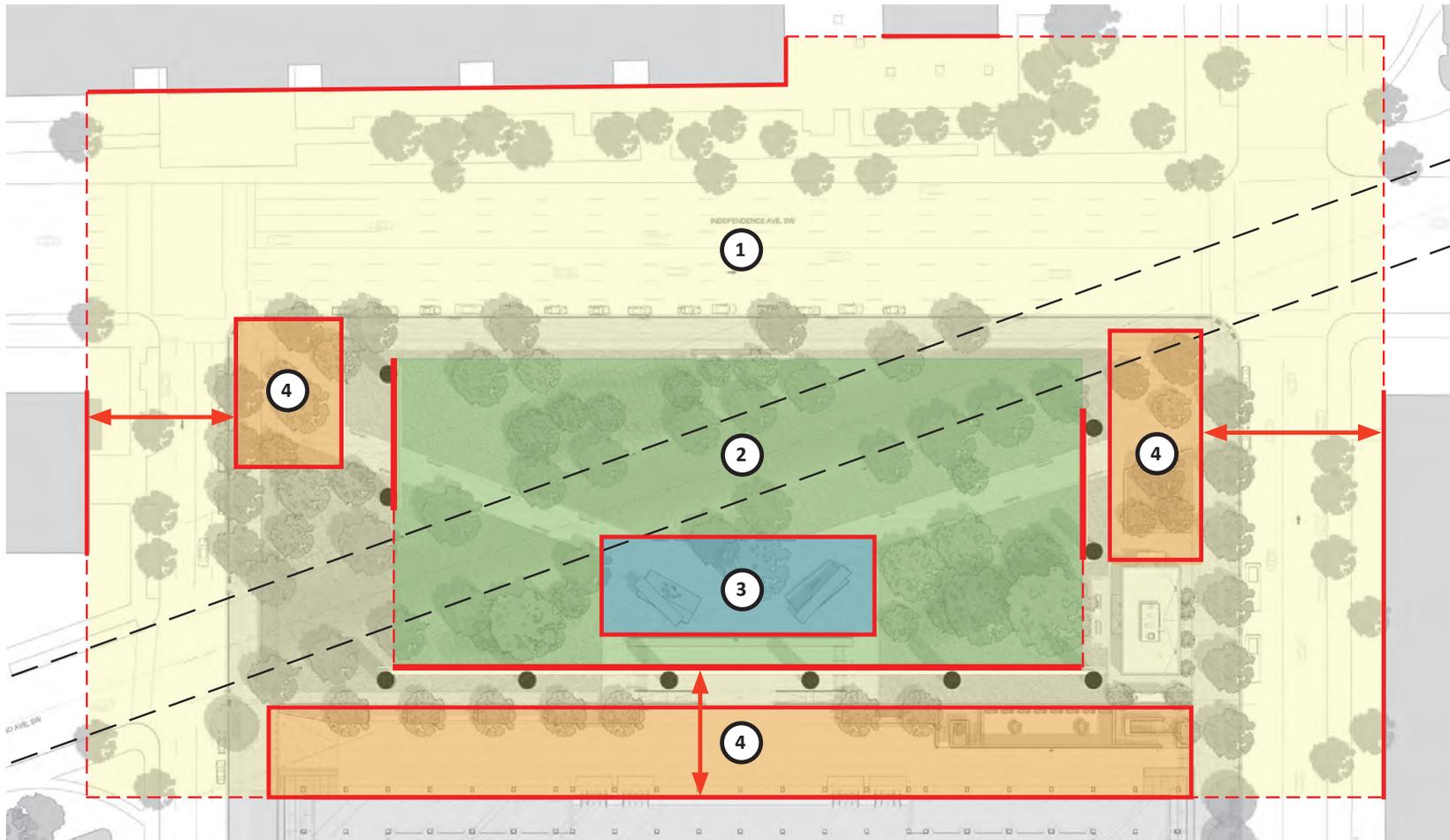
DESIGN PRINCIPLE 4
REFLECT L'ENFANT PLAN PRINCIPLES BY SHAPING THE MEMORIAL SITE AS A SEPARATE AND DISTINCT PUBLIC SPACE THAT
COMPLEMENTS THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER SURROUNDING BUILDINGS



Maryland Avenue was influential to the development of the Memorial design. The diagonal street was used as the primary organizational tool in the plan. The orthogonal geometry of the colonnade and tapestry are placed to reflect the adjacent structures and used to create a Memorial precinct. The Maryland Avenue view corridor will be celebrated on the site. This will be a location in the district where the view to the Capitol will remain true to the original vision of the plan principles.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 4

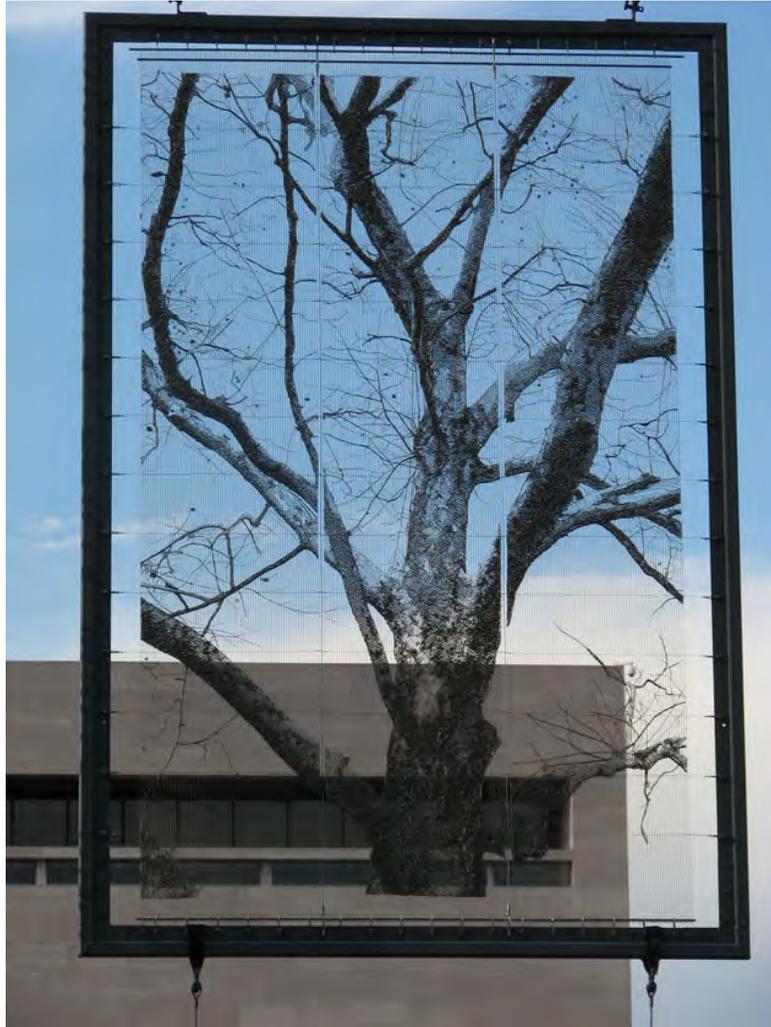
REFLECT L'ENFANT PLAN PRINCIPLES BY SHAPING THE MEMORIAL SITE AS A SEPARATE AND DISTINCT PUBLIC SPACE THAT COMPLEMENTS THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER SURROUNDING BUILDINGS



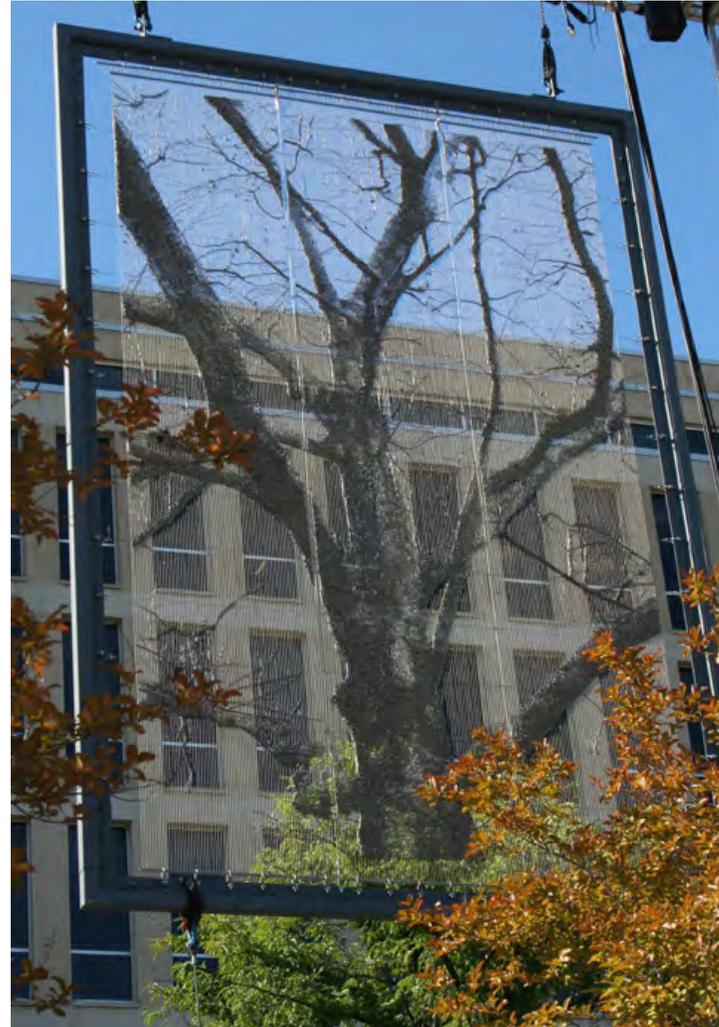
1. LARGER PRECINCT CREATED BY ADJACENT STRUCTURES
2. MEMORIAL PRECINCT CREATED BY COLONNADE AND TAPESTRY
3. MEMORIAL CORE
4. PUBLIC COMMON SPACE IS NOW INFERRED BETWEEN TAPESTRY, COLONNADE AND ADJACENT STRUCTURES

The Memorial site is approximately 4 acres in size. Using the adjacent buildings as a surrounding precinct, it encompasses 7.5 acres identified by area 1. The design of the Memorial always envisioned reducing the scale. The colonnade and tapestry position on site would help to accomplish this goal. Further, two areas developed from this, the outer areas, are created to relate to the neighboring buildings and the core of the Memorial on the interior to further develop the Eisenhower story while incrementally reducing the scale of the project.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 4
REFLECT L'ENFANT PLAN PRINCIPLES BY SHAPING THE MEMORIAL SITE AS A SEPARATE AND DISTINCT PUBLIC SPACE THAT
COMPLEMENTS THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER SURROUNDING BUILDINGS



TAPESTRY MOCK-UP LOOKING OUT FROM LBJ



TAPESTRY MOCK-UP LOOKING TOWARDS LBJ

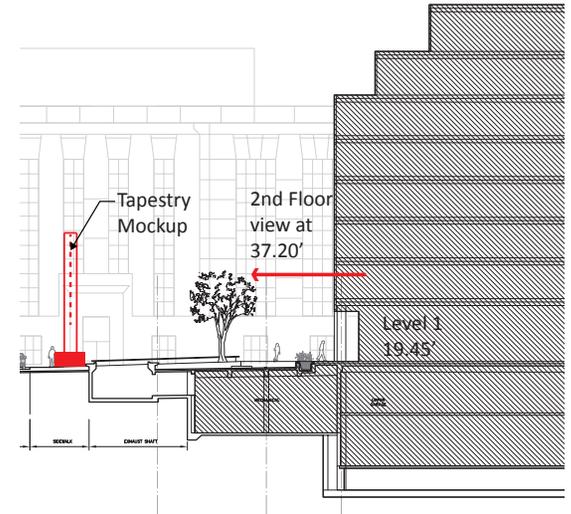
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TAPESTRY MOCK-UP VIEWING FROM INSIDE OF LBJ



TAPESTRY MOCK-UP VIEWING FROM INSIDE LBJ



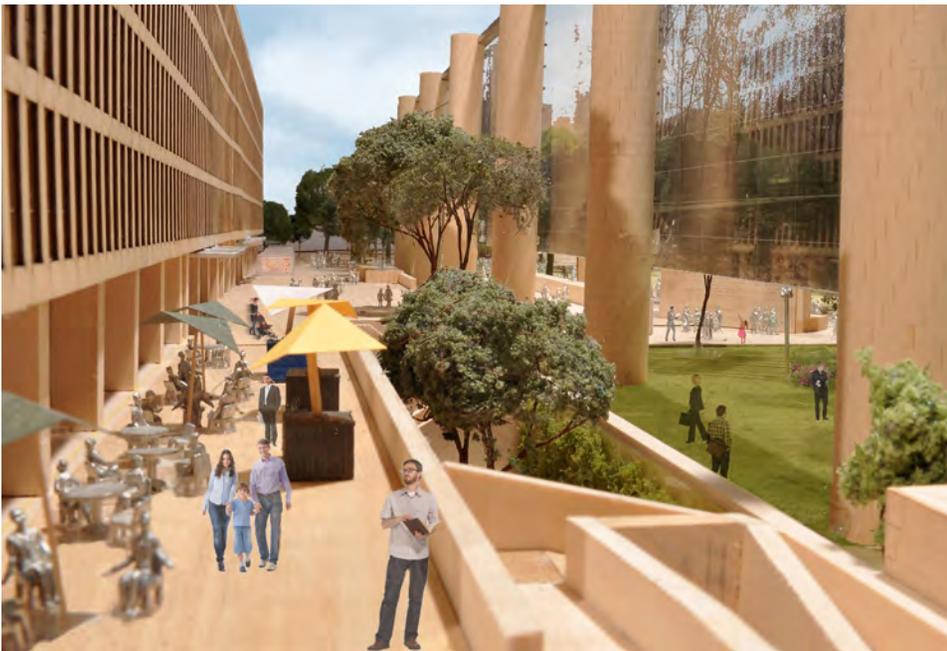
4TH STREET

The tapestry mock-ups were viewed from the interior of LBJ. The images above depict the results of the mock-up. The transparency of mock-up sample 1 was as apparent from the interior side as viewed from the exterior side. The mock-up was placed 85' from the façade of LBJ. Site conditions prevented a location closer to the façade of LBJ.

TAPESTRY MOCK-UP VIEWS TO AND FROM LBJ

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 4

REFLECT L'ENFANT PLAN PRINCIPLES BY SHAPING THE MEMORIAL SITE AS A SEPARATE AND DISTINCT PUBLIC SPACE THAT COMPLEMENTS THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER SURROUNDING BUILDINGS



MODEL PHOTOGRAPH OF PROMENADE

RELATIONSHIP TO LYNDON B. JOHNSON U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION BUILDING

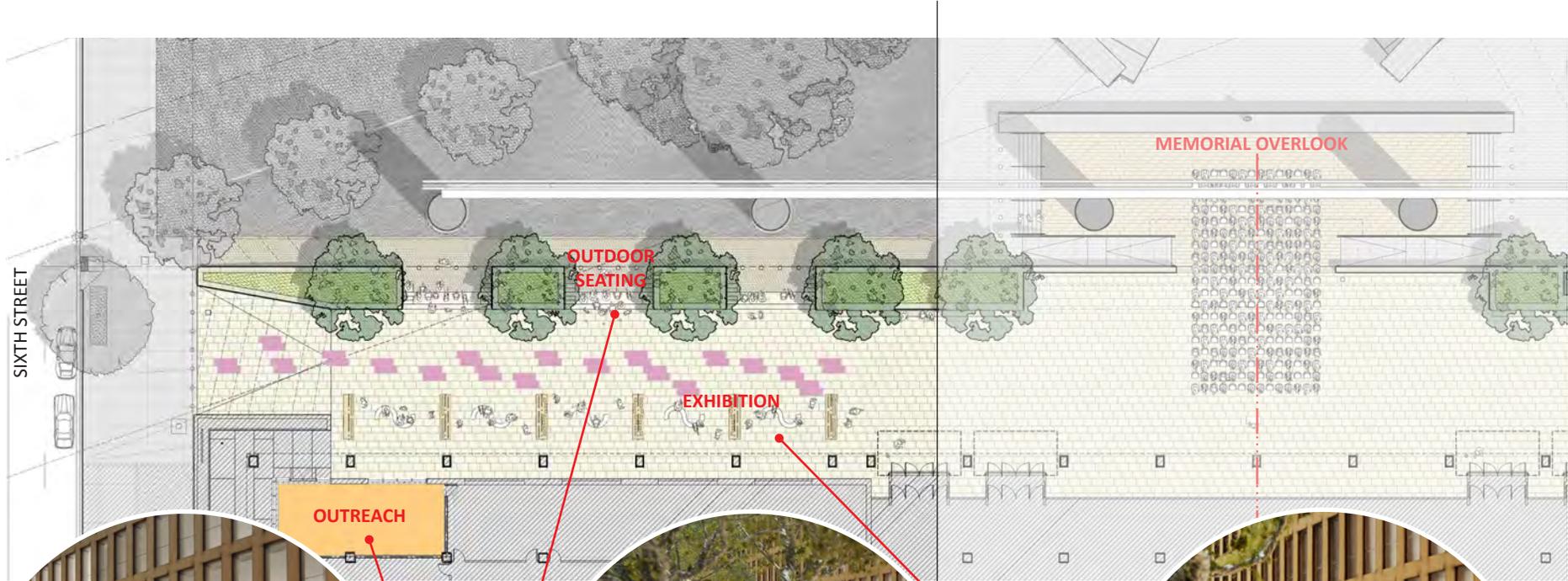
The interface of the Eisenhower Memorial to the Lyndon B. Johnson U.S. Department of Education Building has led to the opportunity for the Department of Education to re-brand themselves as well as offer the public an opportunity to interface with this department.

Starting with the Memorial Overlook, there is a direct connection to the front entry of the LBJ Building. This space has the potential to be shared where different events could be shared between the Memorial functions and the Department of Education functions.

Additional branding and exhibit space is being contemplated at the west end of the Promenade. This location could be developed into an exhibit space for children's art work that could be viewed by the public without having to center the building. Additional activities and seating areas are developed that interface directly to the Memorial. The intention is to hold a secure line between the Memorial and the Promenade while maintaining a seamless transition between the design to each area. The integration of these components between the Promenade to the Memorial serves as a new amenity to the immediate precinct.

From an architectural perspective, the Memorial tapestry and colonnade to the north side of LBJ serves as a defining spatial feature. The existing vast open plaza area lacks definition and a sense of place. The proposed colonnade and tapestry will provide such and compliment the new Promenade experience.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 4
 REFLECT L'ENFANT PLAN PRINCIPLES BY SHAPING THE MEMORIAL SITE AS A SEPARATE AND DISTINCT PUBLIC SPACE THAT
 COMPLEMENTS THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER SURROUNDING BUILDINGS



PUBLIC OUTREACH AND
 BRANDING AT INTERIOR



SHADED OUTDOOR SEATING BETWEEN
 MEMORIAL AND PROMENADE

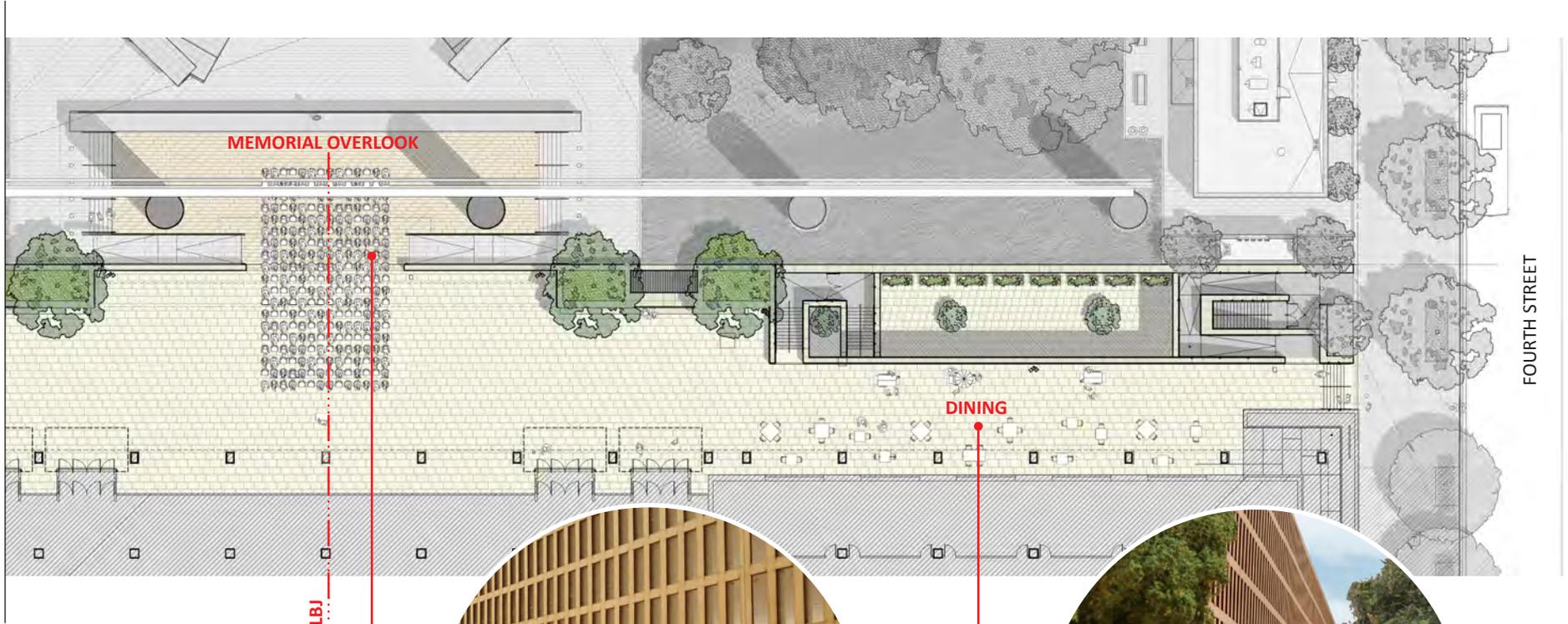


AREA DEDICATED TO EXHIBITIONS AND
 CHILDREN'S ART WORK

COMPLEMENTING THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION BUILDING

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 4

REFLECT L'ENFANT PLAN PRINCIPLES BY SHAPING THE MEMORIAL SITE AS A SEPARATE AND DISTINCT PUBLIC SPACE THAT COMPLEMENTS THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER SURROUNDING BUILDINGS



The Memorial Overlook is centered on the LBJ building enhancing the formal entrance to the building. The two end columns are in line with the building bays and located two bays inboard of the building sides, emphasizing the buildings corners.



GATHERING ZONE AND OVERLOOK



OUTDOOR CAFETERIA SEATING

COMPLEMENTING THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION BUILDING

3.5 RESPECT AND COMPLEMENT THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE SURROUNDING PRECINCT

By taking its scale and height cues from adjacent buildings, the Memorial “respects and complements the architecture of the surrounding precinct.” The columns, trees, and built Memorial features are in keeping with the National Air and Space Museum, the Wilbur Cohen Building, the LBJ Building, and the Wilbur Wright Building. All of these buildings have varying heights and cornice lines. The cues of the tapestry and column height are taken from the LBJ Building. The placement and organizational relationships of those Memorial elements are a direct result of the site conditions, alignments and proportional study. Memorial elements compositional relationships respect and complement the surrounding precinct.

- The scale and nature of this project takes its cues from the existing precinct. Specifically as it relates to the U.S. Department of Education Lyndon B. Johnson Building. The Memorial colonnade and tapestries are monumental elements that tie to the scale and materiality of the precinct. This strong relationship respects and complements the architecture of the surrounding precincts.
- The use of similar and durable building materials for the Memorial elements and paving are also in keeping and consistent with the surrounding precinct. Limestone is being considered for the large Memorial elements similar in color and tonal value to the existing structures.
- Proportional relationships and placement of the Memorial elements have been carefully considered in relation to the surrounding buildings through the design process and the Section 106 Consultation process. Column size, scale and placement on the project site are very specific to each other and to existing built elements. The relationships to the bay spacing and tapestry proportions are very important relationships to the overall composition of the Memorial design. These compositional design relationships were created to correspond to existing precinct.
- The Memorial plan also has been re-organized and has centered the Memorial elements at the core of the project site which has a direct relationship to the entry lobby of the LBJ Building. The design now contains a center piece and overlook area that is on axis with the center line of LBJ. The circulation on the Memorial site and bordering the site have been improved over the current conditions.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 5
RESPECT AND COMPLEMENT THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE SURROUNDING PRECINCT



AERIAL VIEW - SUMMER

The placement and organizational relationships of the Memorial elements are direct result of the site conditions, alignments and proportional study. These very strong compositional relationships respect and complement the architecture of the surrounding precinct.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 5
RESPECT AND COMPLEMENT THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE SURROUNDING PRECINCT



AERIAL VIEW TO MEMORIAL TOWARDS SOUTHWEST

As the existing surrounding buildings are large with unbroken massing, the Memorial colonnade and the scale of the tapestry defines itself within the surrounding context while speaking appropriately to a Presidential Memorial.

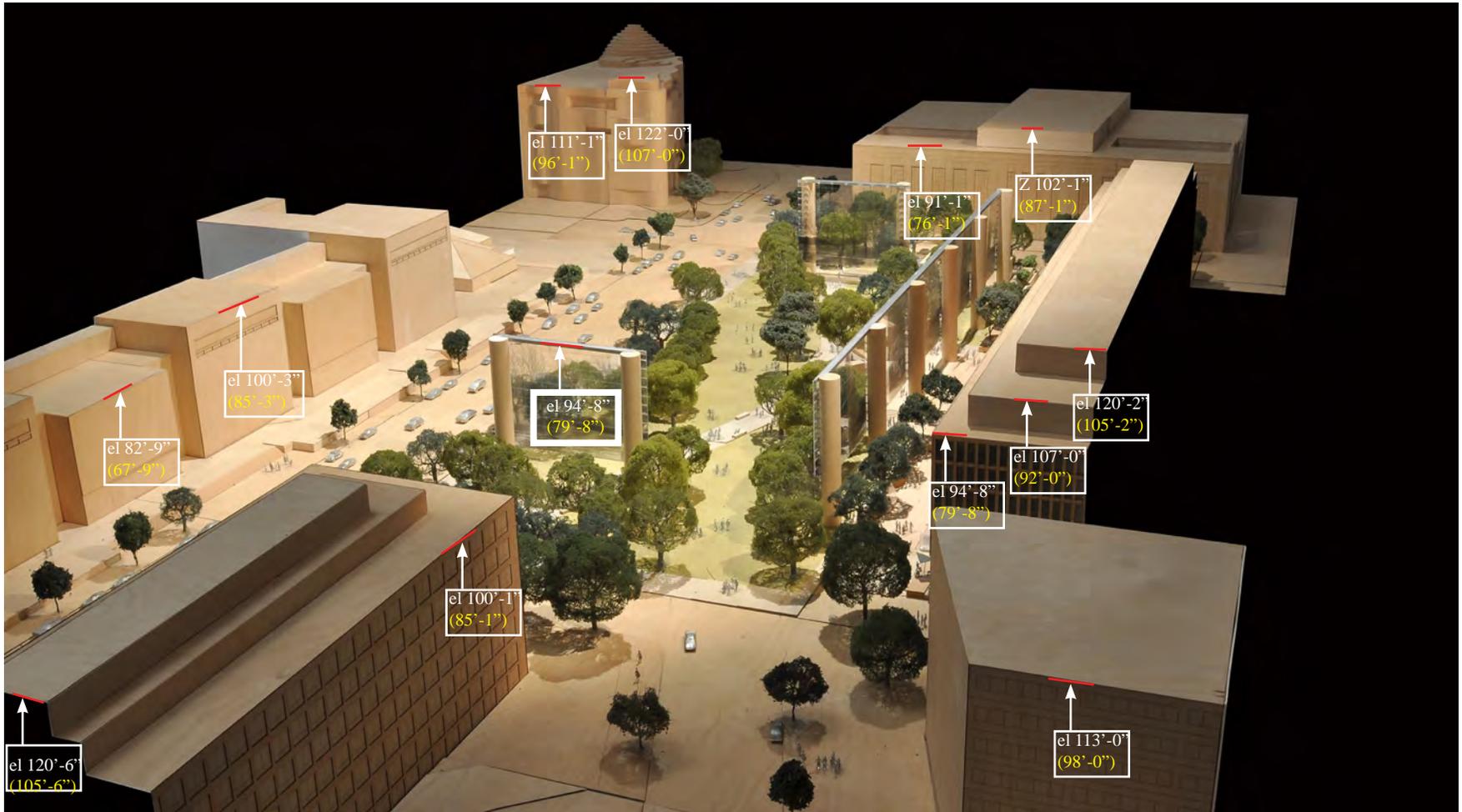
DESIGN PRINCIPLE 5
RESPECT AND COMPLEMENT THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE SURROUNDING PRECINCT



AERIAL VIEW LOOKING EAST DOWN INDEPENDENCE AVENUE

The scale and nature of this project takes its cues from the existing precinct, specifically as it relates to the US Department of Education, Lyndon B. Johnson Building. The Memorial colonnade and tapestries are monumental elements that tie to the scale and materiality of the precinct. This strong relationship respects and complements the architecture of the surrounding precinct.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 5
RESPECT AND COMPLEMENT THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE SURROUNDING PRECINCT



AERIAL VIEW TO MEMORIAL TOWARDS NORTHEAST

- Elevations in white are above sea level.
- Elevations in yellow are subtracted by 15' (elevation at center of the Memorial).
- The tapestry scale is set within the surrounding context buildings.
- The top of the tapestry elevation directly relates to the first cornice line of the Dept. of Ed. Building.

SCALE AND HEIGHT STUDY OF THE PRECINCT

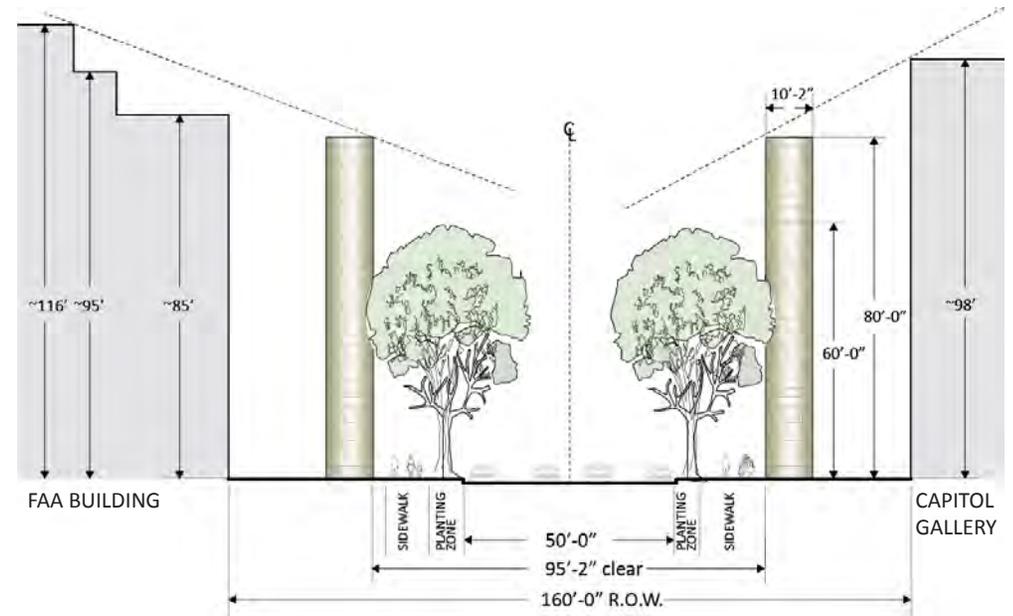
DESIGN PRINCIPLE 5
RESPECT AND COMPLEMENT THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE SURROUNDING PRECINCT



MARYLAND AVENUE VIEW CORRIDOR- ARCHITECTURAL MODEL



MARYLAND AVENUE VIEW CORRIDOR- RENDERING



SECTION ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH STREETS
(MEMORIAL SHOWN BEYOND)

The placement of the Memorial columns along Maryland Avenue has been studied to relate to the existing conditions of the current street, sidewalk and street tree relationship. The columns have been located outside of these elements to preserve the current reciprocal view sheds. This placement also creates a tapering, hierarchal relationship in terms of scaled from the center line of the street and the adjacent building. This relationship respects and complements the surrounding precinct.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 5
RESPECT AND COMPLEMENT THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE SURROUNDING PRECINCT



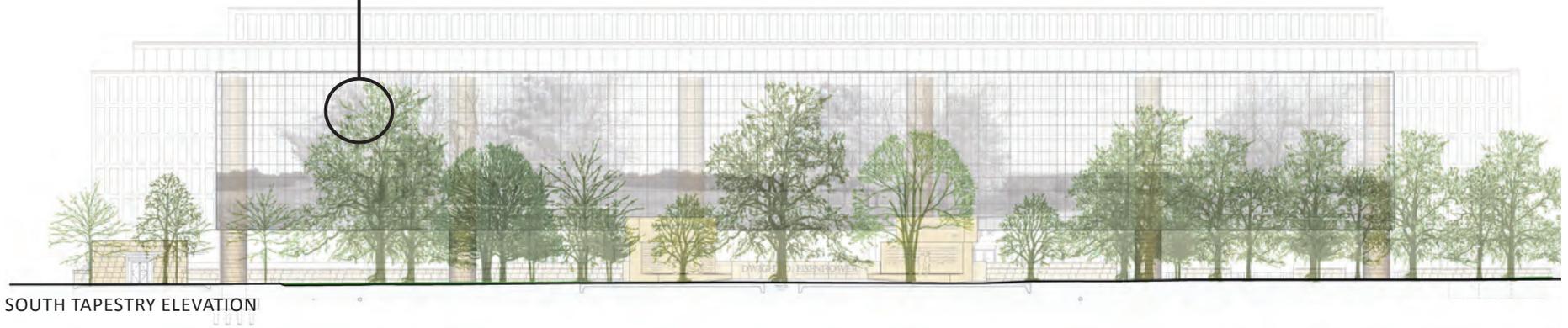
RENDERED VIEW OF PROPOSED DESIGN LOOKING SOUTHWEST DOWN MARYLAND AVENUE CARTWAY

The Memorial respects and compliments the surrounding buildings through scale and proportion. The colonnade and tapestry relate to the context of the neighboring buildings.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 5
RESPECT AND COMPLEMENT THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE SURROUNDING PRECINCT



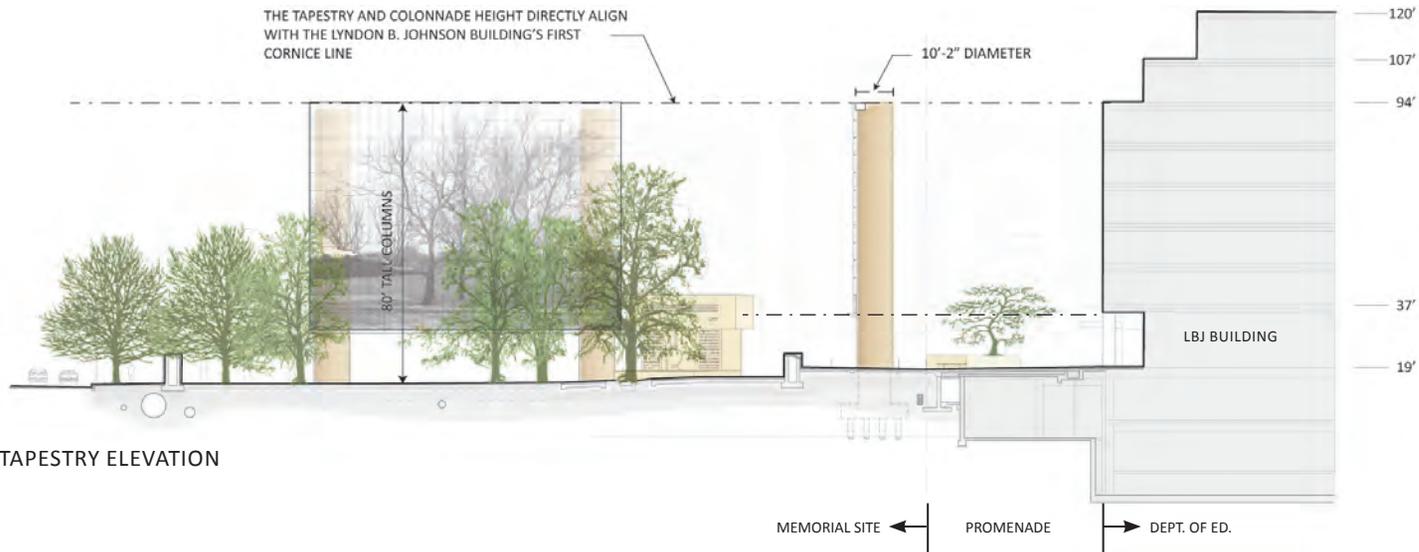
MODEL STUDY OF THE TAPESTRY AND MEMORIAL



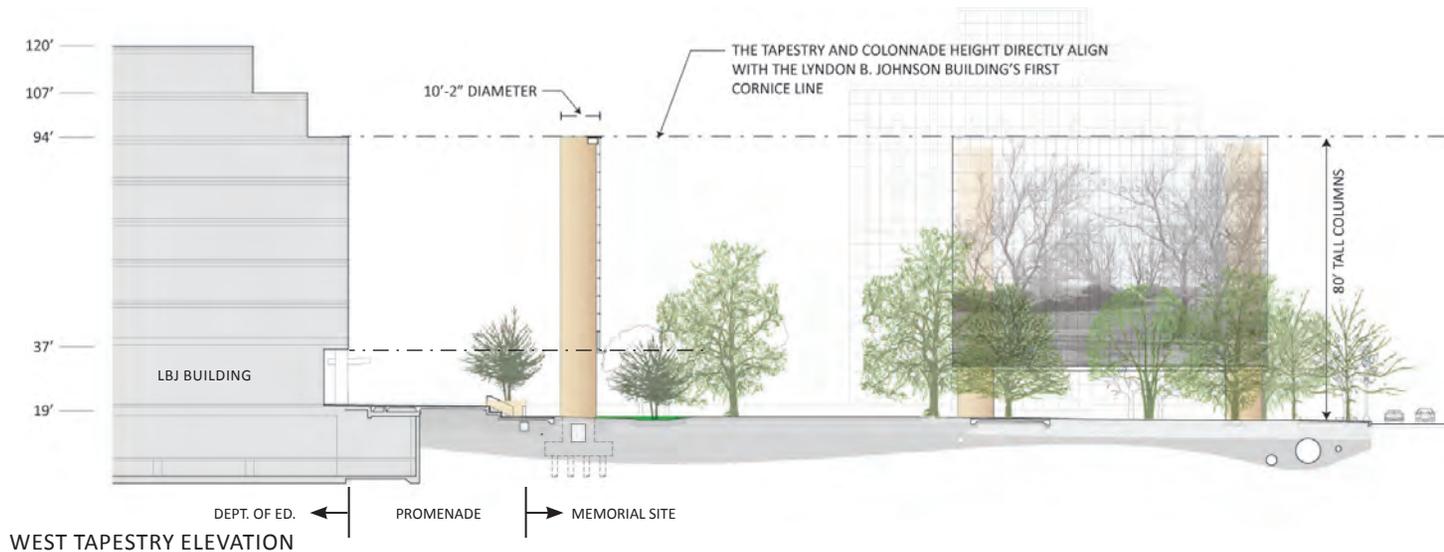
SOUTH TAPESTRY ELEVATION

The Memorial design and tapestry element through its image quality, transparency and uniqueness will transform this under utilized site into a new destination unlike any other in the district. The tapestry element will enhance the relationship of the Memorial to the surrounding buildings rather than obstructing it.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 5
RESPECT AND COMPLEMENT THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE SURROUNDING PRECINCT



EAST TAPESTRY ELEVATION



WEST TAPESTRY ELEVATION

The tapestry scale directly relates to the Department of Education Building. The top elevation of the tapestry aligns with the first cornice line, framing the Promenade. The bottom of the tapestry elevation matches the Department of Education Building first floor soffit.

NCPC DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6

3.6 RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE

The Memorial colonnades and tapestry complement the urban context along both Independence Avenue and Maryland Avenue and along 4th and 6th streets. The rights-of-ways for each street are treated differently in the Memorial design due to the particular geometry of the site.

The overall composition of the Memorial Design is based on proportional studies to find the ideal placement of each Memorial element. This resulting design fully respects the building lines of Independence Avenue, 4th Street, and 6th street as established by the L'Enfant Plan rights-of-way. All memorial elements are located well within the project site and within the building lines of the surrounding rights-of-way.

Through careful study and consideration of these Memorial design elements, the view shed along Maryland Avenue to the Capitol dome is no longer obstructed, the essential view is now framed by memorial elements and celebrated as an iconic vista. The Maryland Avenue rights-of-ways have been respected and strengthened in the proposed design. While a total of four Memorial columns reside within the 160'-0" right-of-way, the Memorial design offers a sensitive and appropriate solution to the existing site.

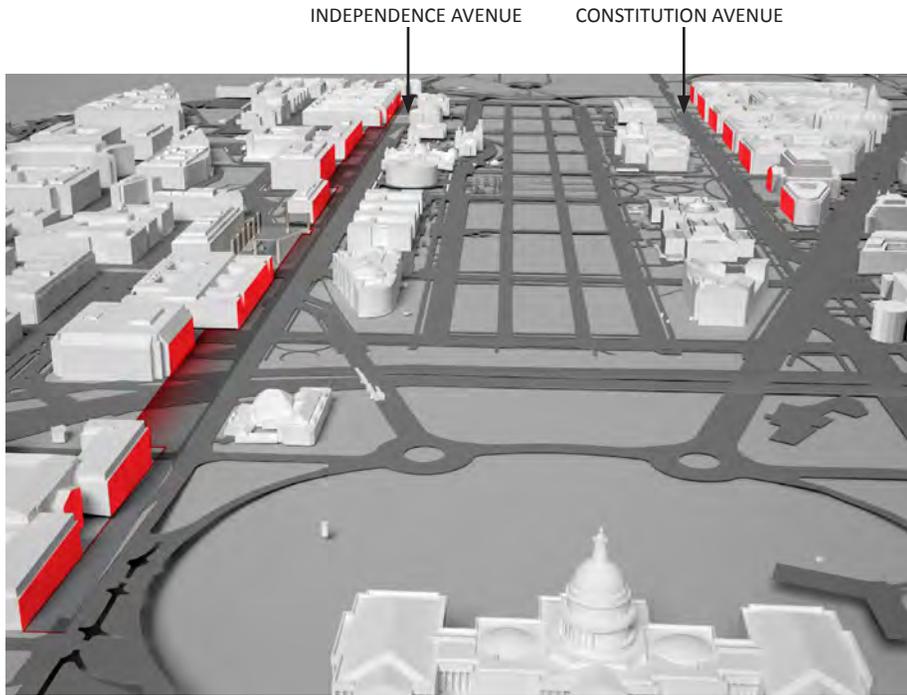
Through variable ground plane treatments and placement of vegetation, the Memorial "respects the building lines of the surrounding rights of way and the alignment of trees along Maryland Avenue." Along Maryland Avenue, buildings between the US Capitol and Reservation 113 are aligned along the north-south streets (7th street) or east-west streets (e.g. Independence Avenue), resulting in a jagged building line. By framing the built features and landscaping along Maryland Avenue and restoring its historical alignment, the Memorial helps create a more unified Maryland Avenue.

The LBJ Promenade provides a grander entrance to the north façade of the building elevated above the Memorial to create its own new base for the building.

The architectural process and agency consultation process has produced many alternative ideas and studies for this unique site and design problem. The conclusion to this process has resulted in a proposed Memorial design that is fitting to the site and SW district.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6

RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE



3D MODEL AERIAL VIEW OF THE NATIONAL MALL AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

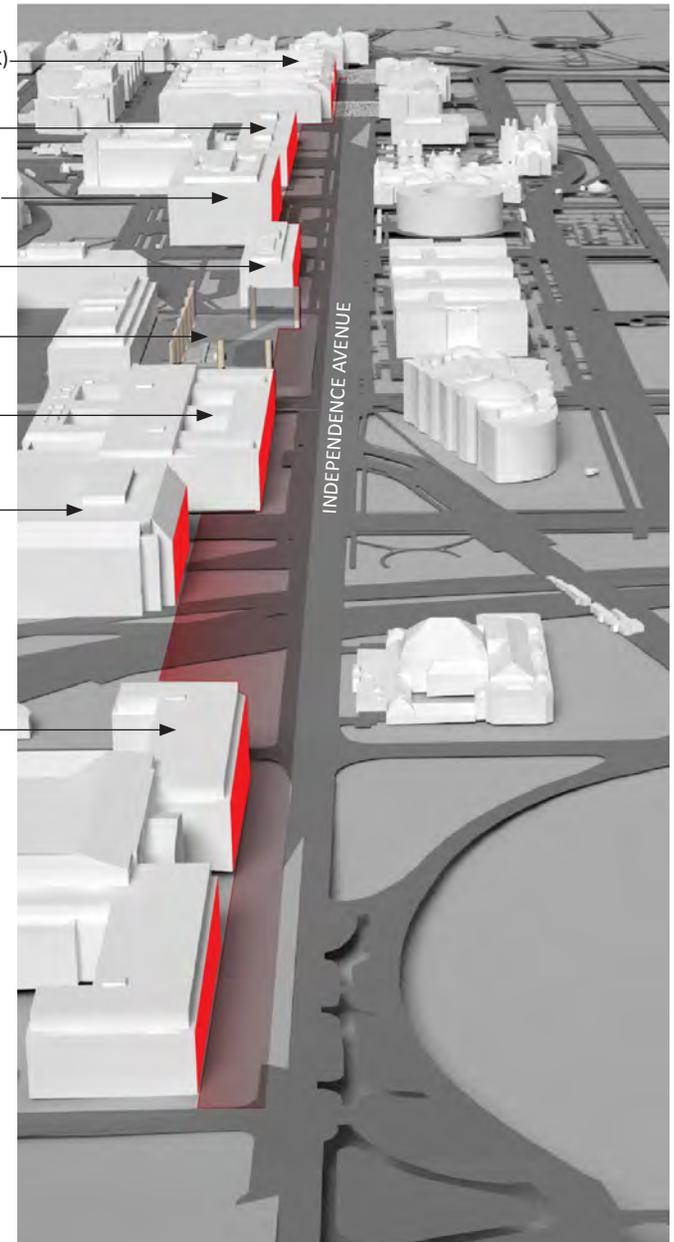
The design team has studied the existing site conditions in a 3D computer model. In addition to the diagrams provided in Section 3 of the Concept Design Submission book, a computer model was prepared. It further illustrates the inconsistent Independence Avenue street wall. This street wall is very different from that along Constitution Avenue, its sister street. Constitution Avenue illustrates a traditional urban street wall with continuous massing that lacks large voids and provides a consistent appearance.

As noted in the *Monumental Core Framework Plan- Destinations and Connections Beyond the National Mall*, the urban renewal efforts in the Southwest Precinct have proven to undermine vibrant urban life, “The buildings along Independence Avenue, similar to many others in the Southwest Precinct, do not fully use the full capacity of their site and do not provide accessible uses at the ground floor, creating a hostile pedestrian environment”.

Rather than accepting and reinforcing the existing haphazard street wall, the Memorial design offers an opportunity to correct the previous renewal efforts with a design that embraces the streetscape and adjacent structures and establishes a precedent for a more consistent future street wall.

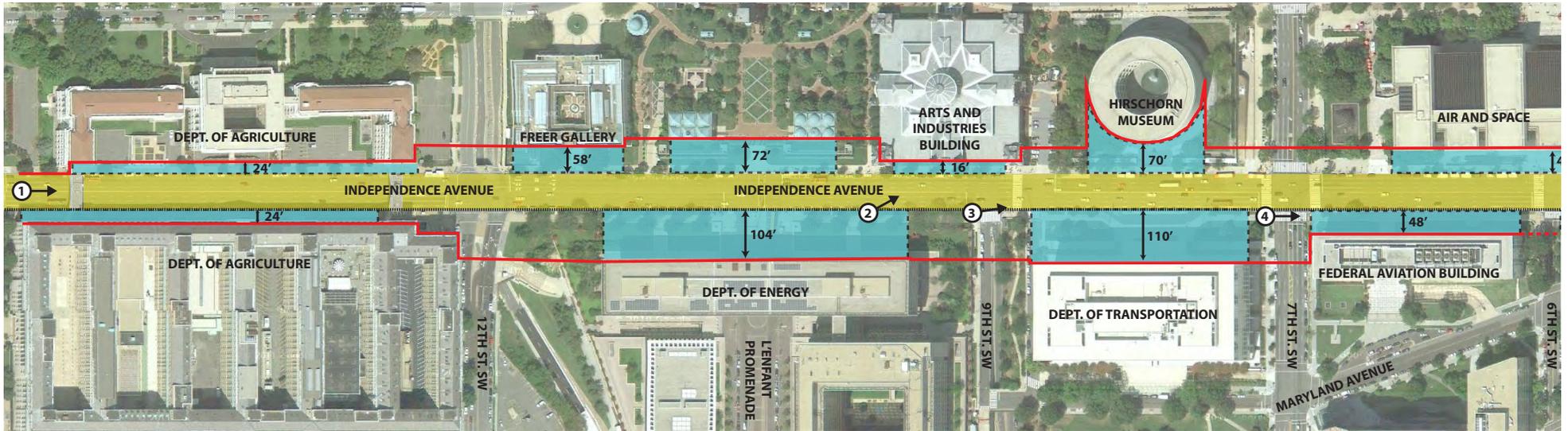
INDEPENDENCE AVENUE EXISTING CONDITIONS

- DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (24' SETBACK)
- DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (104' SETBACK)
- DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (110' SETBACK)
- FEDERAL AVIATION BUILDING (48' SETBACK)
- PROJECT SITE (31' AND 62' SETBACK)**
- WILBUR COHEN FEDERAL BUILDING (52' SETBACK)
- DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (132' SETBACK)
- RAYBURN BUILDING (18' SETBACK)

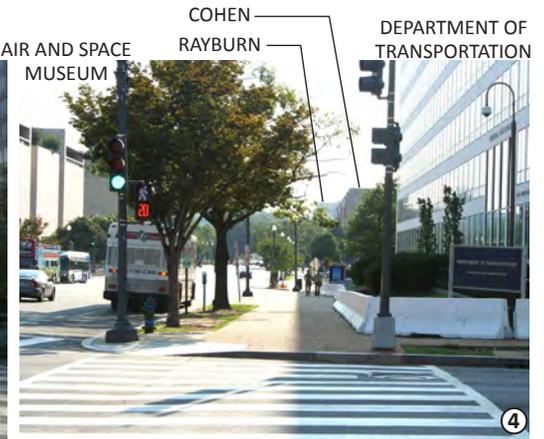


3D MODEL AERIAL VIEW OF INDEPENDENCE AVENUE

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6
RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE



→ STUDIED VIEW

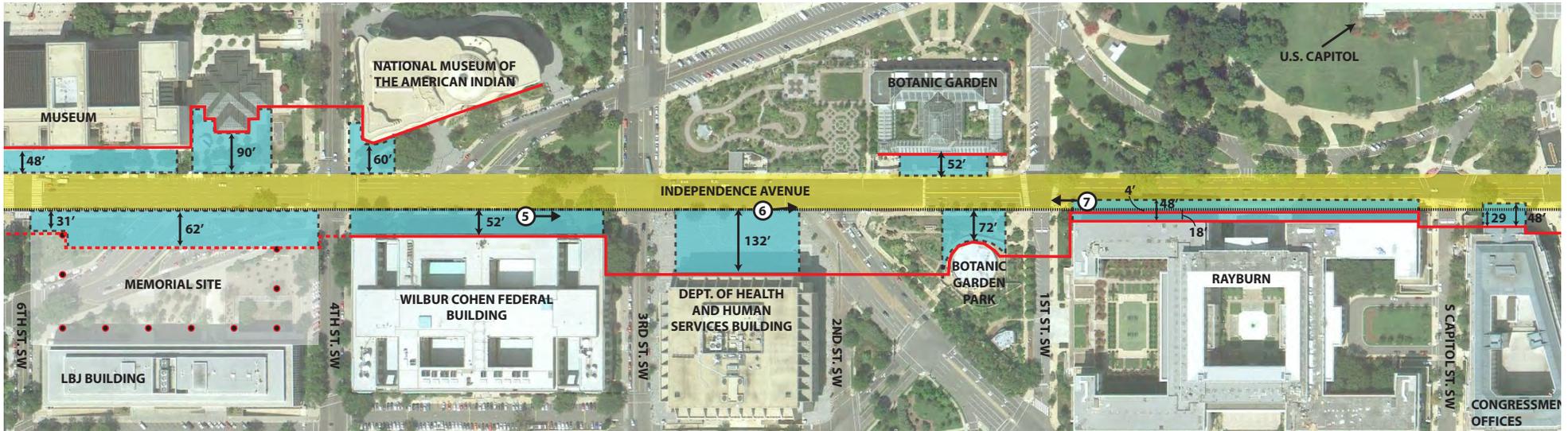


Between 4th Street SW and 16th Street SW along Independence Avenue, the street wall undulates at every block. There is not a consistent dimensional set back from the street. It is also apparent that the older structures, like the Department of Agriculture and Arts and Industry buildings, were built closer to the curb line than the mid-century buildings that were set back further, mimicking a suburban setback. However, several of

these existing buildings will be redeveloped or expanded and it is expected that there will be a new streetwall along Independence Avenue in the future. The 24' setback from the Independence Avenue curb established by the Department of Agriculture Building provides useful guidance for the public realm along the Independence corridor. In the short term, until sites are redeveloped, the street wall along Independence Avenue should

be made more consistent and inviting for pedestrians through the use of enhanced streetscape elements and strong landscape edges. There is value in this strategy in which the proposed Eisenhower Memorial settles into its own and complementary features to this avenue.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6
RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE



WILBUR COHEN
FEDERAL BUILDING

RAYBURN



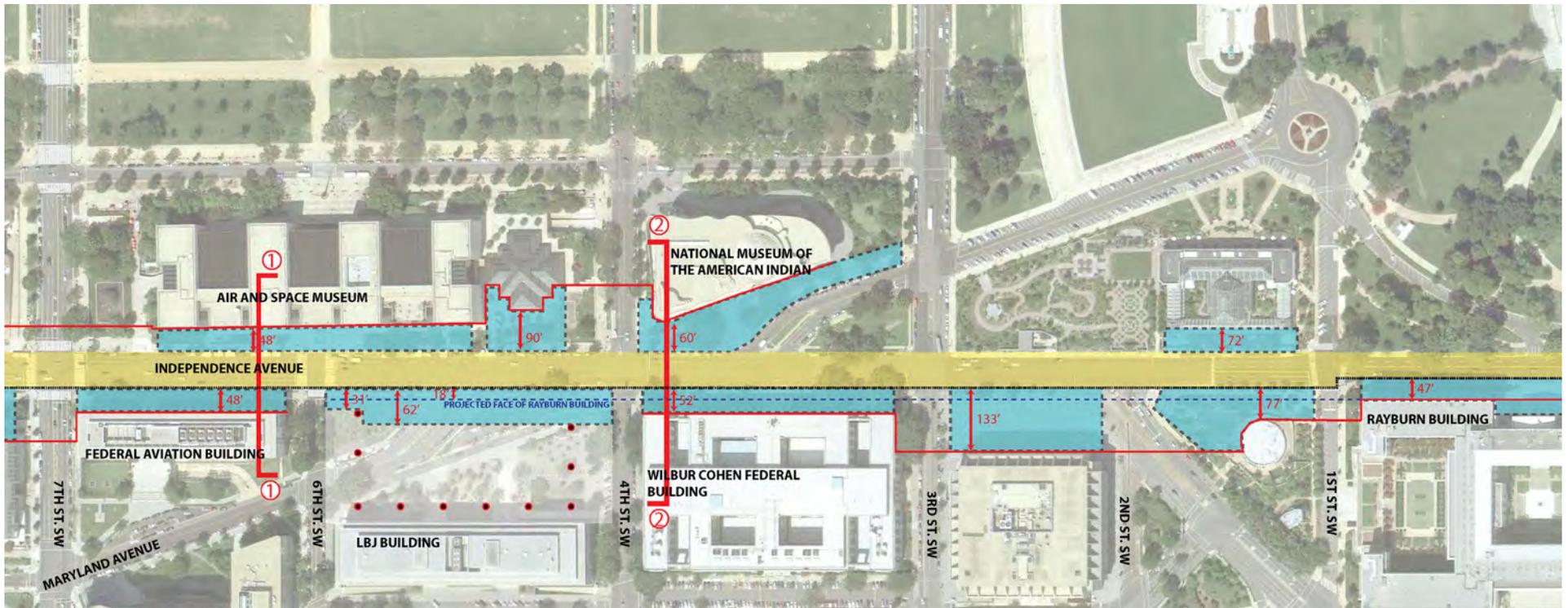
Between 6th Street SW and the Rayburn Building along Independence Avenue, the variation and irregular street wall continues. The most significant feature is the width of Independence Avenue. The avenue reduces by three lanes and shifts northward by one lane. This shift pulls the Rayburn building northward when viewed from the Memorial site, the Rayburn building acts as a back drop to the Memorial as the massing and

volume of the building is one of the largest structures on the avenue.

INDEPENDENCE AVENUE VIEW CORRIDOR STUDY: 6TH TO 1ST ST.

3.6

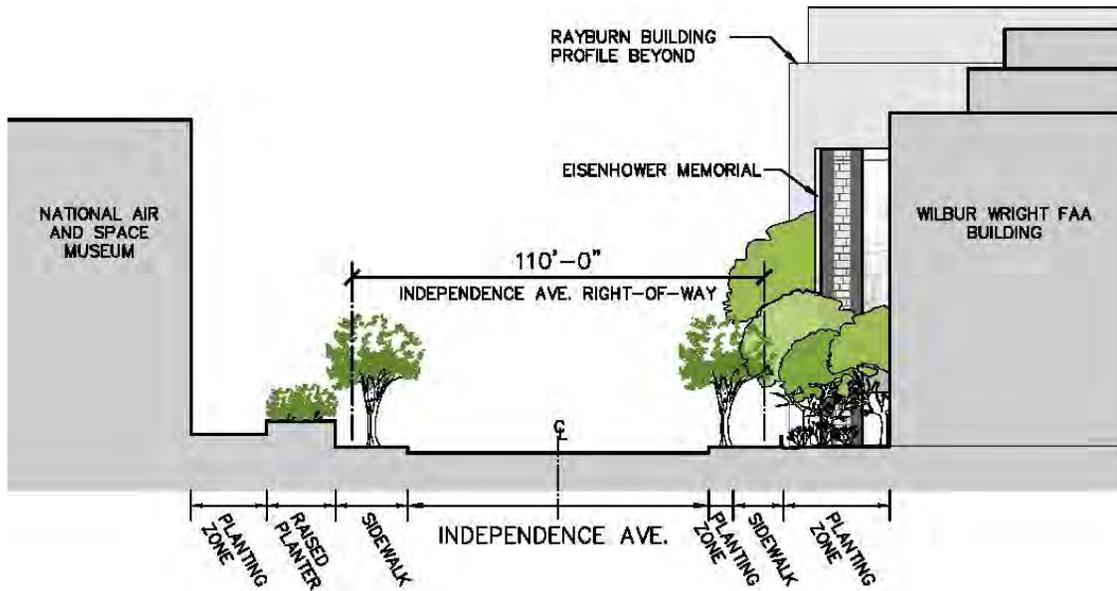
DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6
RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE



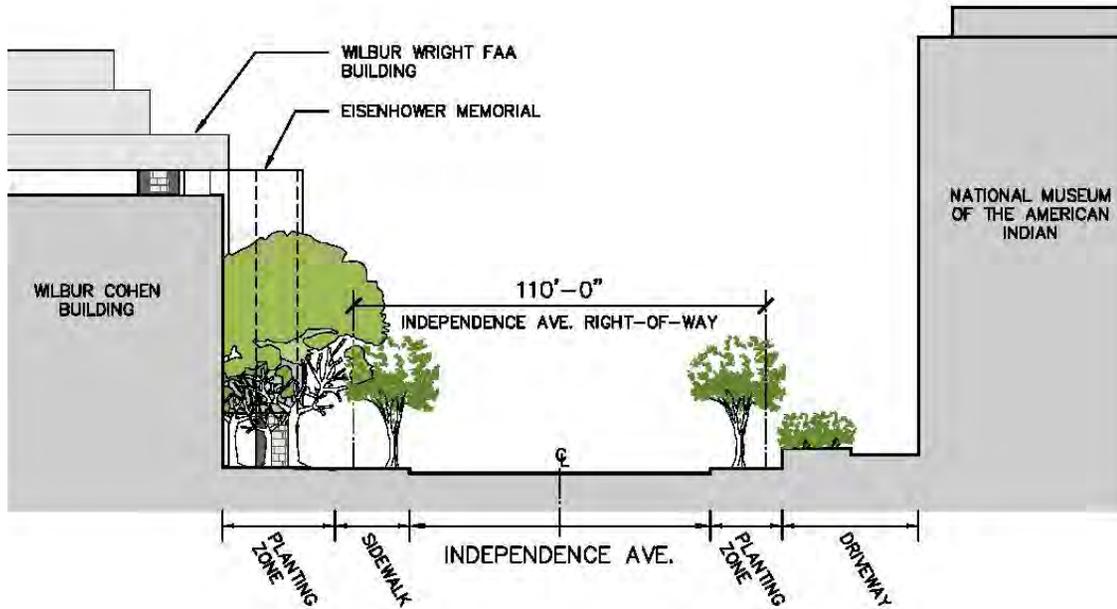
The Independence Avenue diagram illustrates the right-of-way and adjacent building structures set backs. The Eisenhower Memorial site is indicated and shows its relationship to the neighboring structures. The street wall is very inconsistent on each side of the avenue with no clear dimensional control. The irregular sight line and larger setbacks create a less formal urban edge. The northern columns on the colonnade respect and complement these conditions.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6

RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE

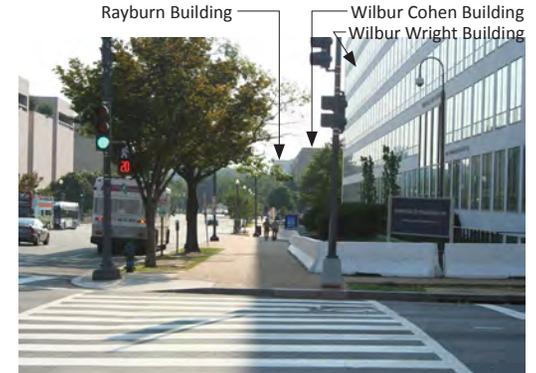


SECTION LOOKING EAST DOWN INDEPENDENCE AVE. NEAR 6TH STREET



SECTION LOOKING WEST DOWN INDEPENDENCE AVE. NEAR 4TH STREET

INDEPENDENCE AVENUE BUILDING LINE



Independence Avenue looking east

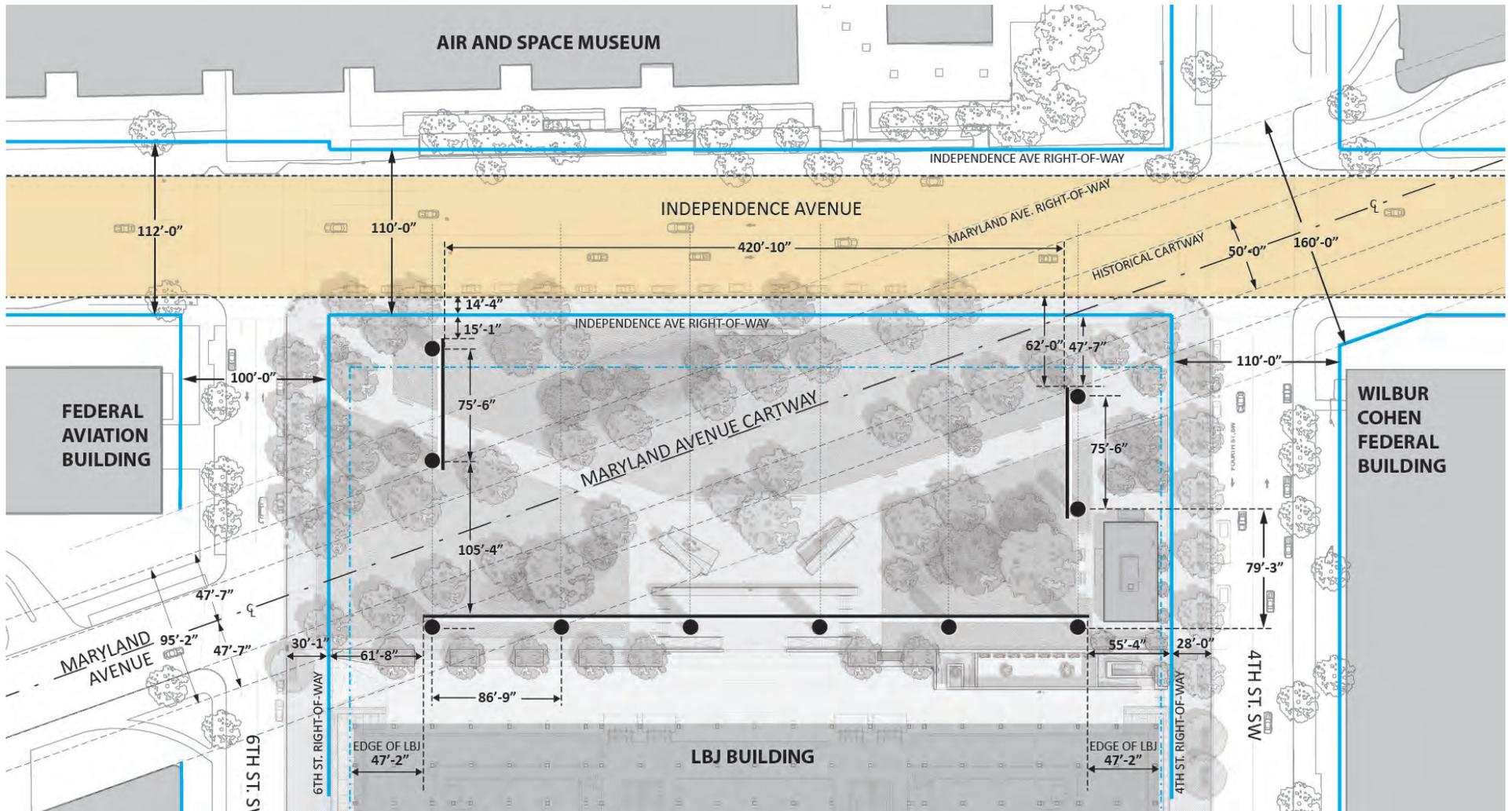


Independence Avenue looking east



Independence Avenue looking west

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6
RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE



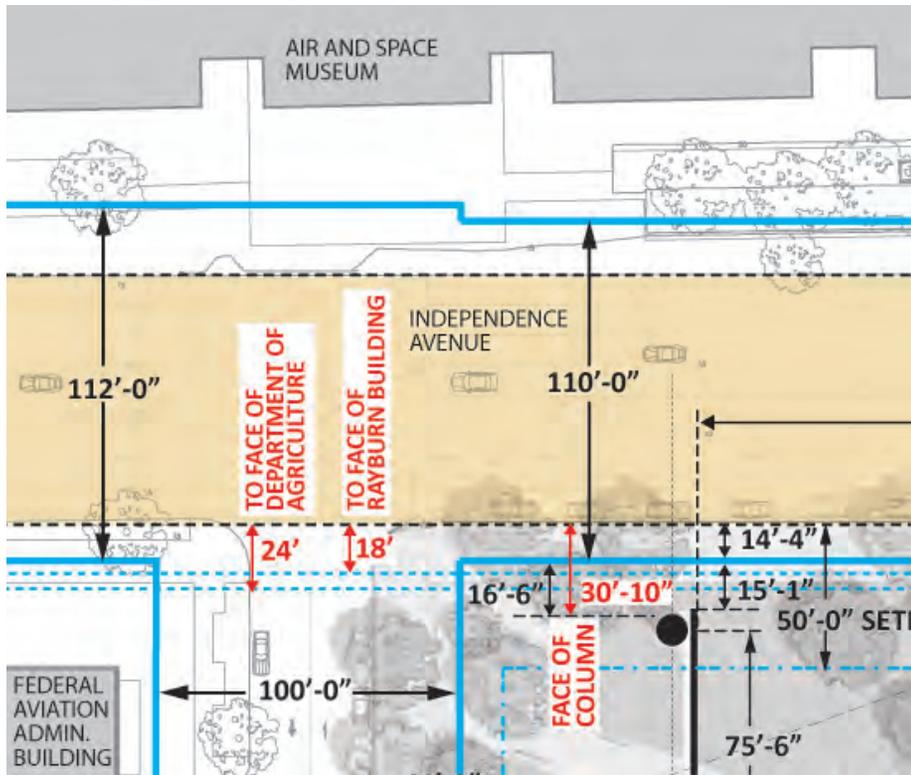
PLAN-DIAGRAM

KEY:

- RIGHTS-OF-WAYS
- VIEW CORRIDOR

This diagram illustrates the existing street right-of-way geometry surrounding the project site. The placement of the Memorial columns and tapestry elements have been carefully considered and studied with their relationships to the existing building lines and right-of-way locations. Independence Avenue has been studied as it relates to the current built environment. This study has helped to inform the design of the Memorial elements.

RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE



RIGHTS-OF-WAY DIAGRAM - DETAIL



INDEPENDENCE AVENUE LOOKING EAST

Independence Avenue has a 110 foot wide right-of-way that defines the legal extent of the building envelop. The proposed design elements of the Eisenhower Memorial respect this rights-of-way and sit 16 feet to the south of this boundary. During the design process many alternatives were considered based not only on this legal definition but also on the urban relationship of buildings along the street. The design team studied the existing buildings along the length of Independence Avenue east to the Capitol and west beyond the Department of Agriculture. The buildings on both sides of the avenue have many different setbacks, some as close as 16 feet to the curb line and some as far away as 100 feet. The street wall is not a consistent visual feature as other streets within the District. The Memorial is not per se a building, and has not been considered as such. It is a Memorial and has been considered

as such in relation to the framework of the L'Enfant Plan which places Memorial elements as foreground objects and buildings background, as definers of the street space.

The January 2011 design for the Memorial placed 2 tapestry elements parallel to Independence and aligned with the street wall of the 2 adjacent buildings, Wilbur Wright and Wilbur J. Cohen. Comments from both NCPC and CFA were critical of this. Both commissions felt that these flanking tapestries blocked transparency to the LBJ Building diminishing its presence from Independence Avenue. They also felt it inappropriate to mimic the street wall with these Memorial elements and that the space of the park should be more open to the street in keeping with other L'Enfant squares. The design team agreed with

this critique and changed the design by turning the flanking tapestries perpendicular to the street thus increasing the presence of LBJ and better defining the urban room of the park. The result of this change reoriented the northerly column of the west tapestry beyond the façade line of Wilbur Wright in order to maintain a proper proportion of the tapestry image. The reorientation of the east and west colonnades are within the right-of-ways and respect the building lines. These new locations are not any nearer the street edge than many of the surrounding buildings along Independence Avenue. Furthermore, this column acts as a marker when approaching the Memorial site from the west. It creates a gateway indicating entry into the urban room of the Memorial precinct.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY DIAGRAM - INDEPENDENCE AVENUE

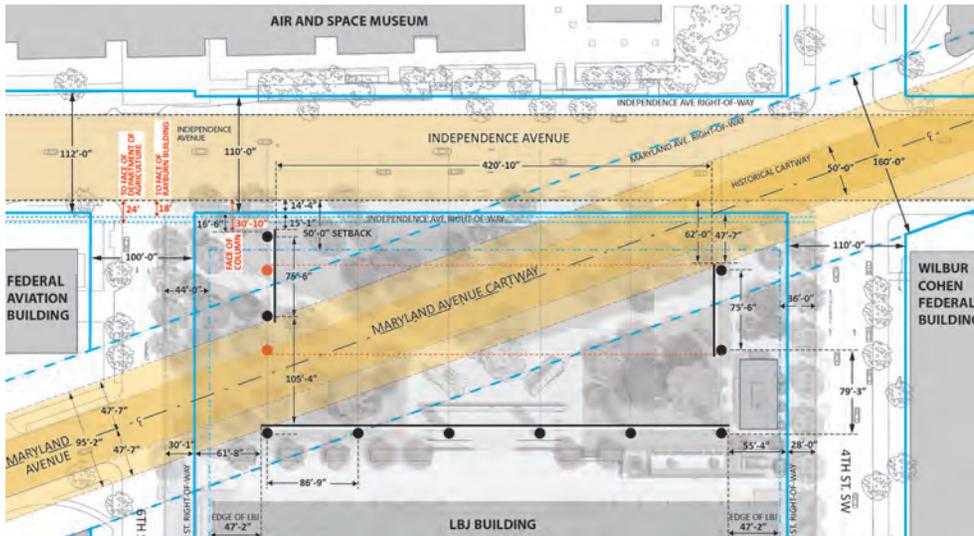
RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE

MEMORIAL COLUMN PLACEMENT

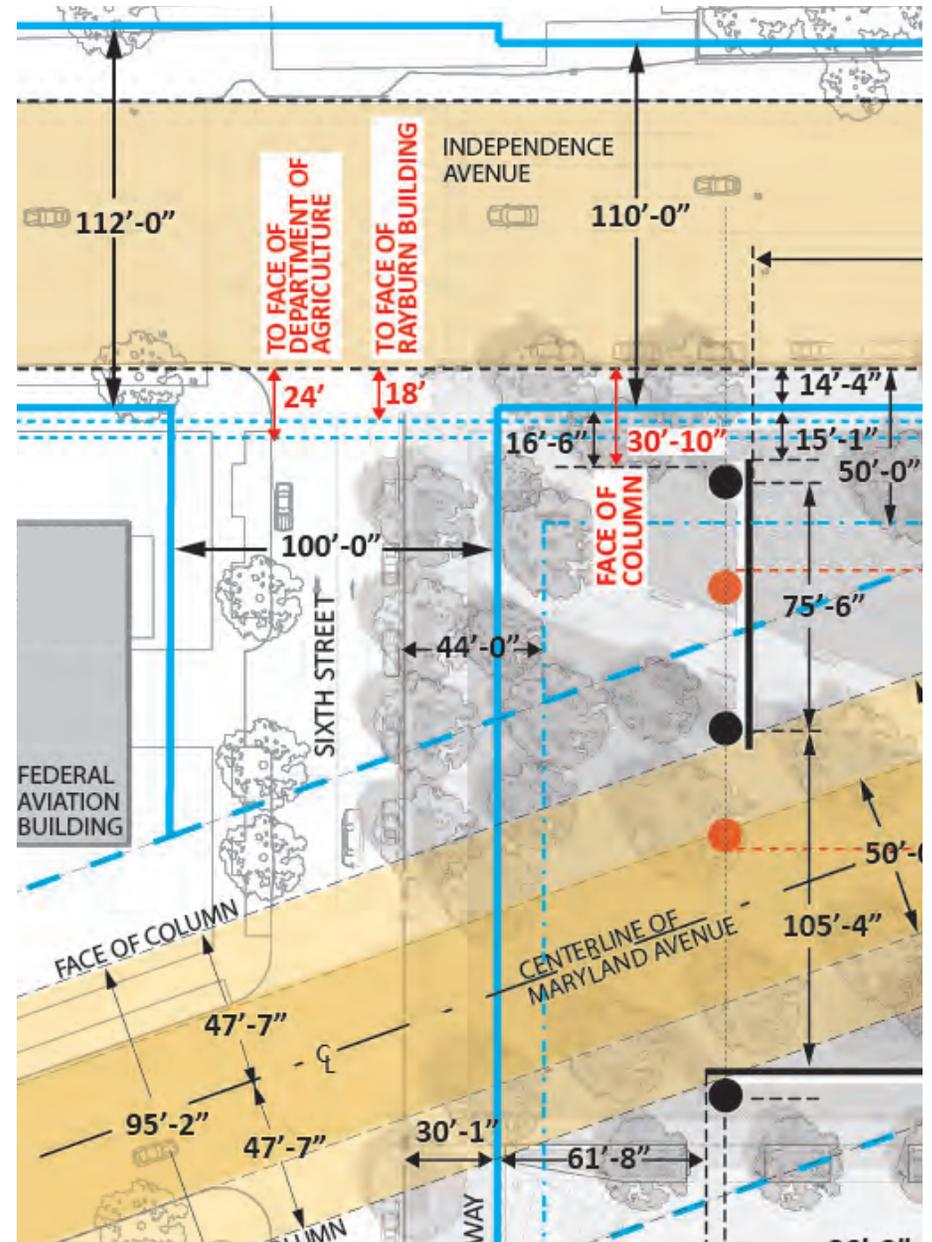
The overall plan composition relies on the column's relationship to the surrounding streets and buildings as illustrated in the diagram below. The exact placement of the columns and proportions of the east and west tapestries was extensively studied. The studies reinforced the need for the east and west tapestries to be equal in length. The fact that the east and west tapestries do not align to one another in plan, is due to the diagonal geometry constraints passing through the project site. This offset and misalignment provides deference to Maryland Avenue, thus recognizing the convergence of these two important streets.

The detailed plan diagram to the right identifies the placement of the Memorial columns and tapestries in relation to the setbacks and right-of-ways. The proposed design locates the northern column of the west tapestry 16'-6" south of the Independence right-of-way, well within the limits of buildable area. If the west tapestry is reduced in length to fit within the building setback, the proportion of the tapestry makes it unacceptable as a design element and greatly weakens the overall site composition. The design team considered multiple positions for the northwest column but, for the reasons outlined above, did not find a satisfactory alternative.

- RIGHTS-OF-WAYS
- VIEW CORRIDOR



PLAN-DIAGRAM



PLAN-DIAGRAM-DETAIL

MEMORIAL COLUMN PLACEMENT

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6

RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE

INDEPENDENCE AVENUE VIEWS WITH THE PROPOSED DESIGN

The renderings on the following four pages illustrate the contextual relationships of the north side of the Memorial to Independence Ave and adjacent buildings. The column placement does not impact view sheds or the street presence along Independence Avenue. The column in this instance is not a building mass or building wall per se. Rather, the column provides a visual marker of the Memorial to the existing precinct within the Independence Avenue streetscape. In conjunction with the proposed planting and landscape the Memorial design engages the sidewalk and curb line. This Memorial design concept respects the design principles and provides a foundation for the renewal of the Independence Avenue streetscape.

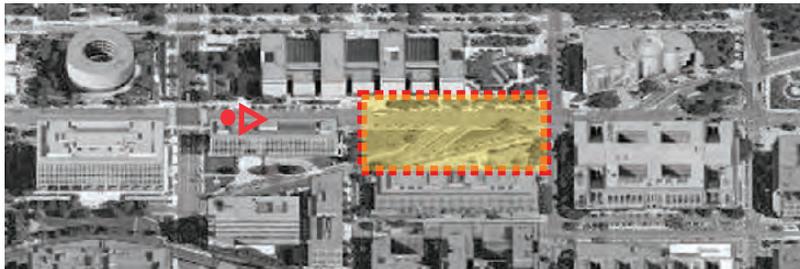
The site edges, including trees, sidewalks, street furniture, lighting and signage, comprise a street framework in the public realm which extends beyond the immediate site to the adjacent blocks and to the overall city. These improvements and the northern columns carry the potential to bring about a transformation of the streetscape along Independence Avenue.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6

RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE



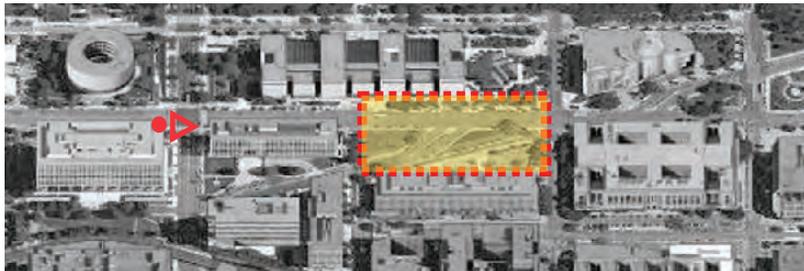
SIDEWALK VIEW LOOKING EAST BETWEEN 6TH & 7TH STREETS



The northern column of the west tapestry is placed on the site rising out of the landscape from the Memorial. It is positioned favorably between the end of Wilbur Wright FAA Building to the Rayburn Building in the distance. The relationship to the streetscapes, void space, and existing buildings in the image illustrates the uniqueness of Independence Avenue.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6

RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE



7TH STREET VIEW LOOKING EAST TOWARDS THE MEMORIAL

This image is taken from the intersection of 7th street and Independence Avenue. The northern most column is visible in the distance, as is the Rayburn Building further down the avenue serving as a backdrop and terminus of the street wall. The long façade of the Wilbur Wright FAA Building provides a stark and cold experience along Independence Avenue. It is expected that a new entry pavilion to the Wilbur Wright FAA Building will be inserted along Independence Avenue, offering an opportunity to soften the building's facade.

INDEPENDENCE AVENUE: VIEWS WITH THE PROPOSED DESIGN

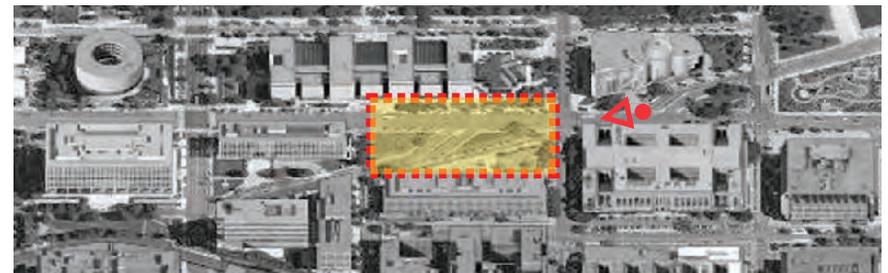
DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6

RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE



SIDEWALK VIEW LOOKING SOUTHWEST TOWARDS THE MEMORIAL

When viewed from Maryland Avenue east of 4th street, the following features of the proposed Memorial design are apparent. First, the realignment of Maryland Avenue to its original historic position emphasizes the reciprocal view corridors with the US Capitol. The east and west tapestry/colonnades in their proposed locations serve as markers to both 4th and 6th streets and create a new urban dialogue with the Wilbur J. Cohen Building and Wilbur Wright FAA Building that has never existed. The existing building lines along Independence Avenue are now highlighted by the introduction of the two new northern columns. The overall greening of the site and new vegetation punctuated by the new trees provides a welcoming feature and defines the human scale suitable to the Memorial and site.



INDEPENDENCE AVENUE: VIEWS WITH THE PROPOSED DESIGN

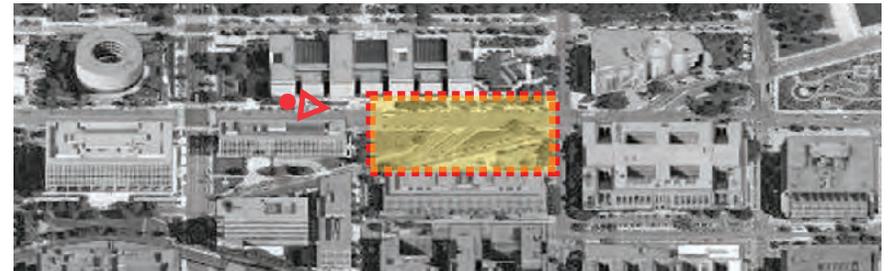
DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6

RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE



SIDEWALK VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST TOWARDS THE MEMORIAL

This contextual image illustrates the adjacent structures to the Memorial. The Memorial column is placed within the context of the broken street wall and provides a visual marker for the Memorial design. The placement of the column, in conjunction with the landscape design and new tree planting scheme, allows for a connection of new streetscape development along Independence Avenue.



INDEPENDENCE AVENUE: VIEWS WITH THE PROPOSED DESIGN

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6

RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE



DIAGRAM OF VIEW CORRIDOR STUDIES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE

→ VIEW LOCATION

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6

RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE



view northeast from L'Enfant Promenade



Mid-block at 6th and 1st looking northeast



View from reservation 113 looking northeast



View from the Capitol

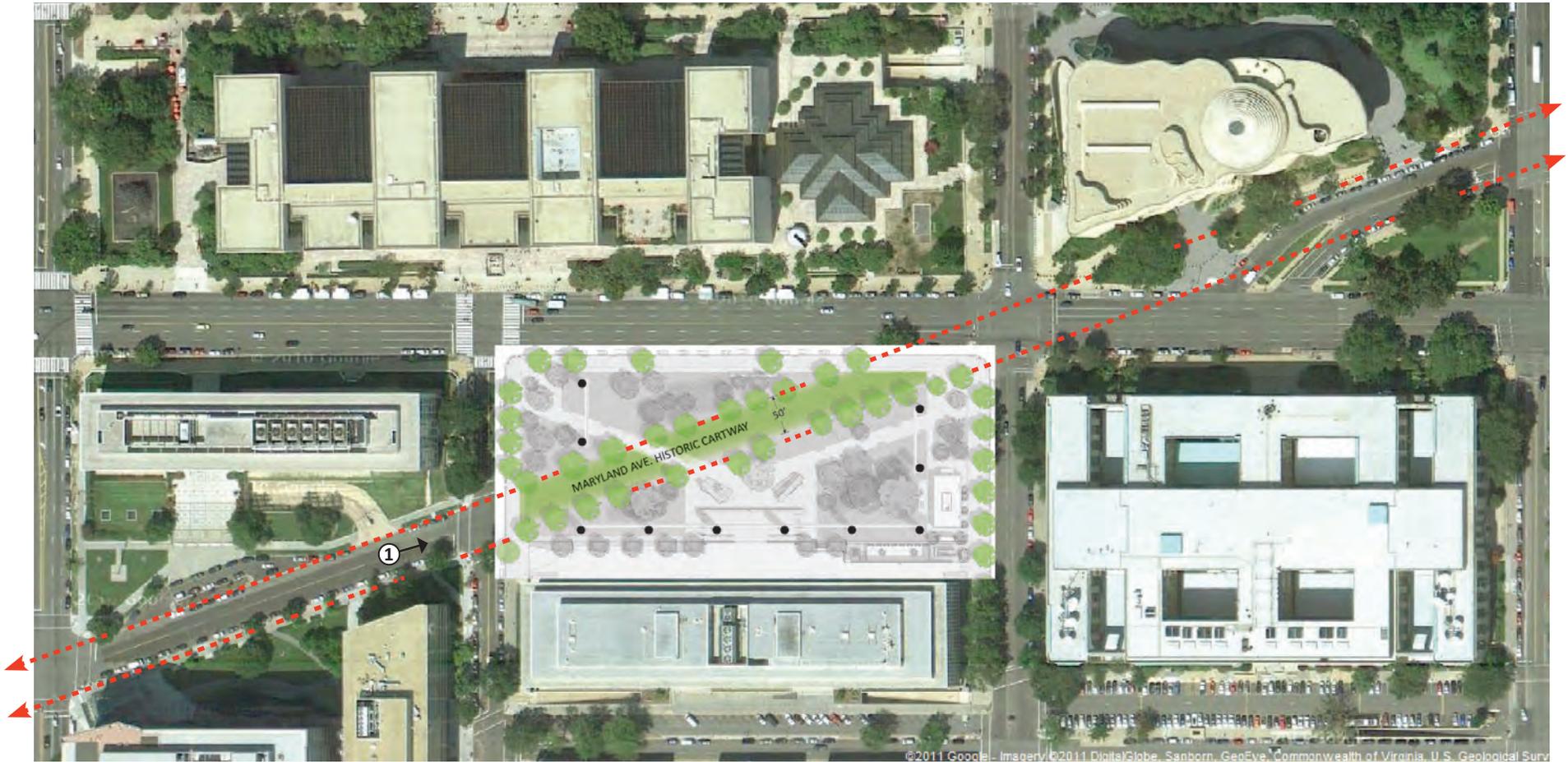


View between 6th and 7th Streets looking northeast

The view corridor study has resulted in the identification of two primary features along Maryland Avenue:

1. The street trees placement species and age all vary along the avenue. The trees in various locations block the view corridors in both directions.
2. The built environment along the avenue also varies in terms of the relationship to the diagonal axis. In general, most of the structures are organized in the north south orientations allowing only the corners to respect the rights-of-ways. This creates a sawtooth effect along the view corridor.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6
RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE



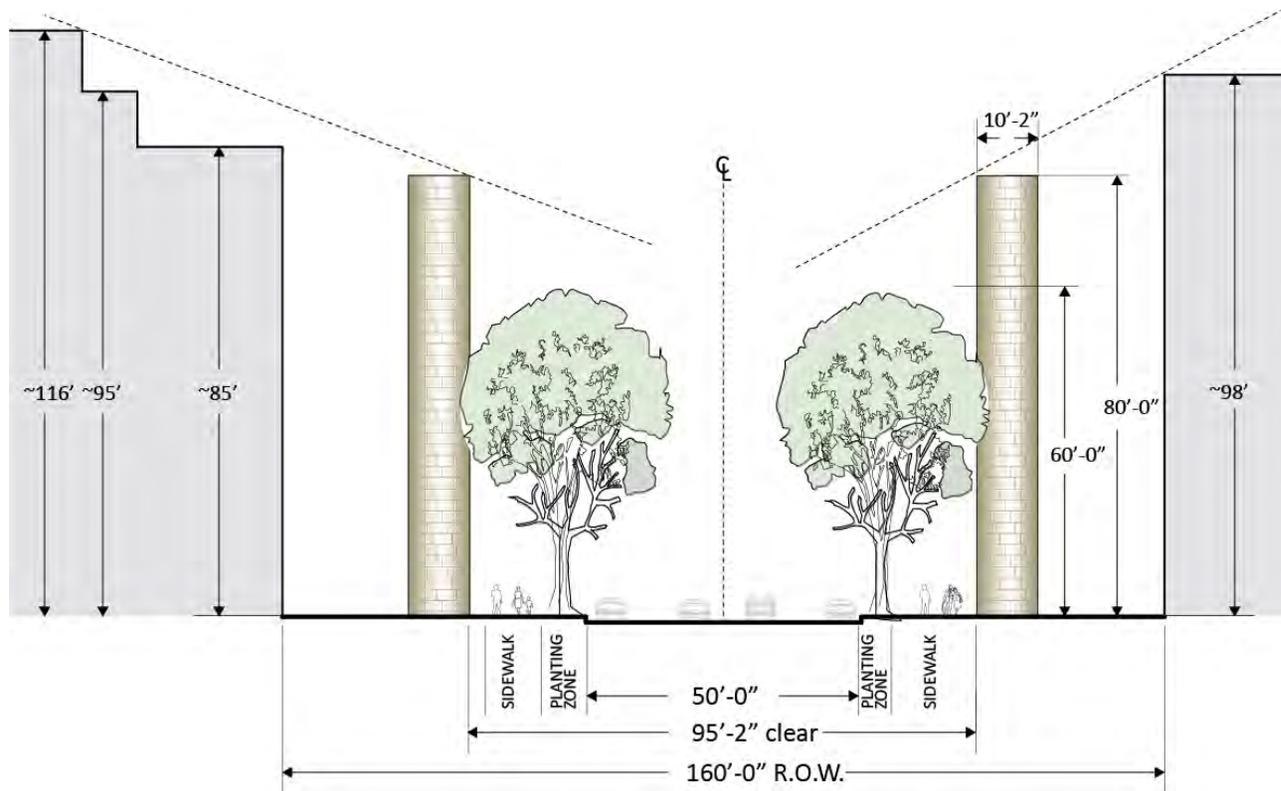
Street trees are one of the most important spatial definers within the Memorial core of the Capital. They are the soft liner within the volumes defined by the buildings and they frame views in an irregular organic fashion. They humanize the spaces and prevent them from becoming overly monumental. This is a very American idea to prevent the Capital from becoming overly imperial or fascistic. The Maryland Axis is framed by its street trees. The design team has carried this line of street trees right through the Memorial Park to provide continuity to

the flow of space along the axis. The tree line is irregular to allow gaps in the view from Independence into the Memorial Park. This creates a double reading of this allée. When viewed along its axis it will appear continuous because from this angle the canopies will visually overlap. From the Independence Avenue view angle there will be openings. The removal of the paved street from the axis has been supported by almost all of the stakeholders. This will provide a unique opportunity to be able to stand at rest on the

center of the view axis and look at the Capitol. In most other circumstances this type of view is only afforded while crossing a street or riding in a car.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6

RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE

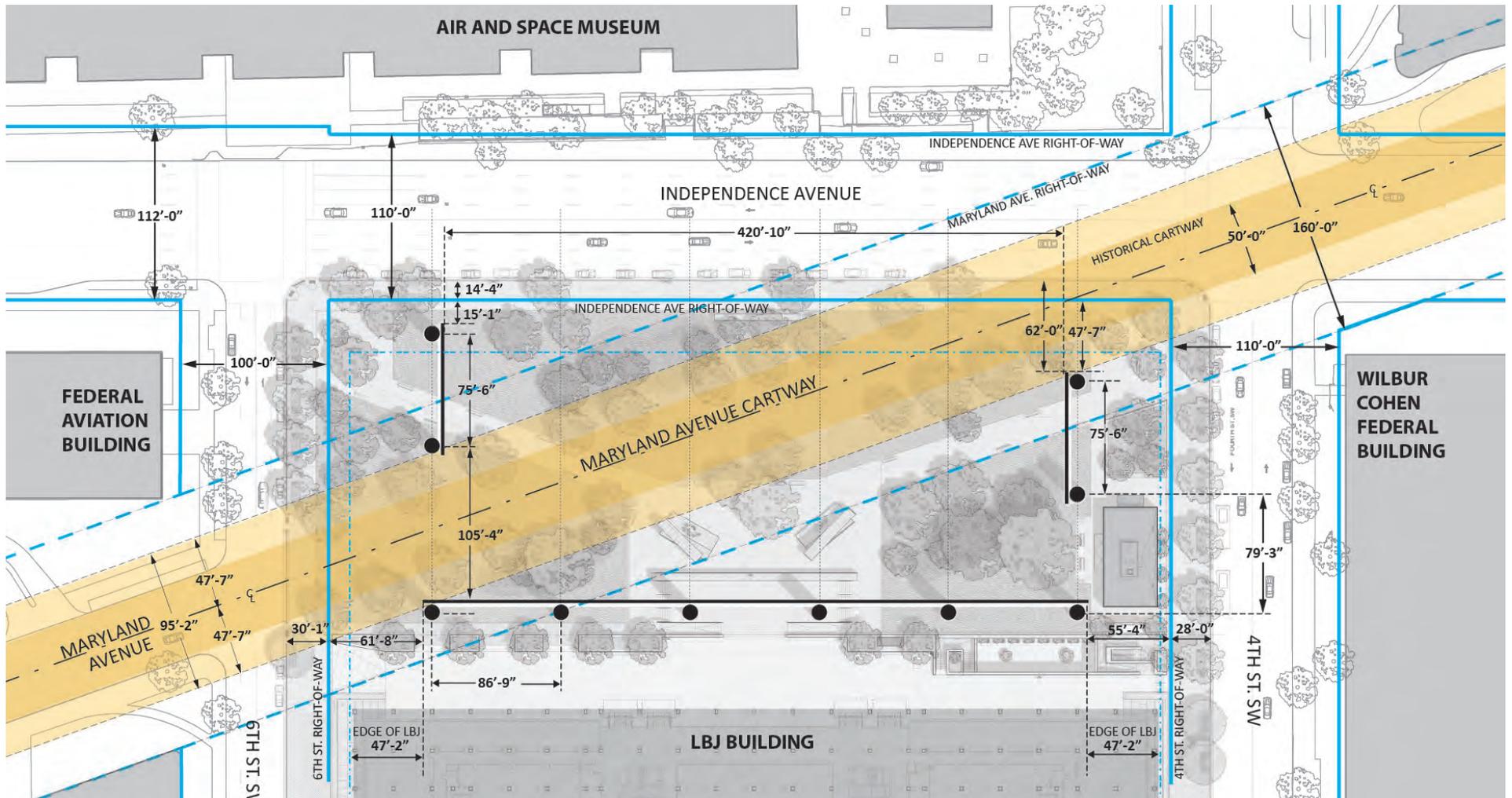


TAPERING AFFECT ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE CAPITOL VIEW



EINSTEIN ALLÉE, PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY (REFERENCE IMAGE)

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6
RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE

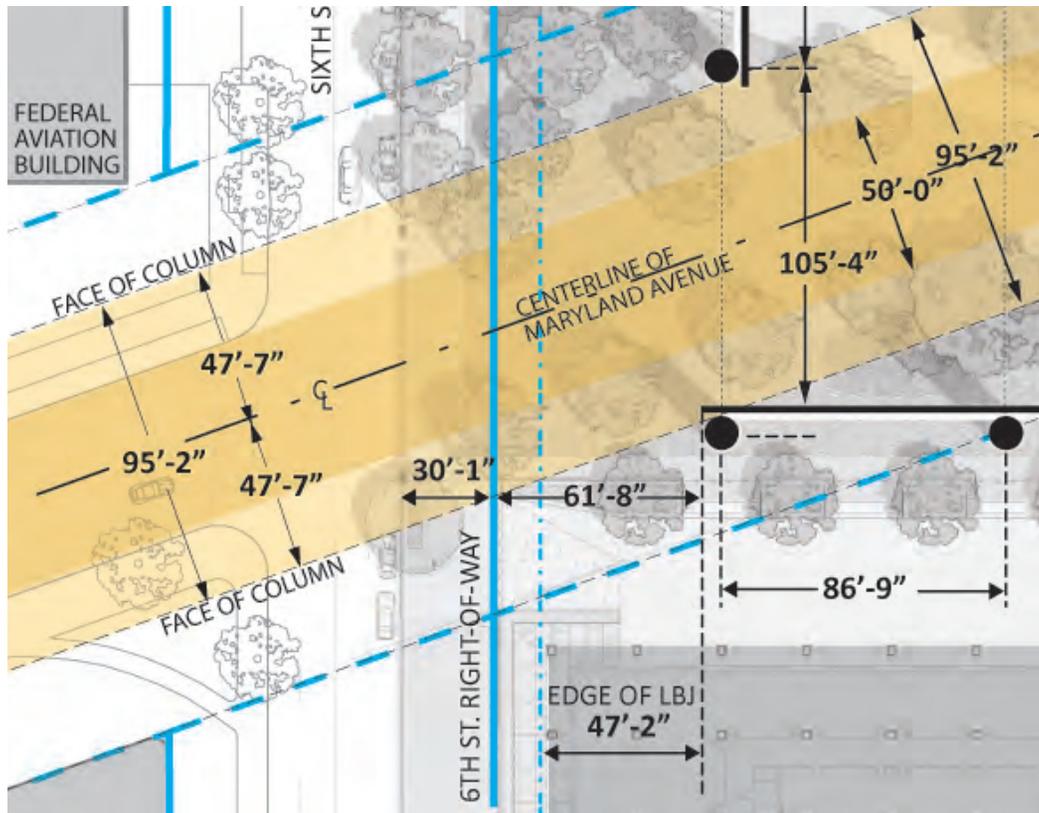


PLAN-DIAGRAM

- KEY:
- RIGHTS-OF-WAYS
 - VIEW CORRIDOR

This diagram illustrates the existing street right-of-way geometry surrounding the project site. The placement of the Memorial columns and tapestry elements have been carefully considered and studied with their relationships to the existing building lines and right-of-way locations. Maryland Avenue has been studied as it relates to the current built environment. This study has helped to inform the design of the Memorial elements.

RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE



RIGHTS-OF-WAY DIAGRAM - DETAIL



MARYLAND AVENUE LOOKING TOWARDS CAPITOL BUILDING

From the beginning of the design process the Maryland Avenue axis has been discussed in great depth. Its historical meaning has been interpreted by many of the stakeholders and has been interpreted in many different ways in terms of its relationship to the Pennsylvania Axis, in terms of its width and in terms of the views it affords. The axis is defined by the historical cart way, a 50 foot wide historical street and by a 160 foot wide right of way that defines the legal limit of building lines along its edge. In this discourse there have been differing opinions about the appropriateness of Memorial elements that might be placed in this space. There has been a strong consensus that no built

element should intrude into the 50 foot wide cartway and the Memorial design has always respected this point of view. By maintaining this clear volume of space, views of the Capitol are maintained. The 160 foot wide right of way is ill defined by the adjacent building facades. Few of the facades are parallel to the axis. Most of the buildings in SW are orthogonal and oriented in the north south, east west relationships leaving their corners on the boundary to the diagonal. Others have no relationship to this edge at all.

The Memorial design has an opportunity to better define the volume of the axis and to clearly frame the view of the Capitol. By placing the columns supporting the tapestry in symmetry to the axis at 80 feet in height they create this frame which steps down from the chaotic adjacent buildings in a foreshortened composition that creates great emphasis on the Capitol itself. These columns are 95'-2" apart, well outside of the cart way. The columns sit within the 160 foot right of way which is consistent with the intent of the L'Enfant Plan which anticipates Memorial elements as focal points that help to define the directionality of the axis.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY DIAGRAM - MARYLAND AVENUE

NCPC DESIGN PRINCIPLE 7

3.7 INCORPORATE SIGNIFICANT GREEN SPACE INTO THE DESIGN OF THE MEMORIAL

The extensive use of trees, shrubs, and ground cover “incorporate significant green space into the design of the Memorial.” The Memorial design increases both the number and quality of trees, replacing immature or under-developed trees with more robust and/or mature trees. The Memorial design improves root systems, soils, and drainage to enable the new trees to flourish. The amount of green space would increase over existing conditions, resulting in almost 1.5 acres of additional landscaped area at the site. Sustainability principles have been respected in the planting design and the appropriate sequential ecological approach to ensure continuity and replacement of trees and the development of the ground cover and ground plane over time will be planned for in the design.

The Memorial design has incorporated 70% green space compared to a relatively impervious existing site.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 7
INCORPORATE SIGNIFICANT GREEN SPACE INTO THE DESIGN OF THE MEMORIAL



MEMORIAL PARK- PLANTING DIAGRAM

The Memorial park design has incorporated 70% of green space to the unified site.

APPENDIX

4.1 DESIGN EVOLUTION TIME LINE

4.2 EISENHOWER SPEECHES FOR REFERENCE

4.3 TAPESTRY MOCK-UP PROCESS

4.4 MEMORIAL ELEMENT DEVELOPMENT

4.5 MATERIAL TESTING AND MAINTENANCE

4.6 EXISTING SITE VIEWS

4.7 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE: FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

4.1 DESIGN EVOLUTION TIME LINE

The Design process began in the winter of 2009/2010. The Memorial design concepts began with studies of many variations for site usage, urban contextual relationships and scale. A design direction was set to study and develop three separate Memorial designs unique in their own design, scale and Memorial experience. Out of the three Memorial designs, a preferred Memorial design would be selected to move forward with. The studies contained illustrate the evolution of the process.

This process has spanned over two years and 37 schemes at this point in time. During this time, many comments and suggestions from the key review agencies (NPS, CFA, NCPC, SHPO and Section 106) have been incorporated into the designs. The various designs and studies preceding are not all encompassing, but this does represent the evolution of the Memorial designs at key submission dates.

FEBRUARY 2010
SOFT LAUNCH

- Three Memorial schemes presented to the interested agencies for input on the design concepts
- The preferred design was identified at this time



Design Concept 1



Design Concept 2



Design Concept 3 (Preferred Design)

MAY - JUNE 2010
INFORMATION
PRESENTATION TO
NCMAC, CFA AND
NCPC

All three concepts were presented to the reviewing agencies



Design Concept 1



Design Concept 2



Design Concept 3 (Preferred Design)

4.1 - DESIGN EVOLUTION TIME LINE

SEPTEMBER 2010
ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT

All three design concepts were advanced in terms of ground plane, circulation and Memorial element scale & locations.



Concept 1 - Maryland Roadway



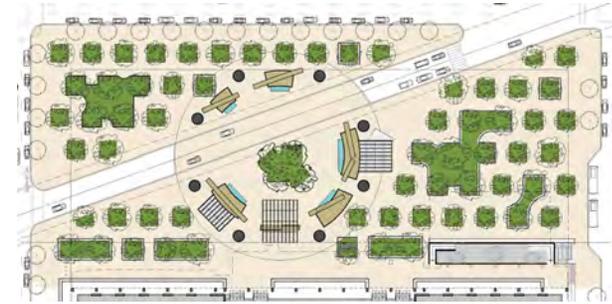
Concept 2 - Maryland Promenade



Concept 3 - Maryland Park (Preferred Design)

SEPTEMBER 2010
DESIGN PROGRESS

All three design concepts were advanced and presented to agency staff personnel in October 2011



Concept 1 - Maryland Roadway



Concept 2 - Maryland Promenade



Concept 3 - Maryland Park (Preferred Design)

**FEBRUARY 2011
CONCEPT
SUBMISSION**

- The three alternate design concepts were submitted December 30, 2010 to NCPC
- Comments and recommendations were received on all three concepts



Concept 1 - Maryland Roadway



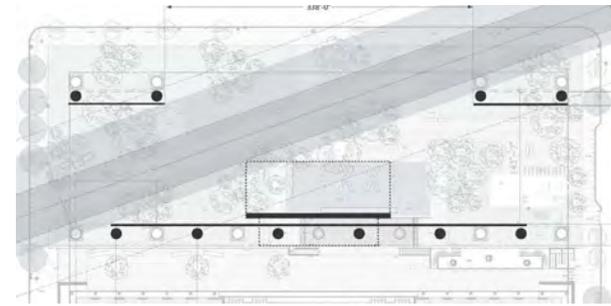
Concept 2 - Maryland Promenade



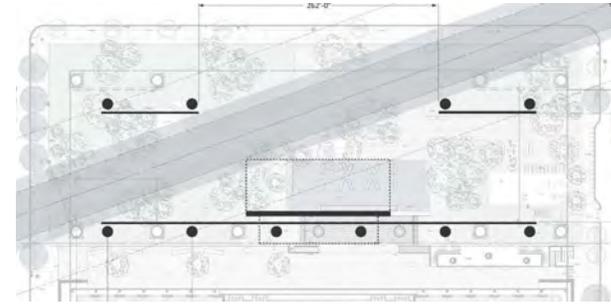
Concept 3 - Maryland Park (Preferred Design)

**APRIL 2011
INTERNAL OPTION 3
STUDIES**

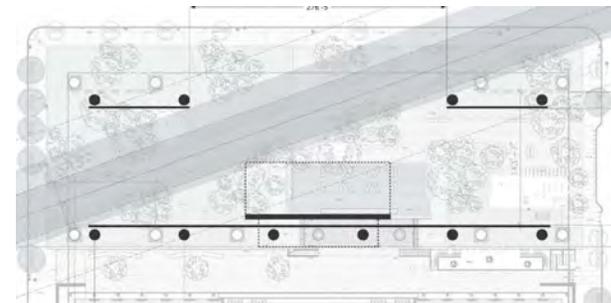
- These studies were a result of comments received from the NCPC February submission
- Concept 3 was further studied as it relates to the Maryland Avenue view corridor



Concept 1 - Column tapestry scale and placement study



Concept 2 - Column and tapestry scale and placement study

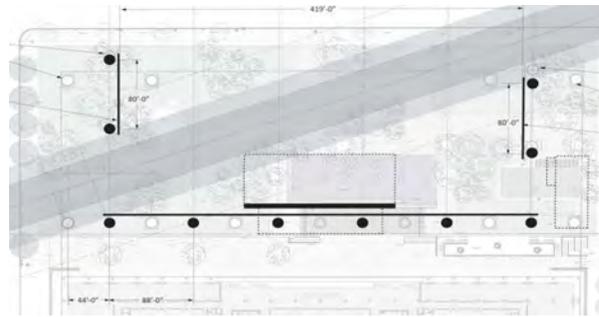


Concept 3 - Column and tapestry scale and placement study

4.1 - DESIGN EVOLUTION TIME LINE

**JUNE 2011
SECTION 106 PLAN**

Design revisions introduced to the Preferred Design Concept



**OCTOBER 2011
SECTION 106 PLAN**

Design modification presented in meeting



Preferred Design - Memorial core returns to contextual core

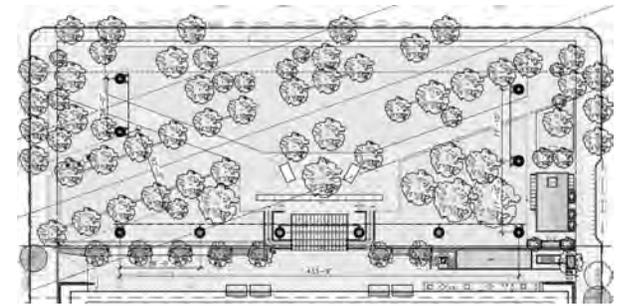
**JULY 2011
EMC PRESENTATION**

Reconfigured Preferred Design Concept presented and approved by the EMC



**NOVEMBER 2011
SECTION 106
STUDIES**

- Studies prepared for Section 106 meeting
- Studies are for column locations as they relate to Maryland Avenue and Independence Avenue view corridors



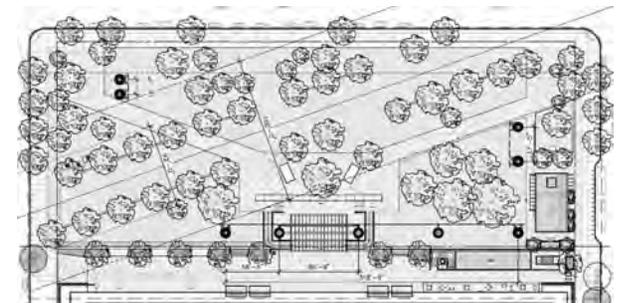
Alternate B - Column placement study at Independence Ave

**SEPTEMBER 2011
EA PREFERRED
SCHEME AND CFA
REVISED CONCEPT
SUBMISSION**

Alternative included in the September 2011 EA and CFA approved concept design.

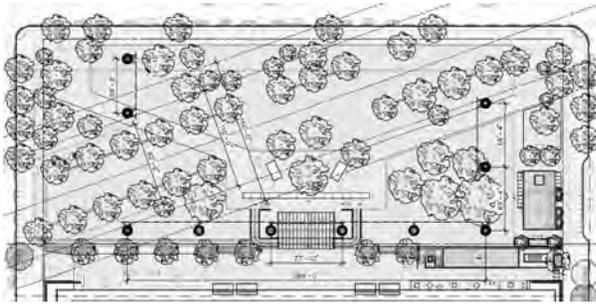


Preferred Design - Memorial elements located below each tapestry



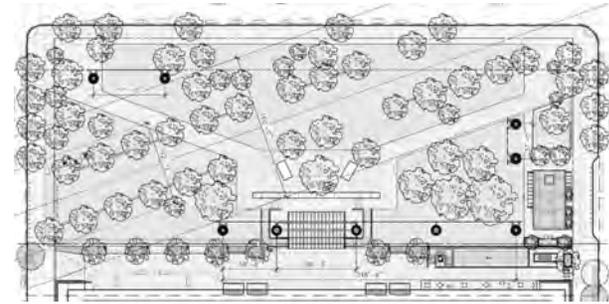
Alternate C - Column placement study; east and west tapestry

NOVEMBER 2011
SECTION 106
STUDIES,
CONTINUED

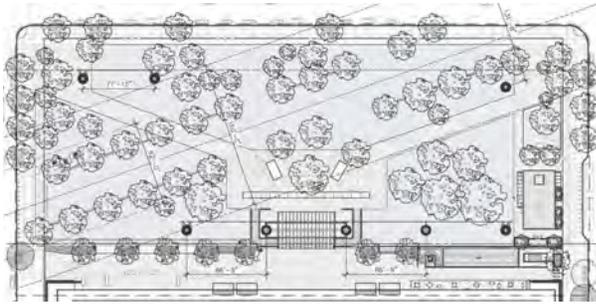


Alternate D - Column location study along Maryland Ave

NOVEMBER 2011
SECTION 106
STUDIES,
CONTINUED



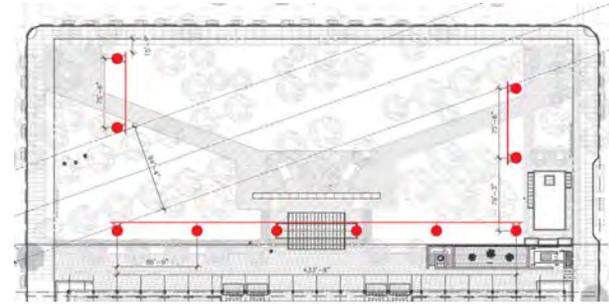
Alternate G - Column and tapestry reorganization study



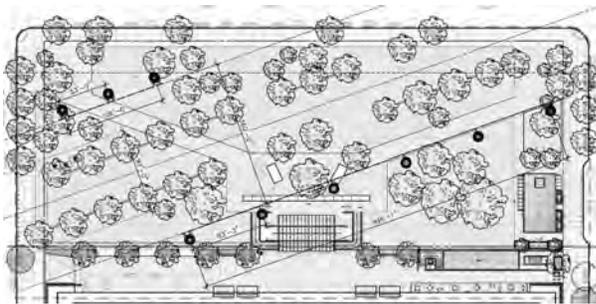
Alternate E - Column and tapestry study

DECEMBER 2011
ADDITIONAL STUDIES

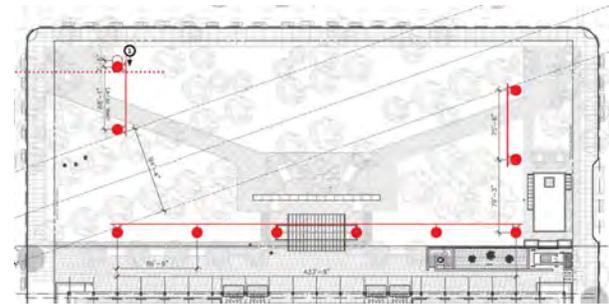
The following additional studies were at the request of Section 106. These studies are to understand further impacts on view sheds and impacts to the Memorial design.



Alternate A.1 - Preferred column and tapestry position



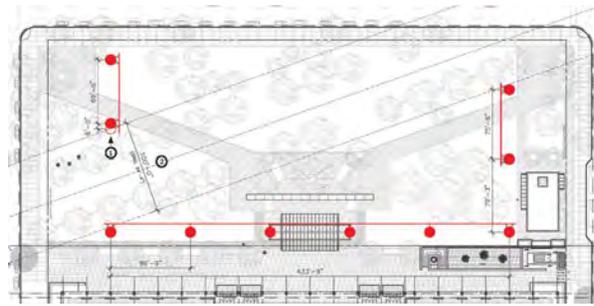
Alternate F - Column and tapestry reorganization study



Alternate B.1 - Column study at Independence Avenue

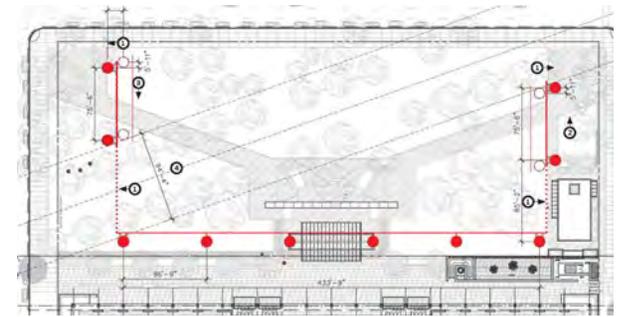
4.1 - DESIGN EVOLUTION TIME LINE

DECEMBER 2011
ADDITIONAL
STUDIES,
CONTINUED

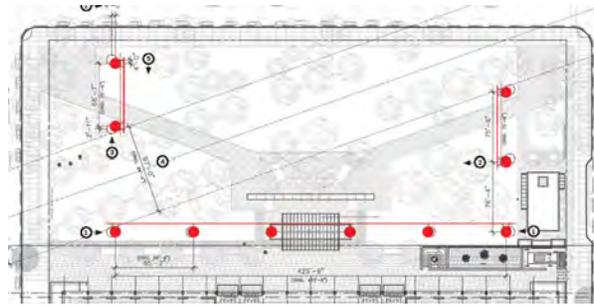


Alternate H - Column study at Maryland Avenue

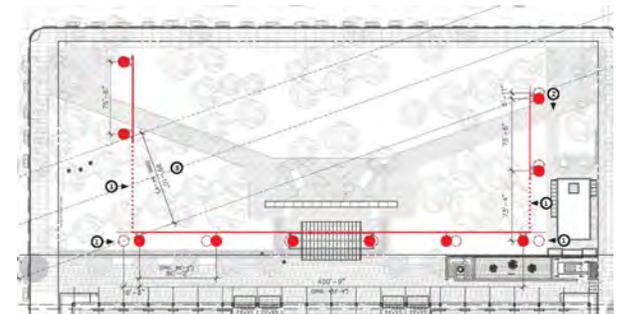
DECEMBER 2011
ADDITIONAL
STUDIES,
CONTINUED



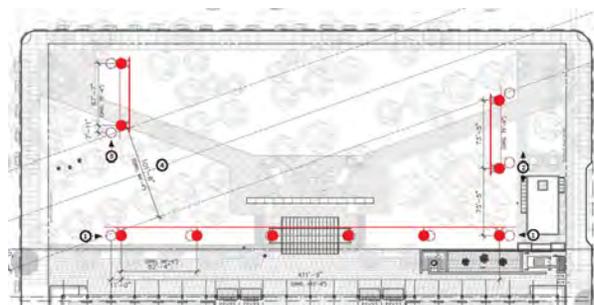
Alternate K - East and west column and tapestry relocation study



Alternate I - Scale reduction study



Alternate L - South column and tapestry relocation study



Alternate J - Scale reduction study

DEC 2011



DESIGN EVOLUTION TIME LINE - 4.1

**AUGUST 2012
CURRENT DESIGN**

Presented to EMC May 15, 2012. Submitted to NCPC August 31, 2012 for preliminary design approval.



4.1 - DESIGN EVOLUTION TIME LINE

4.2 EISENHOWER SPEECHES FOR REFERENCE

The complete speeches from General and President Eisenhower are contained within. These speeches are being considered for use within the Memorial.

THE GUILDHALL ADDRESS: GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
LONDON – JUNE 12, 1945

The high sense of distinction I feel in receiving this great honor from the city of London is inescapably mingled with feelings of profound sadness. All of us must always regret that your great country and mine were ever faced with the tragic situation that the appointment of an Allied Commander-in-Chief, the capacity in which I have just been so extravagantly commended.

Humility must always be the portion of any man who receives acclaim earned in blood of his followers and sacrifices of his friends.

Conceivably a commander may have been professionally superior. He may have given everything of his heart and mind to meet the spiritual and physical needs of his comrades. He may have written a chapter that will glow forever in the pages of military history.

Still, even such a man – if he existed – would sadly face the facts that his honors cannot hide in his memories the crosses marking the resting places of the dead. They cannot soothe the anguish of the widow or the orphan whose husband or father will not return.

The only attitude in which a commander may with satisfaction receive the tributes of his friends is in the humble acknowledgment that no matter how unworthy he may be, his position is the symbol of great human forces that have labored arduously and successfully for a righteous cause.

Unless he feels this symbolism and this rightness in what he has tried to do, then he is disregardful of courage, fortitude and devotion of the vast multitudes he has been honored to command. If all Allied men and women that have served with me in this war can only know that it is they whom this august body is really honoring today, then indeed I will be content.

This feeling of humility cannot erase of course my great pride in being tendered the freedom of London. I am not a native of this land. **I come from the very heart of America.** In the superficial aspects by which we ordinarily recognize family relationships, the town where I was born and the one where I was reared are far separated from this great city. Abilene, Kansas, and Denison, Texas, would together equal in size, possibly one five-hundredth of a part of great London.

By your standards those towns are young, without your aged traditions that carry the roots of London back into the uncertainties of unrecorded

history. To those people I am proud to belong.

But I find myself today five thousand miles from that countryside, the honored guest of a city whose name stands for grandeur and size throughout the world. Hardly would it seem possible for the London council to have gone farther afield to find a man to honor with its priceless gift of token citizenship.

Yet kinship among nations is not determined in such measurements as proximity of size and age. Rather we should turn to those inner things – call them what you will – I mean those intangibles that are the real treasures free men possess.

To preserve his freedom of worship, his equality before law, his liberty to speak and act as he sees fit, subject only to provisions that he trespass not upon similar rights of others – a Londoner will fight. So will a citizen of Abilene.

When we consider these things, then the valley of the Thames draws closer to the farms of Kansas and the plains of Texas.

To my mind it is clear that when two peoples will face the tragedies of war to defend the same spiritual values, the same treasured rights, then in the deepest sense those two are truly related. So even as I proclaim my undying Americanism, I am bold enough and exceedingly proud to claim the basis of kinship to you of London.

And what man who has followed the history of this war could fail to experience an inspiration from the example of this city?

When the British Empire stood – alone but unconquered, almost naked but unafraid – to deny the Hitler hordes, it was on this devoted city that the first terroristic blows were launched.

Five years and eight months of war, much of it on the actual battle-line, blitzes big and little, flying V-bombs – all of them you took in your stride. You worked, and from your needed efforts you would not be deterred. You carried on, and from your midst arose no cry for mercy, no wail of defeat. The Battle of Britain will take its place as another of your deathless traditions. And your faith and endurance have finally been rewarded.

You had been more than two years in war when Americans in numbers began swarming into your country. Most were mentally unprepared for the realities of war – especially as waged by the Nazis. Others believed that the tales of British sacrifice had been exaggerated. Still others failed to recognize the difficulties of the task ahead.

All such doubts, questions, and complacencies could not endure a single casual tour through your scarred streets and avenues. With awe our men gazed upon the empty spaces where once had stood buildings erected by the toil and sweat of peaceful folk. Our eyes rounded as we saw your women, serving quietly and efficiently in almost every kind of war effort, even with flak batteries. We became accustomed to the warning sirens which seemed to compel from the native Londoner not even a single hurried step. Gradually we drew closer together until we became true partners in war.

In London my associates and I planned two great expeditions – that to invade the Mediterranean and later that to cross the Channel.

London's hospitality to the Americans, her good-humored acceptance of the added inconvenience we brought, her example of fortitude and quiet confidence in the final outcome – all these helped to make the Supreme Headquarters of the two Allied expeditions the smooth-working organizations they became.

They were composed of chosen representatives of two proud and independent peoples, each noted for its initiative and for its satisfaction with its own customs, manners, and methods. Many feared that those representatives could never combine together in an efficient fashion to solve the complex problems presented by modern war.

I hope you believe we proved the doubters wrong. And, moreover, I hold that we proved this point not only for war – we proved it can always be done by our two peoples, provided only that both show the same good-will, the same forbearance, the same objective attitude that the British and Americans so amply demonstrated in the nearly three years of bitter campaigning.

No man alone could have brought about this result. Had I possessed

the military skill of a Marlborough, the wisdom of Solomon, the understanding of Lincoln, I still would have been helpless without the loyalty, vision and generosity of thousands upon thousands of British and Americans.

Some of them were my companions in the High Command. Many were enlisted men and junior officers carrying the fierce brunt of battle, and many others were back in the United States and here in Great Britain in London.

Moreover, back of us always were our great national war leaders and their civil and military staffs that supported and encouraged us through every trial, every test. The whole was one great team. I know that on this special occasion three million American men and women serving in the Allied Expeditionary Force would want me to pay a tribute of admiration, respect and affection to their British comrades of this war.

My most cherished hope is that after Japan joins the Nazis in utter defeat, neither my country nor yours need ever again summon its sons and daughters from their peaceful pursuits to face the tragedies of battle. But – a fact important for both of us to remember – neither London nor Abilene, sisters under the skin, will sell her birthright for physical safety, her liberty for mere existence.

No petty differences in the world of trade, traditions or national pride should ever blind us to our identities in priceless values.

If we keep our eyes on this guidepost, then no difficulties along our path of mutual co-operation can ever be insurmountable. Moreover, when this truth has permeated to the remotest hamlet and heart of all peoples, then indeed may we beat our swords into plowshares and all nations can enjoy the fruitfulness of the earth.

My Lord Mayor, I thank you once again for an honor to me and to the American forces that will remain one of the proudest in my memories.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS JANUARY 20, 1953

My friends, before I begin the expression of those thoughts that I deem appropriate to this moment, would you permit me the privilege of uttering a little private prayer of my own. And I ask that you bow your heads:

Almighty God, as we stand here at this moment my future associates in the Executive branch of Government join me in beseeching that Thou will make full and complete our dedication to the service of the people in this throng, and their fellow citizens everywhere.

Give us, we pray, the power to discern clearly right from wrong, and allow all our words and actions to be governed thereby, and by the laws of this land. Especially we pray that our concern shall be for all the people regardless of station, race or calling.

May cooperation be permitted and be the mutual aim of those who, under the concepts of our Constitution, hold to differing political faiths; so that all may work for the good of our beloved country and Thy glory. Amen.

My fellow citizens, the world and we have passed the midway point of a century of continuing challenge. We sense with all our faculties that forces of good and evil are massed and armed and opposed as rarely before in history.

This fact defines the meaning of this day. We are summoned by this honored and historic ceremony to witness more than the act of one citizen swearing his oath of service, in the presence of God. We are called as a people to give testimony in the sight of the world to our faith that the future shall belong to the free.

Since this century's beginning, a time of tempest has seemed to come upon the continents of the earth. Masses of Asia have awakened to strike off shackles of the past. Great nations of Europe have fought their bloodiest wars. Thrones have toppled and their vast empires have disappeared. New nations have been born.

For our own country, it has been a time of recurring trial. We have grown in power and in responsibility. We have passed through the anxieties of depression and of war to a summit unmatched in man's

history. Seeking to secure peace in the world, we have had to fight through the forests of the Argoonne to the shores of Iwo Jima, and to the cold mountains of Korea.

In the swift rush of great events, we find ourselves groping to know the full sense and meaning of these times in which we live. In our quest of understanding, we beseech God's guidance. We summon all our knowledge of the past and we scan all signs of the future. We bring all our wit and all our will to meet the question:

How far have we come in man's long pilgrimage from darkness toward the light? Are we nearing the light--a day of freedom and of peace for all mankind? Or are the shadows of another night closing in upon us?

Great as are the preoccupations absorbing us at home, concerned as we are with matters that deeply affect our livelihood today and our vision of the future, each of these domestic problems is dwarfed by, and often even created by, this question that involves all humankind.

This trial comes at a moment when man's power to achieve good or to inflict evil surpasses the brightest hopes and the sharpest fears of all ages. We can turn rivers in their courses, level mountains to the plains. Oceans and land and sky are avenues for our colossal commerce. Disease diminishes and life lengthens.

Yet the promise of this life is imperiled by the very genius that has made it possible. Nations amass wealth. Labor sweats to create--and turns out devices to level not only mountains but also cities. Science seems ready to confer upon us, as its final gift, the power to erase human life from this planet.

At such a time in history, we who are free must proclaim anew our faith. This faith is the abiding creed of our fathers. It is our faith in the deathless dignity of man, governed by eternal moral and natural laws.

This faith defines our full view of life. It establishes, beyond debate, those gifts of the Creator that are man's inalienable rights, and that make all men equal in His sight.

In the light of this equality, we know that the virtues most cherished by free people--love of truth, pride of work, devotion to country--all are treasures equally precious in the lives of the most humble and of the most exalted. The men who mine coal and fire furnaces, and balance ledgers, and turn lathes, and pick cotton, and heal the sick and plant corn--all serve as proudly and as profitably for America as the statesmen who draft treaties and the legislators who enact laws.

This faith rules our whole way of life. It decrees that we, the people, elect leaders not to rule but to serve. It asserts that we have the right to choice of our own work and to the reward of our own toil. It inspires the initiative that makes our productivity the wonder of the world. And it warns that any man who seeks to deny equality among all his brothers betrays the spirit of the free and invites the mockery of the tyrant.

It is because we, all of us, hold to these principles that the political changes accomplished this day do not imply turbulence, upheaval or disorder. Rather this change expresses a purpose of strengthening our dedication and devotion to the precepts of our founding documents, a conscious renewal of faith in our country and in the watchfulness of a Divine Providence.

The enemies of this faith know no god but force, no devotion but its use. They tutor men in treason. They feed upon the hunger of others. Whatever defies them, they torture, especially the truth.

Here, then, is joined no argument between slightly differing philosophies. This conflict strikes directly at the faith of our fathers and the lives of our sons. No principle or treasure that we hold, from the spiritual knowledge of our free schools and churches to the creative magic of free labor and capital, nothing lies safely beyond the reach of this struggle.

Freedom is pitted against slavery; lightness against the dark

The faith we hold belongs not to us alone but to the free of all the world. This common bond binds the grower of rice in Burma and the planter of wheat in Iowa, the shepherd in southern Italy and the mountaineer

in the Andes. It confers a common dignity upon the French soldier who dies in Indo-China, the British soldier killed in Malaya, the American life given in Korea.

We know, beyond this, that we are linked to all free peoples not merely by a noble idea but by a simple need. No free people can for long cling to any privilege or enjoy any safety in economic solitude. For all our own material might, even we need markets in the world for the surpluses of our farms and our factories. Equally, we need for these same farms and factories vital materials and products of distant lands. This basic law of interdependence, so manifest in the commerce of peace, applies with thousand-fold intensity in the event of war.

So we are persuaded by necessity and by belief that the strength of all free peoples lies in unity; their danger, in discord.

To produce this unity, to meet the challenge of our time, destiny has laid upon our country the responsibility of the free world's leadership.

So it is proper that we assure our friends once again that, in the discharge of this responsibility, we Americans know and we observe the difference between world leadership and imperialism; between firmness and truculence; between a thoughtfully calculated goal and spasmodic reaction to the stimulus of emergencies.

We wish our friends the world over to know this above all: we face the threat--not with dread and confusion--but with confidence and conviction.

We feel this moral strength because we know that we are not helpless prisoners of history. We are free men. We shall remain free, never to be proven guilty of the one capital offense against freedom, a lack of staunch faith.

In pleading our just cause before the bar of history and in pressing our labor for world peace, we shall be guided by certain fixed principles. These principles are:

1. Abhorring war as a chosen way to balk the purposes of those who

threaten us, we hold it to be the first task of statesmanship to develop the strength that will deter the forces of aggression and promote the conditions of peace. For, as it must be the supreme purpose of all free men, so it must be the dedication of their leaders, to save humanity from preying upon itself.

In the light of this principle, we stand ready to engage with any and all others in joint effort to remove the causes of mutual fear and distrust among nations, so as to make possible drastic reduction of armaments. The sole requisites for undertaking such effort are that--in their purpose--they be aimed logically and honestly toward secure peace for all; and that--in their result--they provide methods by which every participating nation will prove good faith in carrying out its pledge.

2. Realizing that common sense and common decency alike dictate the futility of appeasement, we shall never try to placate an aggressor by the false and wicked bargain of trading honor for security. Americans, indeed, all free men, remember that in the final choice a soldier's pack is not so heavy a burden as a prisoner's chains.

3. Knowing that only a United States that is strong and immensely productive can help defend freedom in our world, we view our Nation's strength and security as a trust upon which rests the hope of free men everywhere. It is the firm duty of each of our free citizens and of every free citizen everywhere to place the cause of his country before the comfort, the convenience of himself.

4. Honoring the identity and the special heritage of each nation in the world, we shall never use our strength to try to impress upon another people our own cherished political and economic institutions.

5. Assessing realistically the needs and capacities of proven friends of freedom, we shall strive to help them to achieve their own security and well-being. Likewise, we shall count upon them to assume, within the limits of their resources, their full and just burdens in the common defense of freedom.

6. Recognizing economic health as an indispensable basis of military strength and the free world's peace, we shall strive to foster

everywhere, and to practice ourselves, policies that

courage productivity and profitable trade. For the impoverishment of any single people in the world means danger to the well-being of all other peoples.

7. Appreciating that economic need, military security and political wisdom combine to suggest regional groupings of free peoples, we hope, within the framework of the United Nations, to help strengthen such special bonds the world over. The nature of these ties must vary with the different problems of different areas.

In the Western Hemisphere, we enthusiastically join with all our neighbors in the work of perfecting a community of fraternal trust and common purpose.

In Europe, we ask that enlightened and inspired leaders of the Western nations strive with renewed vigor to make the unity of their peoples a reality. Only as free Europe unitedly marshals its strength can it effectively safeguard, even with our help, its spiritual and cultural heritage.

8. Conceiving the defense of freedom, like freedom itself, to be one and indivisible, we hold all continents and peoples in equal regard and honor. We reject any insinuation that one race or another, one people or another, is in any sense inferior or expendable.

9. Respecting the United Nations as the living sign of all people's hope for peace, we shall strive to make it not merely an eloquent symbol but an effective force. And in our quest for an honorable peace, we shall neither compromise, nor tire, nor ever cease. By these rules of conduct, we hope to be known to all peoples.

By their observance, an earth of peace may become not a vision but a fact.

This hope--this supreme aspiration--must rule the way we live.

We must be ready to dare all for our country. For history does not long

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entrust the care of freedom to the weak or the timid. We must acquire proficiency in defense and display stamina in purpose.

We must be willing, individually and as a Nation, to accept whatever sacrifices may be required of us. A people that values its privileges above its principles soon loses both.

These basic precepts are not lofty abstractions, far removed from matters of daily living. They are laws of spiritual strength that generate and define our material strength. Patriotism means equipped forces and a prepared citizenry. Moral stamina means more energy and more productivity, on the farm and in the factory. Love of liberty means the guarding of every resource that makes freedom possible--from the sanctity of our families and the wealth of our soil to the genius of our scientists. And so each citizen plays an indispensable role. The productivity of our heads, our hands and our hearts is the source of all the strength we can command, for both the enrichment of our lives and the winning of the peace.

No person, no home, no community can be beyond the reach of this call. We are summoned to act in wisdom and in conscience, to work with industry, to teach with persuasion, to preach with conviction, to weigh our every deed with care and with compassion. For this truth must be clear before us: whatever America hopes to bring to pass in the world must first come to pass in the heart of America.

The peace we seek, then, is nothing less than the practice and fulfillment of our whole faith among ourselves and in our dealings with others. This signifies more than the stilling of guns, casing the sorrow of war. More than escape from death, it is a way of life. More than a haven for the weary, it is a hope for the brave.

This is the hope that beckons us onward in this century of trial. This is the work that awaits us all, to be done with bravery, with charity, and with prayer to Almighty God.

My citizens--I thank you.

CHANCE FOR PEACE SPEECH APRIL 16TH, 1953

In this spring of 1953 the free world weighs one question above all others: the chance for a just peace for all peoples.

To weigh this chance is to summon instantly to mind another recent moment of great decision. It came with that yet more hopeful spring of 1945, bright with the promise of victory and of freedom. The hope of all just men in that moment too was a just and lasting peace.

The eight years that have passed have seen that hope waver, grow dim, and almost die. And the shadow of fear again has darkly lengthened across the world.

Today the hope of free men remains stubborn and brave, but it is sternly disciplined by experience. It shuns not only all crude counsel of despair but also the self-deceit of easy illusion. It weighs the chance for peace with sure, clear knowledge of what happened to the vain hope of 1945.

In that spring of victory the soldiers of the Western Allies met the soldiers of Russia in the center of Europe. They were triumphant comrades in arms. Their peoples shared the joyous prospect of building, in honor of their dead, the only fitting monument-an age of just peace. All these war-weary peoples shared too this concrete, decent purpose: to guard vigilantly against the domination ever again of any part of the world by a single, unbridled aggressive power.

This common purpose lasted an instant and perished. The nations of the world divided to follow two distinct roads. The United States and our valued friends, the other free nations, chose one road. The leaders of the Soviet Union chose another.

The way chosen by the United States was plainly marked by a few clear precepts, which govern its conduct in world affairs.

First: No people on earth can be held, as a people, to be enemy, for all humanity shares the common hunger for peace and fellowship and justice.

Second: No nation's security and well-being can be lastingly achieved in

isolation but only in effective cooperation with fellow-nations.

Third: Any nation's right to form of government and an economic system of its own choosing is inalienable.

Fourth: Any nation's attempt to dictate to other nations their form of government is indefensible.

And fifth: A nation's hope of lasting peace cannot be firmly based upon any race in armaments but rather upon just relations and honest understanding with all other nations.

In the light of these principles the citizens of the United States defined the way they proposed to follow, through the aftermath of war, toward true peace.

This way was faithful to the spirit that inspired the United Nations: to prohibit strife, to relieve tensions, to banish fears. This way was to control and to reduce armaments. This way was to allow all nations to devote their energies and resources to the great and good tasks of healing the war's wounds, of clothing and feeding and housing the needy, of perfecting a just political life, of enjoying the fruits of their own free toil.

The Soviet government held a vastly different vision of the future. In the world of its design, security was to be found, not in mutual trust and mutual aid but in force: huge armies, subversion, rule of neighbor nations. The goal was power superiority at all costs. Security was to be sought by denying it to all others. The result has been tragic for the world and, for the Soviet Union, it has also been ironic.

The amassing of the Soviet power alerted free nations to a new danger of aggression. It compelled them in self-defense to spend unprecedented money and energy for armaments. It forced them to develop weapons of war now capable of inflicting instant and terrible punishment upon any aggressor.

It instilled in the free nations-and let none doubt this-the unshakable conviction that, as long as there persists a threat to freedom, they

must, at any cost, remain armed, strong, and ready for the risk of war.

It inspired them-and let none doubt this-to attain a unity of purpose and will beyond the power of propaganda or pressure to break, now or ever.

There remained, however, one thing essentially unchanged and unaffected by Soviet conduct: the readiness of the free nations to welcome sincerely any genuine evidence of peaceful purpose enabling all peoples again to resume their common quest of just peace.

The free nations, most solemnly and repeatedly, have assured the Soviet Union that their firm association has never had any aggressive purpose whatsoever. Soviet leaders, however, have seemed to persuade themselves, or tried to persuade their people, otherwise.

And so it has come to pass that the Soviet Union itself has shared and suffered the very fears it has fostered in the rest of the world.

This has been the way of life forged by eight years of fear and force.

What can the world, or any nation in it, hope for if no turning is found on this dread road?

The worst to be feared and the best to be expected can be simply stated.

The worst is atomic war.

The best would be this: a life of perpetual fear and tension; a burden of arms draining the wealth and the labor of all peoples; a wasting of strength that defies the American system or the Soviet system or any system to achieve true abundance and happiness for the peoples of this earth.

Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed.

This world in arms is not spending money alone. It is spending the sweat of its laborers, the genius of its scientists, the hopes of its children. The cost of one modern heavy bomber is this: a modern brick school in more than 30 cities. It is two electric power plants, each serving a town of 60,000 population. It is two fine, fully equipped hospitals.

It is some 50 miles of concrete highway. We pay for a single fighter with a half million bushels of wheat. We pay for a single destroyer with new homes that could have housed more than 8,000 people.

This, I repeat, is the best way of life to be found on the road the world has been taking.

This is not a way of life at all, in any true sense. Under the cloud of threatening war, it is humanity hanging from a cross of iron. These plain and cruel truths define the peril and point to the hope that comes with this spring of 1953.

This is one of those times in the affairs of nations when the gravest choices must be made, if there is to be a turning toward a just and lasting peace. It is a moment that calls upon the governments of the world to speak their intentions with simplicity and with honesty. It calls upon them to answer the questions that stirs the hearts of all sane men: is there no other way the world may live?

The world knows that an era ended with the death of Joseph Stalin. The extraordinary 30-year span of his rule saw the Soviet Empire expand to reach from the Baltic Sea to the Sea of Japan, finally to dominate 800 million souls. The Soviet system shaped by Stalin and his predecessors was born of one World War. It survived the stubborn and often amazing courage of second World War. It has lived to threaten a third.

Now, a new leadership has assumed power in the Soviet Union. It links to the past, however strong, cannot bind it completely. Its future is, in great part, its own to make.

This new leadership confronts a free world aroused, as rarely in its history, by the will to stay free.

This free world knows, out of bitter wisdom of experience, that vigilance and sacrifice are the price of liberty.

It knows that the defense of Western Europe imperatively demands the unity of purpose and action made possible by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, embracing a European Defense Community.

It knows that Western Germany deserves to be a free and equal partner in this community and that this, for Germany, is the only safe way to full, final unity.

It knows that aggression in Korea and in southeast Asia are threats to the whole free community to be met by united action.

This is the kind of free world which the new Soviet leadership confront. It is a world that demands and expects the fullest respect of its rights and interests. It is a world that will always accord the same respect to all others. So the new Soviet leadership now has a precious opportunity to awaken, with the rest of the world, to the point of peril reached and to help turn the tide of history.

Will it do this?

We do not yet know. Recent statements and gestures of Soviet leaders give some evidence that they may recognize this critical moment.

We welcome every honest act of peace.

We care nothing for mere rhetoric.

We are only for sincerity of peaceful purpose attested by deeds. The opportunities for such deeds are many. The performance of a great number of them waits upon no complex protocol but upon the simple will to do them. Even a few such clear and specific acts, such as the Soviet Union's signature upon the Austrian treaty or its release of thousands of prisoners still held from World War II, would be impressive signs of sincere intent. They would carry a power of persuasion not to be matched by any amount of oratory.

This we do know: a world that begins to witness the rebirth of trust among nations can find its way to a peace that is neither partial nor punitive.

With all who will work in good faith toward such a peace, we are ready, with renewed resolve, to strive to redeem the near-lost hopes of our day.

The first great step along this way must be the conclusion of an honorable armistice in Korea.

This means the immediate cessation of hostilities and the prompt initiation of political discussions leading to the holding of free elections in a united Korea.

It should mean, no less importantly, an end to the direct and indirect attacks upon the security of Indochina and Malaya. For any armistice in Korea that merely released aggressive armies to attack elsewhere would be fraud.

We seek, throughout Asia as throughout the world, a peace that is true and total.

Out of this can grow a still wider task—the achieving of just political settlements for the other serious and specific issues between the free world and the Soviet Union. None of these issues, great or small, is insoluble—given only the will to respect the rights of all nations.

Again we say: the United States is ready to assume its just part.

We have already done all within our power to speed conclusion of the treaty with Austria, which will free that country from economic exploitation and from occupation by foreign troops.

We are ready not only to press forward with the present plans for closer unity of the nations of Western Europe by also, upon that foundation, to strive to foster a broader European community, conducive to the free movement of persons, of trade, and of ideas. This community

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would include a free and united Germany, with a government based upon free and secret elections. This free community and the full independence of the East European nations could mean the end of present unnatural division of Europe.

As progress in all these areas strengthens world trust, we could proceed concurrently with the next great work—the reduction of the burden of armaments now weighing upon the world. To this end we would welcome and enter into the most solemn agreements. These could properly include:

1. The limitation, by absolute numbers or by an agreed international ratio, of the sizes of the military and security forces of all nations.
2. A commitment by all nations to set an agreed limit upon that proportion of total production of certain strategic materials to be devoted to military purposes.
3. International control of atomic energy to promote its use for peaceful purposes only and to insure the prohibition of atomic weapons.
4. A limitation or prohibition of other categories of weapons of great destructiveness.
5. The enforcement of all these agreed limitations and prohibitions by adequate safeguards, including a practical system of inspection under the United Nations.

The details of such disarmament programs are manifestly critical and complex. Neither the United States nor any other nation can properly claim to possess a perfect, immutable formula. But the formula matters less than the faith—the good faith without which no formula can work justly and effectively.

The fruit of success in all these tasks would present the world with the greatest task, and the greatest opportunity, of all. It is this: the dedication of the energies, the resources, and the imaginations of all peaceful nations to a new kind of war. This would be a declared total war, not upon any human enemy but upon the brute forces of poverty

and need.

The peace we seek, founded upon decent trust and cooperative effort among nations, can be fortified, not by weapons of war but by wheat and by cotton, by milk and by wool, by meat and by timber and by rice. These are words that translate into every language on earth. These are needs that challenge this world in arms.

This idea of a just and peaceful world is not new or strange to us. It inspired the people of the United States to initiate the European Recovery Program in 1947. That program was prepared to treat, with like and equal concern, the needs of Eastern and Western Europe.

We are prepared to reaffirm, with the most concrete evidence, our readiness to help build a world in which all peoples can be productive and prosperous.

This Government is ready to ask its people to join with all nations in devoting a substantial percentage of the savings achieved by disarmament to a fund for world aid and reconstruction. The purposes of this great work would be to help other peoples to develop the under developed areas of the world, to stimulate profitability and fair world trade, to assist all peoples to know the blessings of productive freedom.

The monuments to this new kind of war would be these: roads and schools, hospitals and homes, food and health.

We are ready, in short, to dedicate our strength to serving the needs, rather than the fears, of the world.

We are ready, by these and all such actions, to make of the United Nations an institution that can effectively guard the peace and security of all peoples.

I know of nothing I can add to make plainer the sincere purpose of the United States.

I know of no course, other than that marked by these and similar actions, that can be called the highway of peace.

I know of only one question upon which progress waits. It is this:

What is the Soviet Union ready to do?

Whatever the answer be, let it be plainly spoken.

Again we say: the hunger for peace is too great, the hour in history too late, for any government to mock men's hopes with mere words and promises and gestures.

The test of truth is simple. There can be no persuasion but by deeds.

Is the new leadership of Soviet Union prepared to use its decisive influence in the Communist world, including control of the flow of arms, to bring not merely an expedient truce in Korea but genuine peace in Asia? Is it prepared to allow other nations, including those of Eastern Europe, the free choice of their own forms of government? Is it prepared to act in concert with others upon serious disarmament proposals to be made firmly effective by stringent U.N. control and inspection?

If not, where then is the concrete evidence of the Soviet Union's concern for peace?

The test is clear.

There is, before all peoples, a precious chance to turn the black tide of events. If we failed to strive to seize this chance, the judgment of future ages would be harsh and just. If we strive but fail and the world remains armed against itself, it at least need be divided no longer in its clear knowledge of who has condemned humankind to this fate.

The purpose of the United States, in stating these proposals, is simple and clear.

These proposals spring, without ulterior purpose or political passion, from our calm conviction that the hunger for peace is in the hearts of all peoples—those of Russia and of China no less than of our own

country.

They conform to our firm faith that God created men to enjoy, not destroy, the fruits of the earth and of their own toil. They aspire to this: the lifting, from the backs and from the hearts of men, of their burden of arms and of fears, so that they may find before them a golden age of freedom and of peace.

SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS THE PRICE OF PEACE JANUARY 21ST, 1957

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Vice President, Mr. Chief Justice, Mr. Speaker, members of my family and friends, my countrymen, and the friends of my country, wherever they may be, we meet again, as upon a like moment four years ago, and again you have witnessed my solemn oath of service to you.

I, too, am a witness, today testifying in your name to the principles and purposes to which we, as a people, are pledged.

Before all else, we seek, upon our common labor as a nation, the blessings of Almighty God. And the hopes in our hearts fashion the deepest prayers of our whole people.

May we pursue the right--without self-righteousness.

May we know unity--without conformity.

May we grow in strength--without pride in self.

May we, in our dealings with all peoples of the earth, ever speak truth and serve justice.

And so shall America--in the sight of all men of good will--prove true to the honorable purposes that bind and rule us as a people in all this time of trial through which we pass.

We live in a land of plenty, but rarely has this earth known such peril as today.

In our nation work and wealth abound. Our population grows. Commerce crowds our rivers and rails, our skies, harbors, and highways. Our soil is fertile, our agriculture productive. The air rings with the song of our industry--rolling mills and blast furnaces, dynamos, dams, and assembly lines--the chorus of America the bountiful.

This is our home--yet this is not the whole of our world. For our world is where our full destiny lies--with men, of all people, and all nations, who are or would be free. And for them--and so for us--this is no time of ease or of rest.

In too much of the earth there is want, discord, danger. New forces and new nations stir and strive across the earth, with power to bring, by their fate, great good or great evil to the free world's future. From the deserts of North Africa to the islands of the South Pacific one third of all mankind has entered upon an historic struggle for a new freedom; freedom from grinding poverty. Across all continents, nearly a billion people seek, sometimes almost in desperation, for the skills and knowledge and assistance by which they may satisfy from their own resources, the material wants common to all mankind.

No nation, however old or great, escapes this tempest of change and turmoil. Some, impoverished by the recent World War, seek to restore their means of livelihood. In the heart of Europe, Germany still stands tragically divided. So is the whole continent divided. And so, too, is all the world.

The divisive force is International Communism and the power that it controls.

The designs of that power, dark in purpose, are clear in practice. It strives to seal forever the fate of those it has enslaved. It strives to break the ties that unite the free. And it strives to capture--to exploit for its own greater power--all forces of change in the world, especially the needs of the hungry and the hopes of the oppressed.

Yet the world of International Communism has itself been shaken by a fierce and mighty force: the readiness of men who love freedom to pledge their lives to that love. Through the night of their bondage, the unconquerable will of heroes has struck with the swift, sharp thrust of lightning. Budapest is no longer merely the name of a city; henceforth it is a new and shining symbol of man's yearning to be free.

Thus across all the globe there harshly blow the winds of change. And, we--though fortunate be our lot--know that we can never turn our backs to them.

We look upon this shaken earth, and we declare our firm and fixed purpose--the building of a peace with justice in a world where moral

law prevails.

The building of such a peace is a bold and solemn purpose. To proclaim it is easy. To serve it will be hard. And to attain it, we must be aware of its full meaning--and ready to pay its full price.

We know clearly what we seek, and why.

We seek peace, knowing that peace is the climate of freedom. And now, as in no other age, we seek it because we have been warned, by the power of modern weapons, that peace may be the only climate possible for human life itself.

Yet this peace we seek cannot be born of fear alone: it must be rooted in the lives of nations. There must be justice, sensed and shared by all peoples, for, without justice the world can know only a tense and unstable truce. There must be law, steadily invoked and respected by all nations, for without law, the world promises only such meager justice as the pity of the strong upon the weak. But the law of which we speak, comprehending the values of freedom, affirms the equality of all nations, great and small.

Splendid as can be the blessings of such a peace, high will be its cost: in toil patiently sustained, in help honorably given, in sacrifice calmly borne.

We are called to meet the price of this peace.

To counter the threat of those who seek to rule by force, we must pay the costs of our own needed military strength, and help to build the security of others.

We must use our skills and knowledge and, at times, our substance, to help others rise from misery, however far the scene of suffering may be from our shores. For wherever in the world a people knows desperate want, there must appear at least the spark of hope, the hope of progress--or there will surely rise at last the flames of conflict.

We recognize and accept our own deep involvement in the destiny of

men everywhere. We are accordingly pledged to honor, and to strive to fortify, the authority of the United Nations. For in that body rests the best hope of our age for the assertion of that law by which all nations may live in dignity.

And, beyond this general resolve, we are called to act a responsible role in the world's great concerns or conflicts-- whether they touch upon the affairs of a vast region, the fate of an island in the Pacific, or the use of a canal in the Middle East. Only in respecting the hopes and cultures of others will we practice the equality of all nations. Only as we show willingness and wisdom in giving counsel--in receiving counsel--and in sharing burdens, will we wisely perform the work of peace.

For one truth must rule all we think and all we do. **No people can live to itself alone. The unity of all who dwell in freedom is their only sure defense.** The economic need of all nations--in mutual dependence-- makes isolation an impossibility; not even America's prosperity could long survive if other nations did not also prosper. **No nation can longer be a fortress, lone and strong and safe. And any people, seeking such shelter for themselves, can now build only their own prison.**

Our pledge to these principles is constant, because we believe in their rightness.

We do not fear this world of change. America is no stranger to much of its spirit. Everywhere we see the seeds of the same growth that America itself has known. The American experiment has, for generations, fired the passion and the courage of millions elsewhere seeking freedom, equality, and opportunity. And the American story of material progress has helped excite the longing of all needy peoples for some satisfaction of their human wants. These hopes that we have helped to inspire, we can help to fulfill.

In this confidence, we speak plainly to all peoples.

We cherish our friendship with all nations that are or would be free. We respect, no less, their independence. And when, in time of want or peril, they ask our help, they may honorably receive it; for we no more seek to buy their sovereignty than we would sell our own. Sovereignty

is never bartered among freemen.

We honor the aspirations of those nations which, now captive, long for freedom. We seek neither their military alliance nor any artificial imitation of our society. And they can know the warmth of the welcome that awaits them when, as must be, they join again the ranks of freedom.

We honor, no less in this divided world than in a less tormented time, the people of Russia. We do not dread, rather do we welcome, their progress in education and industry. We wish them success in their demands for more intellectual freedom, greater security before their own laws, fuller enjoyment of the rewards of their own toil. For as such things come to pass, the more certain will be the coming of that day when our peoples may freely meet in friendship.

So we voice our hope and our belief that we can help to heal this divided world. Thus may the nations cease to live in trembling before the menace of force. Thus may the weight of fear and the weight of arms be taken from the burdened shoulders of mankind.

This, nothing less, is the labor to which we are called and our strength dedicated.

And so the prayer of our people carries far beyond our own frontiers, to the wide world of our duty and our destiny.

May the light of freedom, coming to all darkened lands, flame brightly--until at last the darkness is no more.

May the turbulence of our age yield to a true time of peace, when men and nations shall share a life that honors the dignity of each, the brotherhood of all.

FAREWELL ADDRESS: PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
JANUARY 17TH, 1961

Good evening, my fellow Americans.

First, I should like to express my gratitude to the radio and television networks for the opportunities they have given me over the years to bring reports and messages to our nation. My special thanks go to them for the opportunity of addressing you this evening.

Three days from now, after half century in the service of our country, I shall lay down the responsibilities of office as, in traditional and solemn ceremony, the authority of the Presidency is vested in my successor. This evening, I come to you with a message of leave-taking and farewell, and to share a few final thoughts with you, my countrymen.

Like every other -- Like every other citizen, I wish the new President, and all who will labor with him, Godspeed. I pray that the coming years will be blessed with peace and prosperity for all.

Our people expect their President and the Congress to find essential agreement on issues of great moment, the wise resolution of which will better shape the future of the nation. My own relations with the Congress, which began on a remote and tenuous basis when, long ago, a member of the Senate appointed me to West Point, have since ranged to the intimate during the war and immediate post-war period, and finally to the mutually interdependent during these past eight years. In this final relationship, the Congress and the Administration have, on most vital issues, cooperated well, to serve the nation good, rather than mere partisanship, and so have assured that the business of the nation should go forward. So, my official relationship with the Congress ends in a feeling -- on my part -- of gratitude that we have been able to do so much together.

We now stand ten years past the midpoint of a century that has witnessed four major wars among great nations. Three of these involved our own country. Despite these holocausts, America is today the strongest, the most influential, and most productive nation in the world. Understandably proud of this pre-eminence, we yet realize that America's leadership and prestige depend, not merely upon our unmatched material progress, riches, and military strength, but on how we use our power in the interests of world peace & human betterment.

Throughout America's adventure in free government, our basic purposes have been to keep the peace, to foster progress in human achievement, and to enhance liberty, dignity, and integrity among peoples and among nations. To strive for less would be unworthy of a free and religious people. Any failure traceable to arrogance, or our lack of comprehension, or readiness to sacrifice would inflict upon us grievous hurt, both at home and abroad.

Progress toward these noble goals is persistently threatened by the conflict now engulfing the world. It commands our whole attention, absorbs our very beings. We face a hostile ideology global in scope, atheistic in character, ruthless in purpose, and insidious [insidious] in method. Unhappily, the danger it poses promises to be of indefinite duration. To meet it successfully, there is called for, not so much the emotional and transitory sacrifices of crisis, but rather those which enable us to carry forward steadily, surely, and without complaint the burdens of a prolonged and complex struggle with liberty the stake. Only thus shall we remain, despite every provocation, on our chartered course toward permanent peace and human betterment.

Crises there will continue to be. In meeting them, whether foreign or domestic, great or small, there is a recurring temptation to feel that some spectacular and costly action could become the miraculous solution to all current difficulties. A huge increase in newer elements of our defenses; development of unrealistic programs to cure every ill in agriculture; a dramatic expansion in basic and applied research -- these and many other possibilities, each possibly promising in itself, may be suggested as the only way to the road we wish to travel. But each proposal must be weighed in the light of a broader consideration: the need to maintain balance in and among national programs, balance between the private and the public economy, balance between the cost and hoped for advantages, balance between the clearly necessary and the comfortably desirable, balance between our essential requirements as a nation and the duties imposed by the nation upon the individual, balance between actions of the moment and the national welfare of the future. Good judgment seeks balance and progress. Lack of it eventually finds imbalance and frustration. The record of many decades stands as proof that our people and their Government have, in the main, understood these truths and have

responded to them well, in the face of threat and stress.

But threats, new in kind or degree, constantly arise. Of these, I mention two only.

A vital element in keeping the peace is our military establishment. Our arms must be mighty, ready for instant action, so that no potential aggressor may be tempted to risk his own destruction. Our military organization today bears little relation to that known of any of my predecessors in peacetime, or, indeed, by the fighting men of World War II or Korea.

Until the latest of our world conflicts, the United States had no armaments industry. American makers of plowshares could, with time and as required, make swords as well. But we can no longer risk emergency improvisation of national defense. **We have been compelled to create a permanent armaments industry of vast proportions.** Added to this, three and a half million men and women are directly engaged in the defense establishment. We annually spend on military security alone more than the net income of all United States cooperations -- corporations.

Now this conjunction of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry is new in the American experience. The total influence -- economic, political, even spiritual -- is felt in every city, every Statehouse, every office of the Federal government. We recognize the imperative need for this development. Yet, we must not fail to comprehend its grave implications. Our toil, resources, and livelihood are all involved. So is the very structure of our society.

In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist. We must never let the weight of this combination endanger our liberties or democratic processes. We should take nothing for granted. Only an alert and knowledgeable citizenry can compel the proper meshing of the huge industrial and military machinery of defense with our peaceful methods and goals, so that security and liberty may prosper together.

Akin to, and largely responsible for the sweeping changes in our industrial-military posture, has been the technological revolution during recent decades. In this revolution, research has become central; it also becomes more formalized, complex, and costly. A steadily increasing share is conducted for, by, or at the direction of, the Federal government.

Today, the solitary inventor, tinkering in his shop, has been overshadowed by task forces of scientists in laboratories and testing fields. In the same fashion, the free university, historically the fountainhead of free ideas and scientific discovery, has experienced a revolution in the conduct of research. Partly because of the huge costs involved, a government contract becomes virtually a substitute for intellectual curiosity. For every old blackboard there are now hundreds of new electronic computers. The prospect of domination of the nation's scholars by Federal employment, project allocations, and the power of money is ever present -- and is gravely to be regarded.

Yet, in holding scientific research and discovery in respect, as we should, we must also be alert to the equal and opposite danger that public policy could itself become the captive of a scientific-technological elite.

It is the task of statesmanship to mold, to balance, and to integrate these and other forces, new and old, within the principles of our democratic system -- ever aiming toward the supreme goals of our free society.

Another factor in maintaining balance involves the element of time. As we peer into society's future, we -- you and I, and our government -- must avoid the impulse to live only for today, plundering for our own ease and convenience the precious resources of tomorrow. We cannot mortgage the material assets of our grandchildren without risking the loss also of their political and spiritual heritage. We want democracy to survive for all generations to come, not to become the insolvent phantom of tomorrow.

During the long lane of the history yet to be written, America knows that this world of ours, ever growing smaller, must avoid becoming a community of dreadful fear and hate, and be, instead, a proud

confederation of mutual trust and respect. Such a confederation must be one of equals. The weakest must come to the conference table with the same confidence as do we, protected as we are by our moral, economic, and military strength. That table, though scarred by many fast frustrations -- past frustrations, cannot be abandoned for the certain agony of disarmament -- of the battlefield.

Disarmament, with mutual honor and confidence, is a continuing imperative. Together we must learn how to compose differences, not with arms, but with intellect and decent purpose. Because this need is so sharp and apparent, I confess that I lay down my official responsibilities in this field with a definite sense of disappointment. As one who has witnessed the horror and the lingering sadness of war, as one who knows that another war could utterly destroy this civilization which has been so slowly and painfully built over thousands of years, I wish I could say tonight that a lasting peace is in sight.

Happily, I can say that war has been avoided. Steady progress toward our ultimate goal has been made. But so much remains to be done. As a private citizen, I shall never cease to do what little I can to help the world advance along that road.

So, in this, my last good night to you as your President, I thank you for the many opportunities you have given me for public service in war and in peace. I trust in that -- in that -- in that service you find some things worthy. As for the rest of it, I know you will find ways to improve performance in the future.

You and I, my fellow citizens, need to be strong in our faith that all nations, under God, will reach the goal of peace with justice. May we be ever unswerving in devotion to principle, confident but humble with power, diligent in pursuit of the Nations' great goals.

To all the peoples of the world, I once more give expression to America's prayerful and continuing aspiration: We pray that peoples of all faiths, all races, all nations, may have their great human needs satisfied; that those now denied opportunity shall come to enjoy it to the full; that all who yearn for freedom may experience its few spiritual blessings. Those who have freedom will understand, also, its heavy responsibility;

that all who are insensitive to the needs of others will learn charity; and that the sources -- scourges of poverty, disease, and ignorance will be made [to] disappear from the earth; and that in the goodness of time, all peoples will come to live together in a peace guaranteed by the binding force of mutual respect and love.

Now, on Friday noon, I am to become a private citizen. I am proud to do so. I look forward to it.

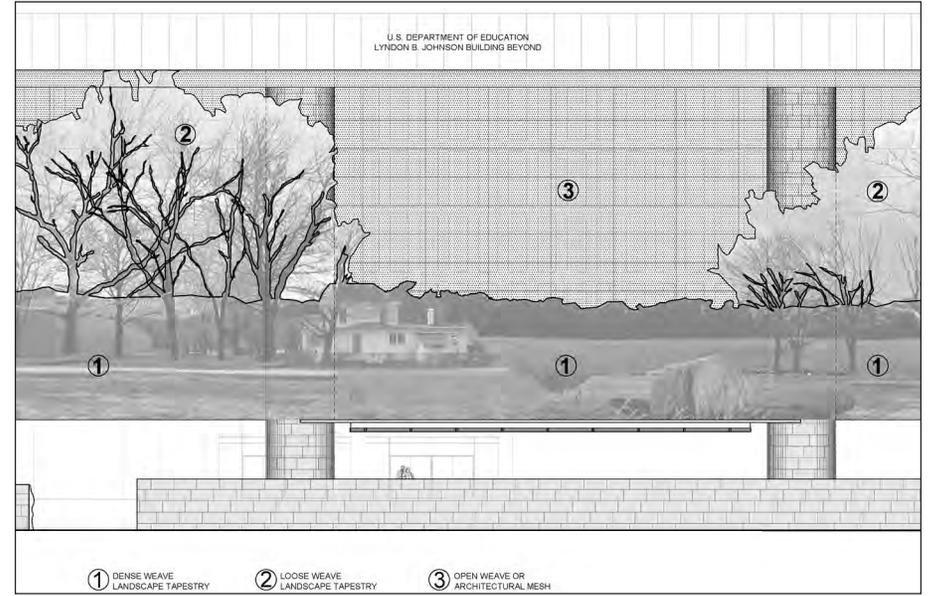
Thank you, and good night.

4.3 TAPESTRY MOCK-UP PROCESS

In August and September 2011 the design team staged full scale mock-ups in front of the Department of Education building that demonstrated various techniques and materials under development for tapestry construction. The goal for the mock-up was to illustrate imagery as well as transparency in a manner fitting for the Presidential Memorial. The mock-up was for proof-of-concept and did not represent the final detail or connection detailing of the tapestry to the cable net structure. The materials used for the mock-ups are undergoing testing to confirm the longevity testing.



MODEL PHOTOGRAPH - TAPESTRY CONCEPT



TAPESTRY LAYERING DIAGRAM

THE TAPESTRY FEATURE IS ENVISIONED AS A LAYERED OR INTEGRATED ASSEMBLY COMPRISED OF 3 ELEMENTS.

- ① The dense weave structure illustrating the landscape tapestry is a high quality and resolute, woven from difference gauges of braided stainless steel wire.
- ② The loose weave tapestry section is a less resolute image located at the space between major tree limbs. This element will be partially transparent.
- ③ The open weave or architectural mesh section will be a stainless steel base material to resemble sky portions of the image. This portion will have no "image" detail and have a high degree of openness.

4.3 - TAPESTRY MOCK-UP PROCESS



FULL-SCALE GRAPHIC STUDY IN GEHRY PARTNERS OFFICE



PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION OF GRAPHIC STUDY

- ① DENSE WEAVE
- ② LOOSE WEAVE
- ③ OPEN WEAVE

The design team has provided three separate full scale mock-ups to demonstrate various techniques in developing the tapestry concept. The mock-ups contain various construction techniques and materials. The goal for the mock-up was to illustrate imagery as well as transparency in a manner that will be fitting for the Presidential Memorial. The materials used for the mock-ups are undergoing testing to confirm the longevity testing.



SUNLIGHT BEHIND

Tapestry Sample #1 consists of stainless steel cable and stainless steel braided wire composed to develop the tapestry solution. There are four different diameters of cable that are assembled together to form the imagery. This sample was hand produced. The assembly process used resistance welding as the means of attachment for the stainless steel cable. The mock-up is



SUNLIGHT IN FRONT

approximately 10 wide by 15 feet tall. This is a proof of concept mock-up and does not represent the final detail or connection detailing to the cable net structure. The image is the same on each side of the tapestry.

4.3 - TAPESTRY MOCK-UP PROCESS

TAPESTRY SAMPLE 1: FULL SCALE MOCK-UP AT FABRICATION SITE



FRONT SIDE, SUNLIGHT BEHIND

Tapestry Sample #2 was produced on a jacquard loom and is fabricated from Stainless steel wire, Black Teflon and white Teflon thread. The mock-up is 10 feet wide by 15 feet tall. Because this tapestry was created on the loom the imagery is reversed. The transparency on this



BACK SIDE

tapestry tends to vary with the sunlight condition. This is a proof of concept mock-up and does not represent the final detail or connection detailing to the cable net structure.

TAPESTRY SAMPLE 2: MOCK-UP AT STAGING SITE IN WASHINGTON D.C.

TAPESTRY MOCK-UP PROCESS - 4.3



FRONT SIDE

Tapestry Sample #3 was produced on a jacquard loom and is fabricated from Stainless Steel wire, Black Teflon and white Teflon thread. The mock-up is 10 feet wide by 15 feet tall. Because this tapestry was created on the loom the imagery is reversed. The opacity of this tapestry is



BACK SIDE

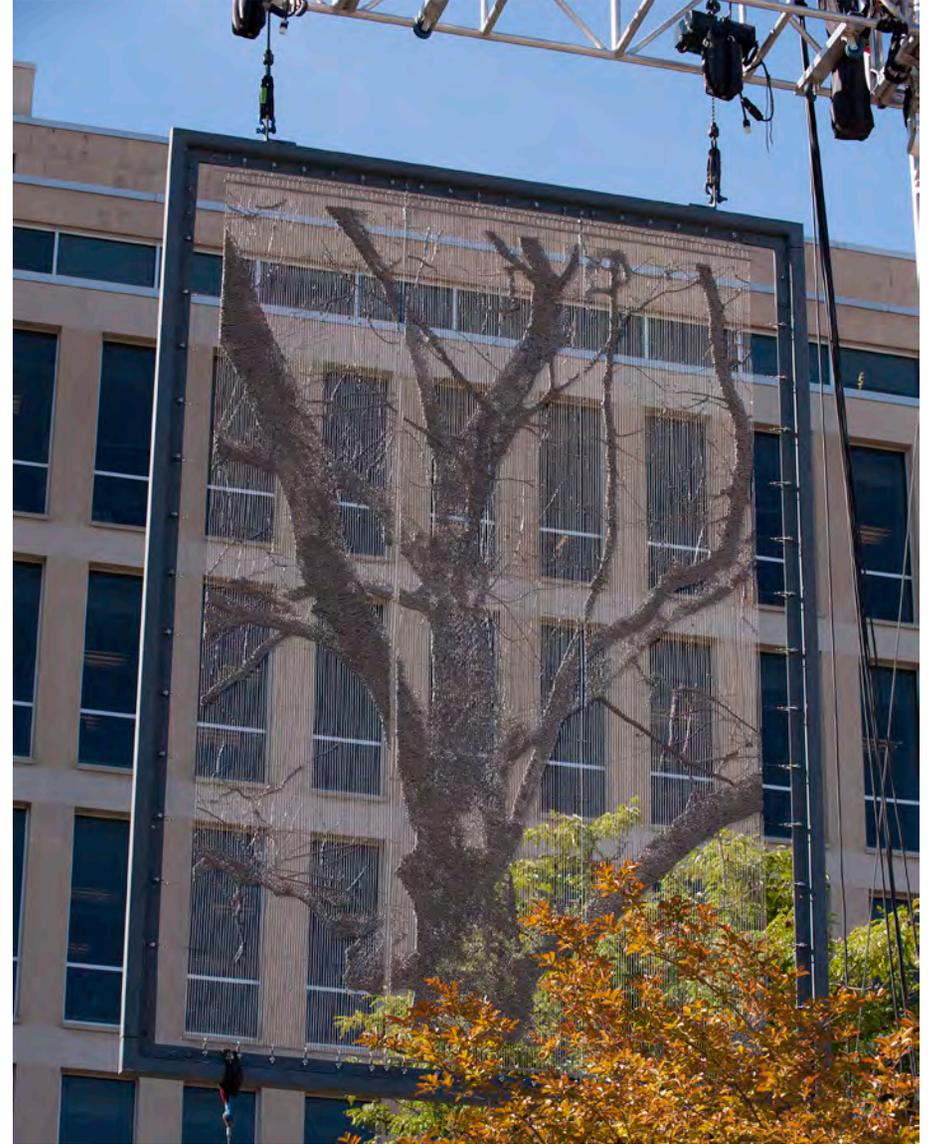
opaque and does not vary in the sunlight condition. The imagery is very clear and consistent. This is a proof of concept mock-up and does represent the final detail or connection detailing to the cable net structure.

4.3 - TAPESTRY MOCK-UP PROCESS

TAPESTRY SAMPLE 3: FULL SCALE MOCK-UP AT FABRICATION SITE



LIGHTING TEST OF TAPESTRY AT NIGHT



VIEW OF TAPESTRY AGAINST THE LBJ BUILDING

TAPESTRY SAMPLE 1: FULL SCALE MOCK-UP AT SITE

TAPESTRY MOCK-UP PROCESS - 4.3



VIEW OF TAPESTRY AGAINST THE SKY

4.3 - TAPESTRY MOCK-UP PROCESS

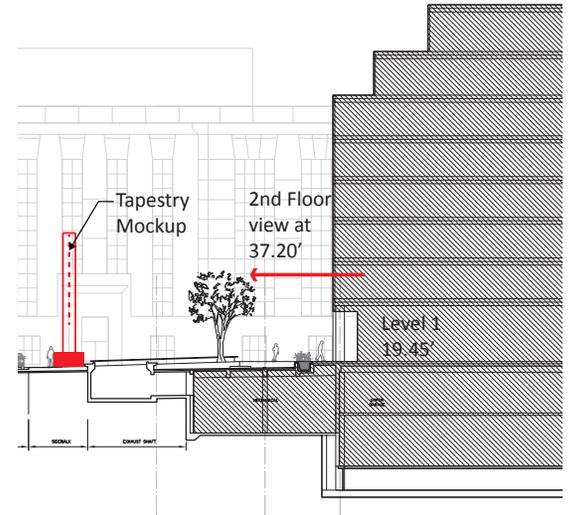
TAPESTRY SAMPLE 1: FULL SCALE MOCK-UP AT SITE



View of full sized mock-up out of Lyndon B. Johnson Building

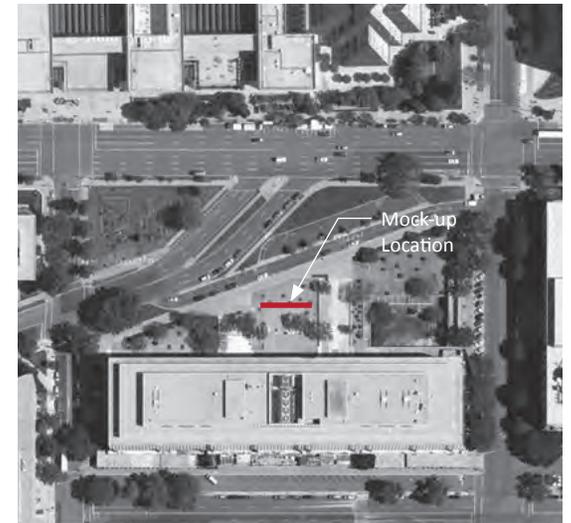


View of full sized mock-up from inside Lyndon B. Johnson Building



View elevation

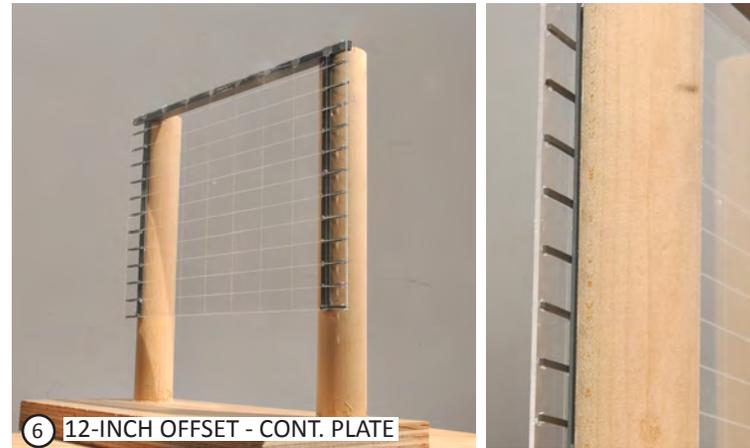
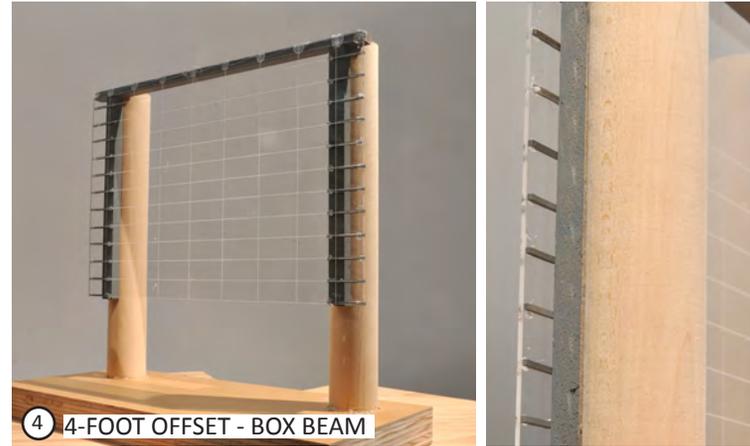
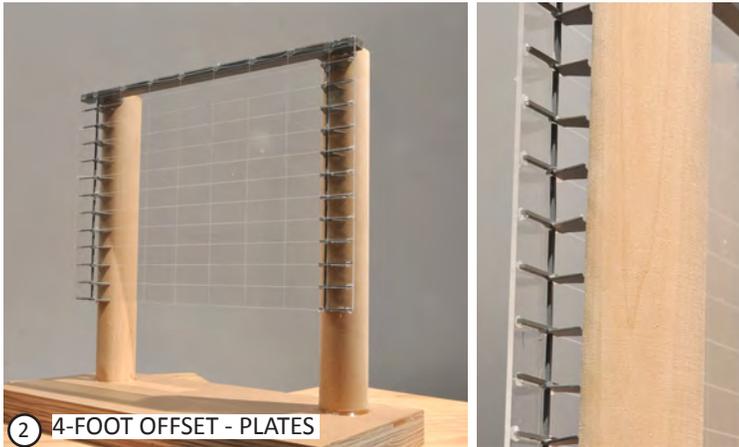
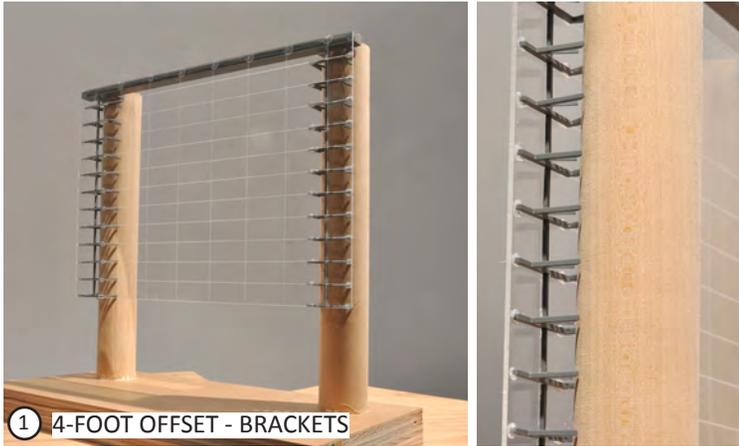
The tapestry mock-ups were viewed from the interior of LBJ. The images above depict the results of the mock-up. The transparency of mock-up sample 1 was as apparent from the interior side as viewed from the exterior side. The mock-up was placed approximately 85' from the façade of LBJ. Site conditions prevented a location closer to the façade of LBJ.



4TH STREET

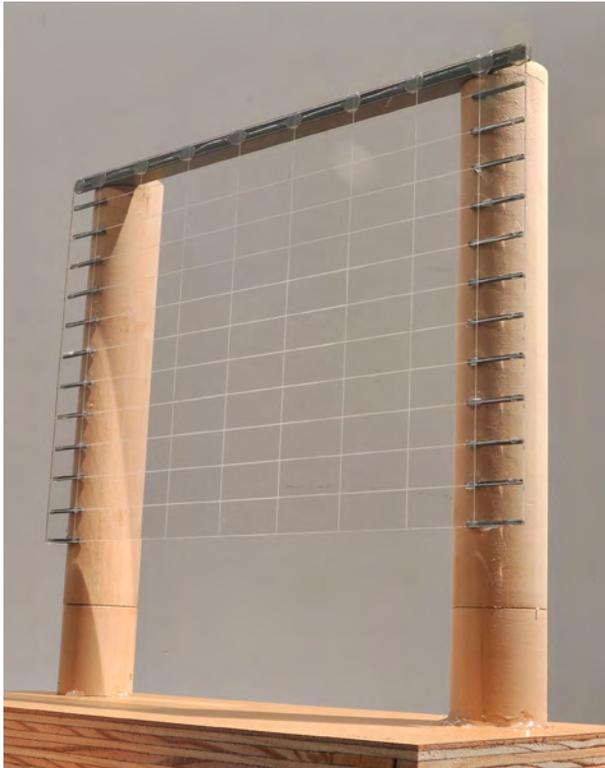
TAPESTRY SAMPLE 1: VIEW FROM LBJ

TAPESTRY MOCK-UP PROCESS - 4.3

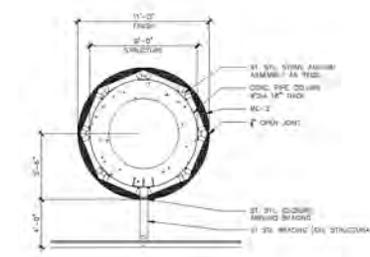


4.3 - TAPESTRY MOCK-UP PROCESS

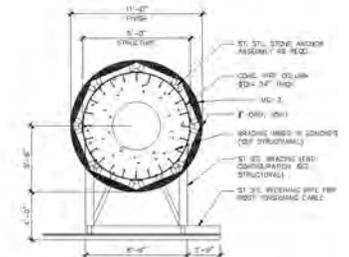
TAPESTRY CABLE NET CONNECTION STUDIES



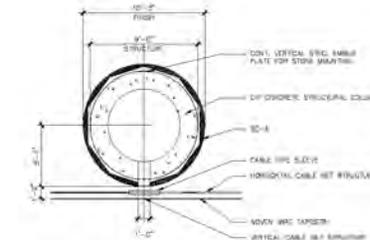
Study model reflecting current connection detail



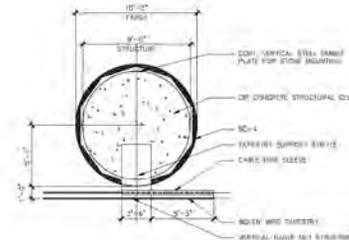
INTERMEDIATE COLUMN DETAIL
DECEMBER 2011



END COLUMN DETAIL
DECEMBER 2011



INTERMEDIATE COLUMN DETAIL
JUNE 2012



END COLUMN DETAIL
JUNE 2012

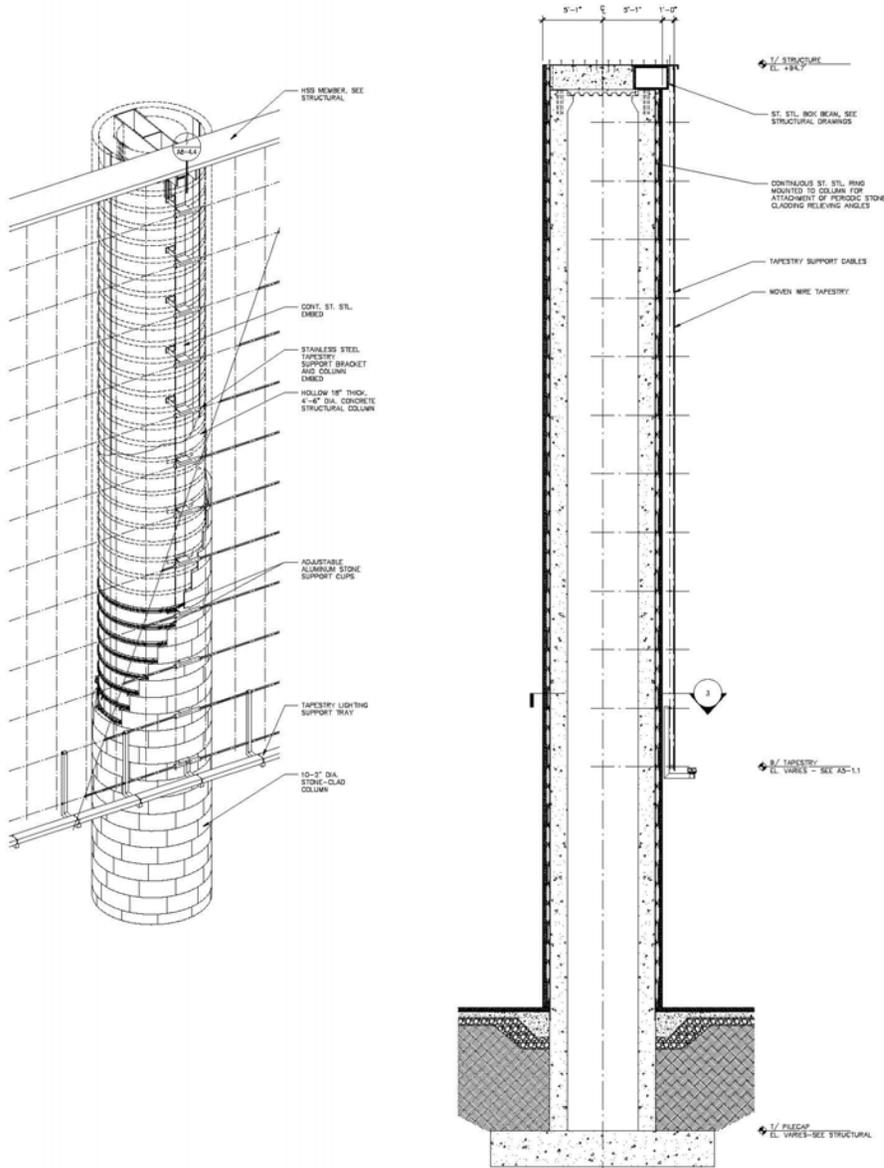


Study model of beam connection detail

The design team produced a series of studies to develop the tapestry connection details. The goal of these studies was to minimise the structure visible where the tapestry cable net connects to the column. The final configuration achieves this by moving the tapestry closer to the columns and concealing much of the structure within the column cladding. The tapestry has been relocated from 4'-0" off the face of the column to 1'-0" off the face of the column. This relocation has simplified the structure of the cable net.

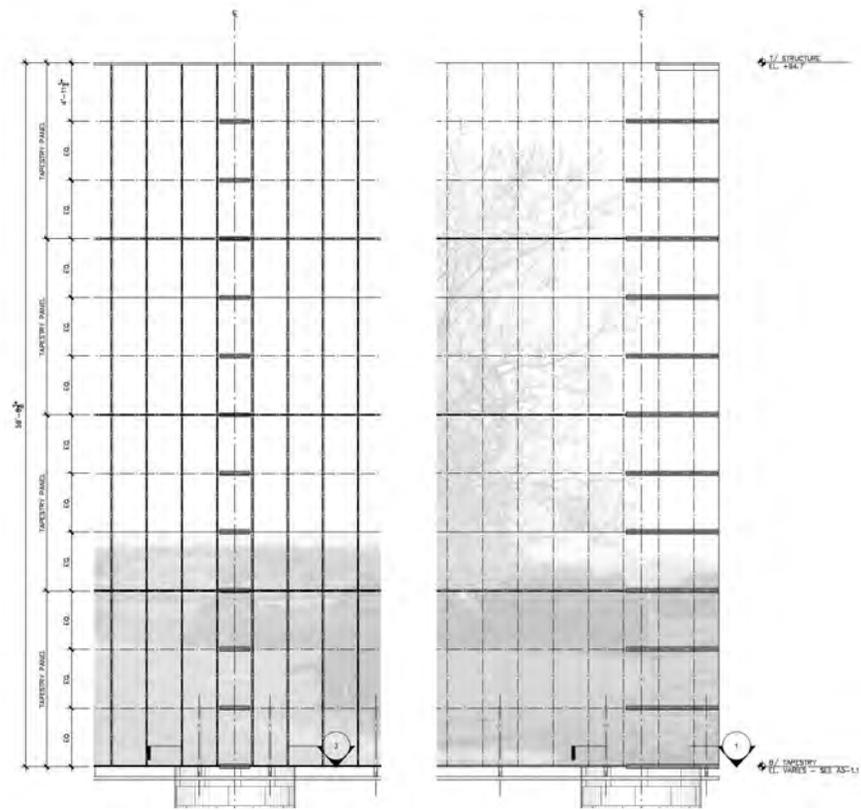
TAPESTRY CABLE NET CONNECTION STUDIES

TAPESTRY MOCK-UP PROCESS - 4.3



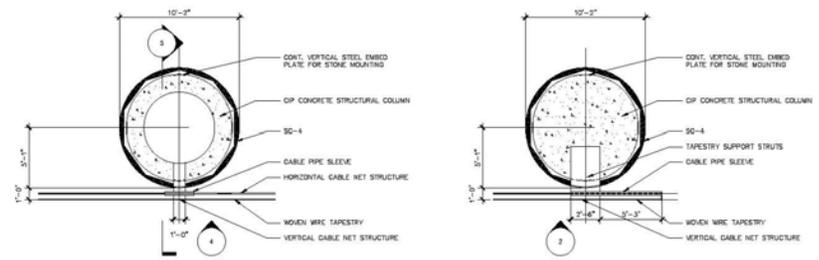
6. TAPESTRY ASSEMBLY INTERMEDIATE COLUMN FRONT VIEW

5. TYPICAL INTERMEDIATE COLUMN SECTION (SHOWN AT OVERLOOK)



4. TYPICAL INTERMEDIATE COLUMN ELEVATION

2. TYPICAL END COLUMN ELEVATION

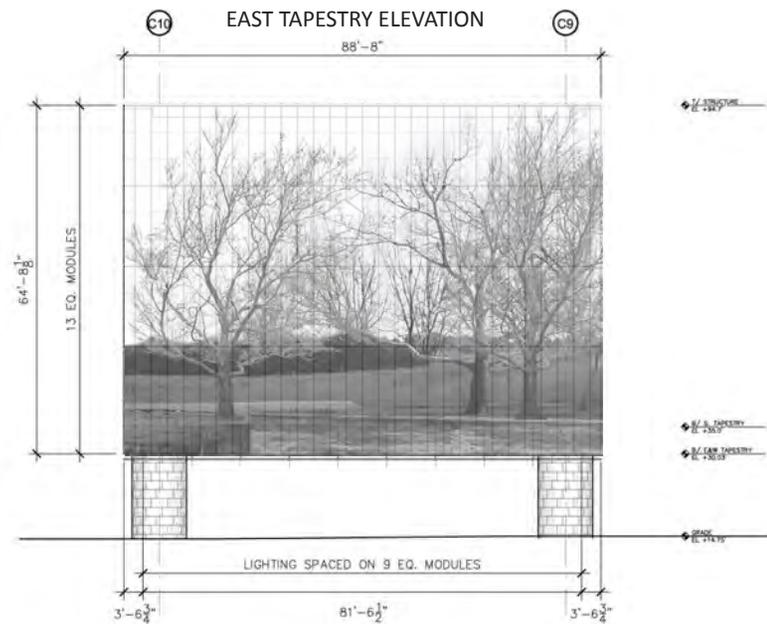
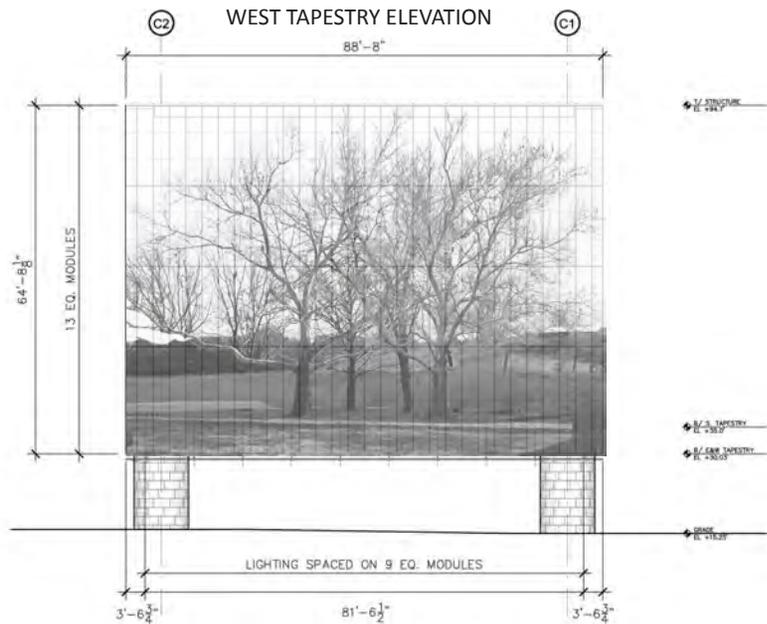


3. TYPICAL INTERMEDIATE COLUMN DETAIL

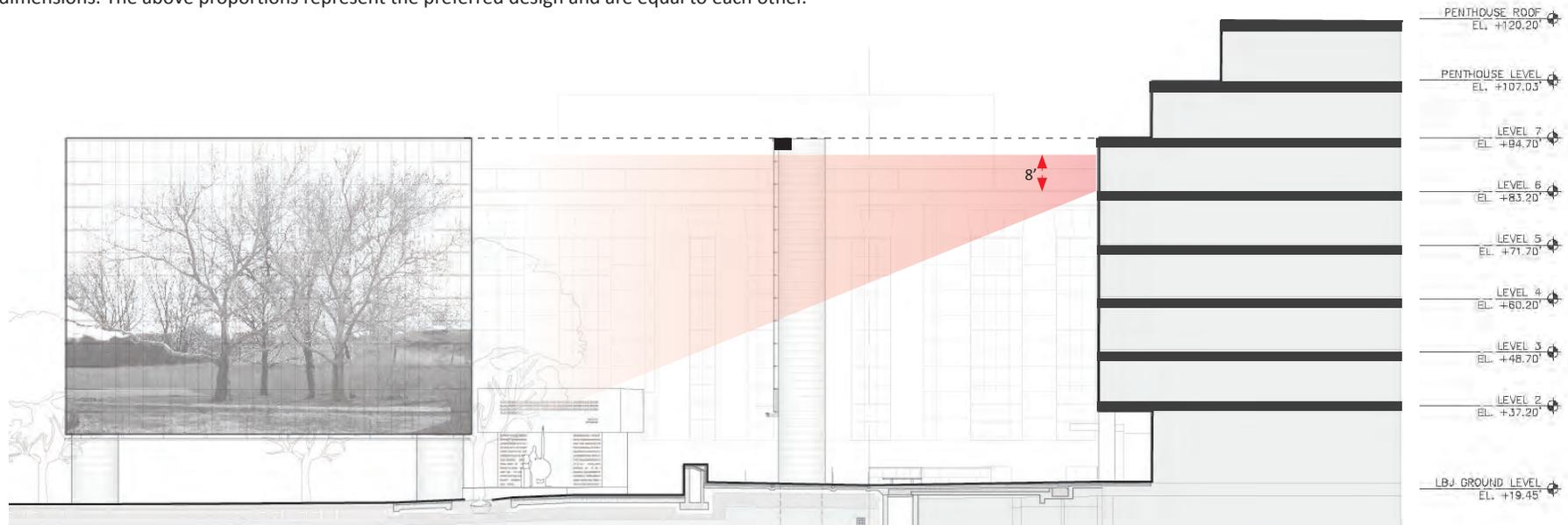
1. TYPICAL END COLUMN DETAIL

4.3 - TAPESTRY MOCK-UP PROCESS

TAPESTRY STRUCTURE



Proportion studies for East and West tapestries are a result of continual refinement and adjustments to planning dimensions. The above proportions represent the preferred design and are equal to each other.



TAPESTRY & COMPRESSION BEAM VIEWSHED STUDY

Section through LBJ and South tapestry for visual comparison to tapestry structure

TAPESTRY PROPORTION STUDIES

TAPESTRY MOCK-UP PROCESS - 4.3

4.4 STONE STUDIES

The design team produced a number of studies to further develop the stone Memorial Elements. Full scale studies were produced to understand the scale of the elements and the arrangement of figures in the composition. Smaller studies were produced to understand stone carving depth and detail. Through a review of aesthetic and technical criteria, the design team has created a list of stone types to be considered for use in the carved stone elements. The design team is in the process of acquiring carved samples of each of the stone types under consideration.



Scale study for Presidential Memorial relief without lintel



Scale study for General Memorial relief without lintel



Scale study for Presidential Memorial relief with lintel



Scale study for General Memorial relief with lintel

4.4 - STONE STUDIES

STONE RELIEF SCALE STUDIES



Scale study of sculptural figures (Human scale and 1.5x human scale)



Scale study of sculptural figures (1.5x human scale)



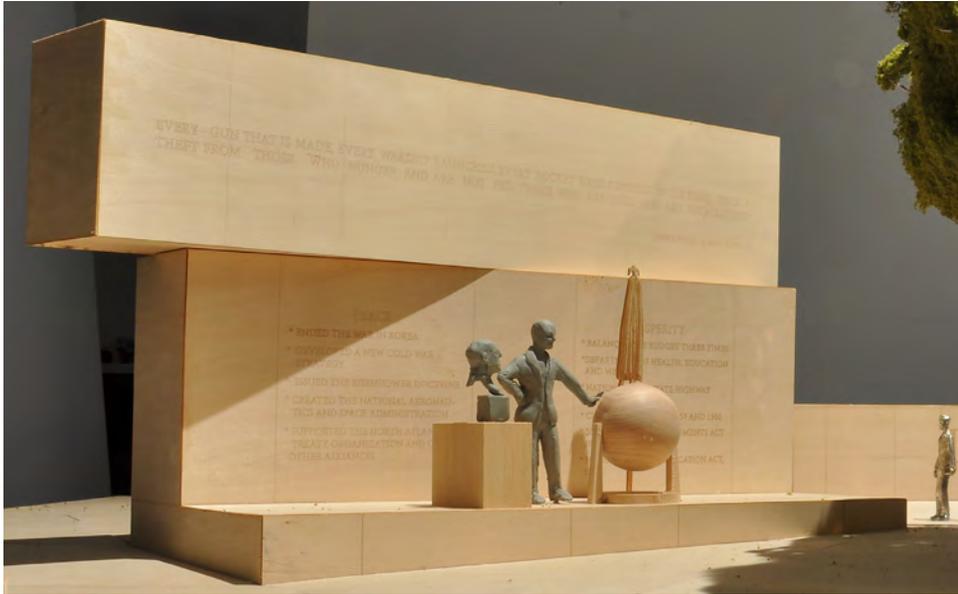
Scale study for Presidential Sculpture (1.5 x human scale)



Scale study for General Sculpture (1.5x human scale)

SCULPTURE SCALE STUDIES

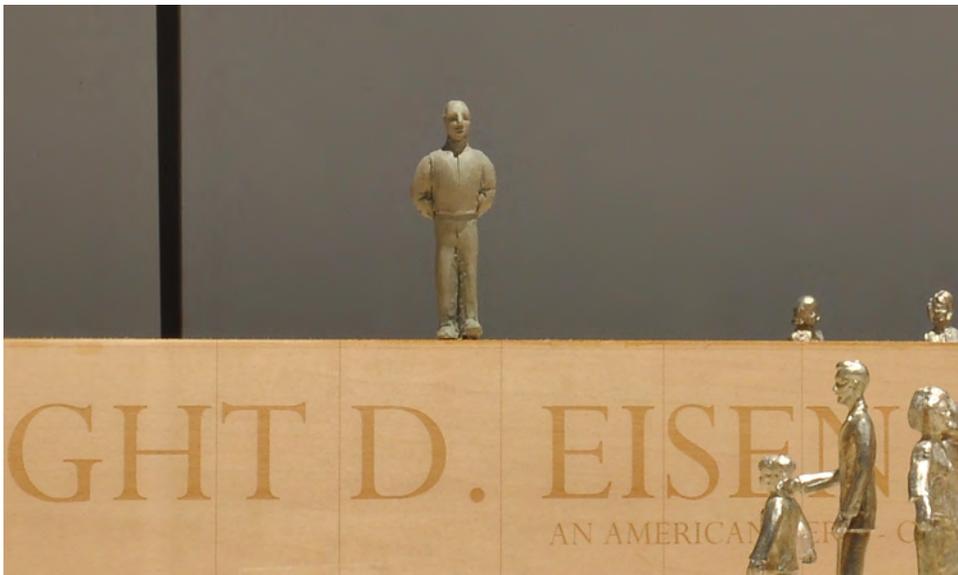
STONE STUDIES - 4.4



Study in clay of Presidential Memorial sculpture (half inch scale)



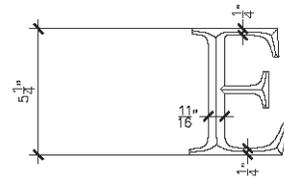
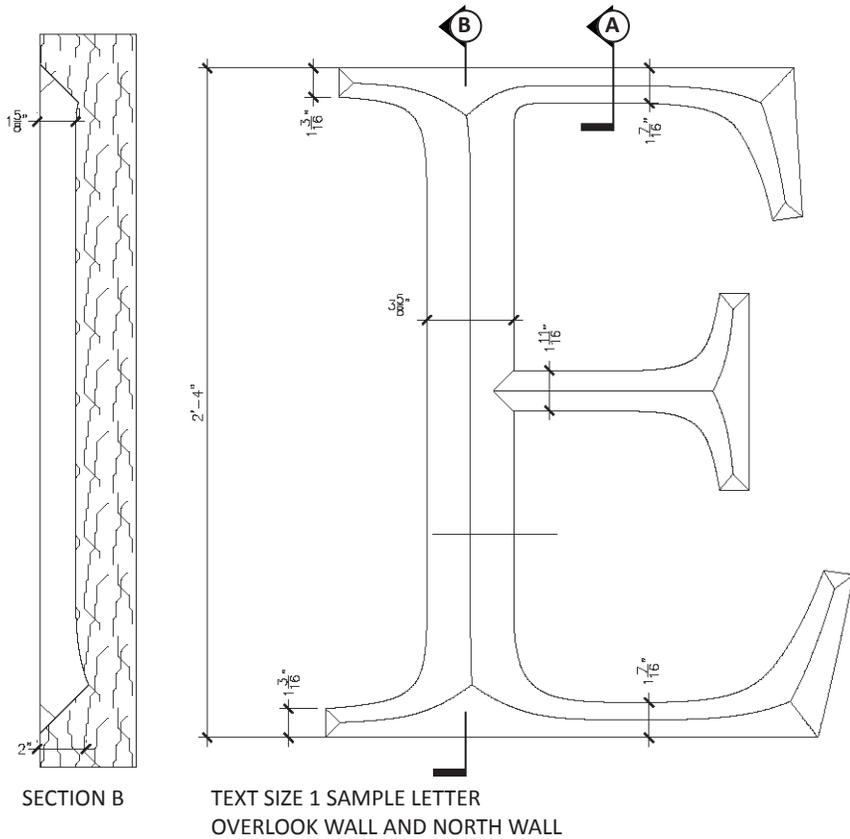
Study in clay of General Memorial sculpture (half inch scale)



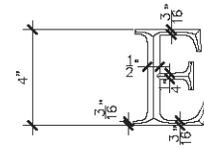
Study in clay of Eisenhower as cadet sculpture (half inch scale)

4.4 - STONE STUDIES

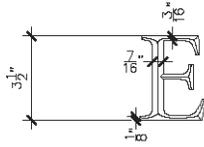
SCULPTURE STUDIES



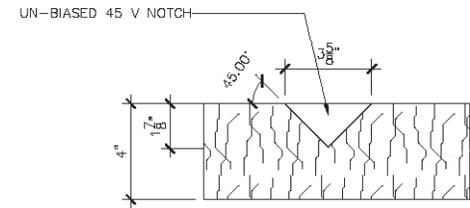
TEXT SIZE 2 SAMPLE LETTER
MEMORIAL ELEMENT LINTEL



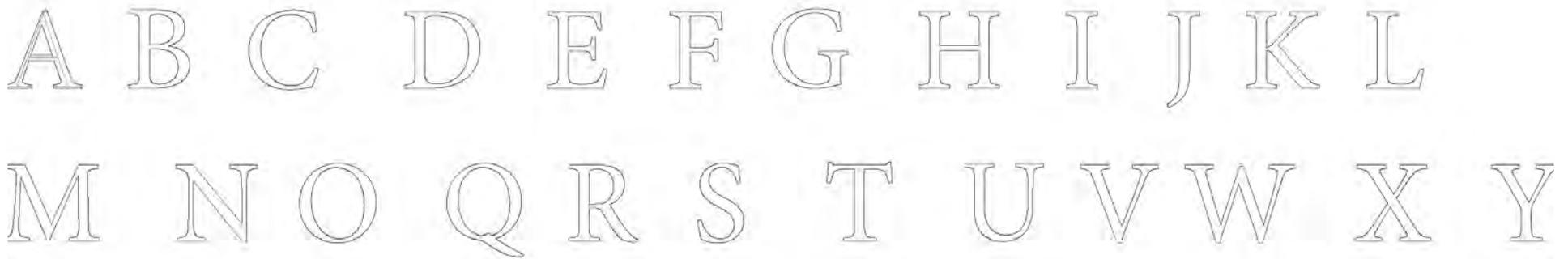
TEXT SIZE 3 SAMPLE LETTER
MEMORIAL ELEMENT LOWER BLOCK



TEXT SIZE 4 SAMPLE LETTER
QUOTATION SOURCES AND DATES



SECTION A



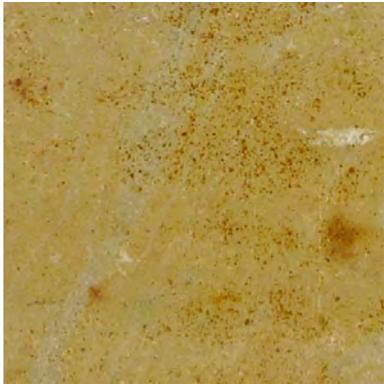
PROPOSED INSCRIPTION FONT

Stone							Performance Data					
VENDOR / AGENT	Contact	status		Color Name	Use	Color Range	Bulk Density (ASTM C97)	Absorption by weight, % (ASTM C97)	Compressive Strength, psi (ASTM C170)	Abrasion Resistance, hardness (ASTM C241)	Flexural Strength psi (ASTM C880)	Modulus of Rupture psi (ASTM C99)
Limestone												
Weber Stone	Chad Foley Weber Stone 319-462-3581 12791 Stone City Rd. Anamosa, IA 52205 www.weberstone.com	shortlist		Anamosa			133.8 pcf	7.50%	10,550 psi			
Vetter Stone	Dan Slauty Vetter Stone dan@vetterstone.com 507 345 4568	-		Northern Buff			149.4 pcf	5.33%	8,490 psi			
		-		Glacier Buff			154.7 pcf	3.83%	7,400 psi			1050
		-		Southern Buff			142.0 pcf	5.16%	4,290 psi			
		-		Silver Shadow			142.0 pcf	5.16%	4,290 psi			
US Stone	604 W. Bertrand Ave. St. Marys, KS 66536 PHONE: 785-437-2781 FAX: 785-437-3780 Michelle Martin E-MAIL: mmartin@usstoneindustries.com	shortlist		Silverdale			134.1 - 140.12 pcf	5.12% - 7.27%	6,631 - 8329 psi	5.26-7.66		1,126 - 1,174
		-		Cottonwood			146.44 pcf	3.93%	6,832 psi	8.2		947
		-		Prairie Shell			124.28 pcf	7.70%	2,823 psi	4.41		842
		-		Flint Hills			155.2 pcf	2.26%	13,393 psi	12.41		1,955
		-		Plaza Gray			164.00 pcf	1.03%	12,529 psi	21.59		1,948
Rocomat	David BAPTISTE www.rocamat.com Tél : +33 (0) 1 49 33 26 22 Mobile : +33 (0) 6 80 63 87 53 email : david.baptiste@rocamat.fr	PICK 1		Rocherons Dore			165 pcf	0.40%	25,972 psi		1510 psi	2,329 psi
Ambar	Juan Francisco Vicente Olivares Dpto. Comercial Móvil: +34 661 215 200 Ctra. Murcia, Km. 61'700 Apdo. 85 Telf. +34968702012 - Fax. +34968702099 30400 Caravaca de la Cruz (Murcia)-Spain Web: www.difel.es E-mail: difel@difel.es	shortlist		Ambar			167.75 pcf	.1% - 0.22%	27.270 psi		1990 psi	2410 psi
Quarra Stone	Quarra Stone Company, LLC Michael Felling 333 Atlas Ave, Madison, WI 53590 Direct: 608-246-8803 Ext 151 Mobile: 608-395-7898	PICK 2		Auburn Rose (dark)			168.36 pcf	0.19%	16,846 psi			2909 psi
		shortlist		Berkshire Buff			163.97 pcf	1.07%	17,946 psi	37	1610 psi	2280 psi
SouthBay Quartzite	Greg Valastro Champlain Stone, Ltd.* P.O. Box 650 Warrensburg, NY 12885 PH: 518.623.2902 gvalastro@champlainstone.com http://www.champlainstone.com	-		SouthBay Quartzite								

PICKS:



AUBURN ROSE (DARK)



AUBURN ROSE (LIGHT)

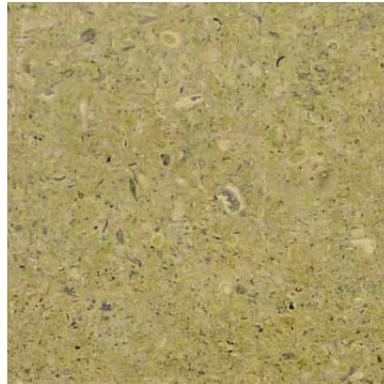


ROCHERONS DORE

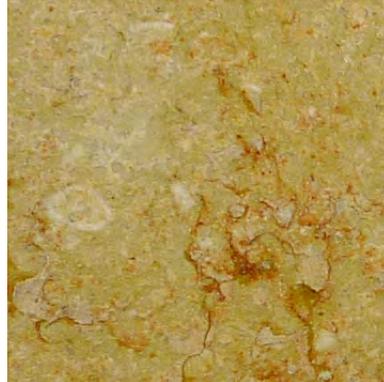
ALTERNATES:



ANAMOSA



SILVERDALE

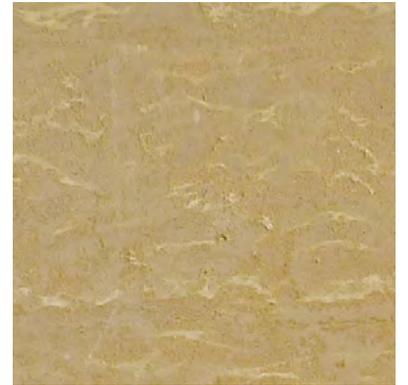


AMBAR



BERKSHIRE BUFF

OTHERS:



NORTHERN BUFF



GLACIER BUFF



COTTONWOOD

LIMESTONE SAMPLES

STONE STUDIES - 4.4

4.5 MATERIAL TESTING AND MAINTENANCE

Gehry Partners / AECOM Joint Venture have developed a testing regime and subsequent maintenance manual for the Eisenhower Memorial. The Manual has been developed using input from the National Park Service, material testing results, and available industry data. This program includes the main building materials that will be used within the Memorial.

The information within shall be used as a maintenance guideline by the Park Service and as a means of providing upkeep to the Memorial.

Below is a list outlining the recommended testing of materials and systems. This list of specified tests is based on modified industry standard procedures tailored to the verification needs for components of the Memorial. The result of the testing regime will help to confirm the appropriateness of the design components as well as prepare for the future maintenance program(s) that will be required for the Memorial.

TAPESTRY TESTING

PERFORMANCE TESTING

DYNAMIC AIR PRESSURE TESTING

AAMA 501.5: Even though this test method is typically performed to determine the resistance to water penetration during rapid cyclic pulses of dynamic air pressure acting on building facades, it can clearly serve as an indicator of how the tapestry will behave under specified dynamic wind loads. By applying deflection gauges to the tapestry, the full range of behavioral data can be attained and evaluated.

THERMAL CYCLING TESTING

AAMA-501.5 (Modified): This test method provides a standard laboratory procedure for evaluation of thermal cycling effects on large exterior facade elements. To achieve the prescribed temperature deltas, the temperature set points are achieved by using heater elements and infused nitrogen respectively for hot and cold cycles. This test can be utilized to analyze the tapestries behavior to repetitive thermal cycles.

PROJECTILE IMPACT TESTING

ASTM E 1886: This test method determines the performance of exterior windows, curtain walls, doors, and impact protective systems impacted by missile(s) and subsequently subjected to cyclic static pressure differentials. A missile propulsion device, an air pressure system, and a test chamber are used to model some conditions which may be representative of wind borne debris and pressures in a windstorm environment.

ASTM E 1996: This specification covers exterior windows, glazed curtain walls, doors and impact protective systems used in buildings located in geographic regions that are prone to hurricanes. The test specimens shall be fenestration assemblies and impact

protective systems which shall be tested using the large missile test and small missile test. The air pressure cycling, missiles, and impact location are also detailed.

BIRD MITIGATION

Forensic research has been conducted to study the likelihood of bird strikes on the tapestry. Although there are no formal industry test that can be performed to eliminate the likelihood for birds to fly into the tapestry, all case studies evaluated state the benefits of not having reflective surfaces or glass and encourage the use of metal meshes as a means of deterrence.

RESOURCES:

City Wild Life Organization
American Bird Conservancy
NYC Audubon Society, Inc.
City of Toronto Green Development Standards
Birds and Buildings Organization

STRUCTURAL TESTING

ASTM E 8 Strength in Tension - Standard Test Methods for Tension Testing of Metallic Materials

LONGEVITY TESTING AND ENVIRONMENTAL

ASTM G53/G154: Using fluorescent UV apparatus for testing paint and related coatings and materials, with and without water.

ASTM B117- Standard Practice for Operating Salt Spray (Fog) Apparatus: This is the test method commonly used for measuring the relative corrosion resistance of the materials.

Icing - Snow and Ice Accumulation: conduct a test subjecting tapestry samples to prolonged exposure to adverse cold weather.

Salt Spray Performance Test: Results printed on following pages

UV Exposure Test Report: Completed, no longer relevant

STONE TESTING

STRUCTURAL TESTING

LONGEVITY TESTING

ASTM C97 Absorption

ASTM C1353 Abrasion Resistance

ASTM C170 Compressive Strength

ASTM C99 Modulus of Rupture



SALT SPRAY PERFORMANCE TEST REPORT

Rendered to:

GEHRY PARTNERS, LLP

PRODUCT: Coated and Uncoated Wire Materials

Report No: A8444.01-106-31
Report Date: 07/13/11
Expiration Date: 05/18/15
Revision 1: 09/12/11

Executive Summary

Corrosion is the disintegration of a metal due to chemical reaction with its environment. Many metals corrode simply from exposure to moisture and elements in the air. Corrosion can be reduced or eliminated by the proper selection of corrosion-resistant metals or through the application of corrosion-resistant coatings over metals. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) B 117 is a test method commonly used for measuring the relative corrosion resistance of materials. This method exposes specimens to a highly corrosive salt spray under controlled salt concentrations and elevated temperatures. In architectural testing applications, ASTM B 117 is the most widely requested ASTM test method for salt fog exposure. It has gained general acceptance as a testing standard by major industry groups, including the American Architectural Manufacturers Association (AAMA).

ASTM B 117 is a comparative materials test and cannot be readily correlated to the expected lifespan of the material in a given application without corresponding long-term outdoor exposure. Many environmental conditions can affect corrosion rates and no one can predict the future atmospheric conditions at a given location. However, the performance of material specimens tested under the same conditions can reveal which materials and coatings are most likely to perform the best.

Architectural Testing was contracted by Gehry Partners LLP to evaluate eleven wire types after 1,000 hours of ASTM B 117 salt spray exposure with interim checks at approximately 250-hour increments.

Results Summary

- Three stainless steel wires and one titanium wire (all uncoated) were tested and did not exhibit any change.
- Two stainless steel yarns were tested and did not exhibit any change. However, it was noted that the fibrous nature of these yarns provided for an increased buildup of salt cling to their surface. While the salt was easily washed off, the rough surface texture of the yarn may allow soiling by contaminants more easily than the single-filament wires.
- Two coated wire types were tested, Teflon-coated aluminum and a painted copper. Neither of these wire types showed change on the coated surfaces. However, corrosion was evident in the form of discoloration of the exposed metal at the cut ends of each wire.
- Three wire types exhibited corrosion or other visible color change:
 - The blackened annealed 316 stainless steel wire developed a greenish hue.
 - The aluminum wire exhibited early dulling of the surface. Continued exposure resulted in an increased dulling and general darkening of the wire surface.
 - The phosphore bronze wire initially corroded unevenly with spotty dulling along the bronze-colored wire surface. Continued testing resulted in a consistent corrosion of the entire surface that appeared as a dull burgundy color. Also, green discoloration was evident at the cut ends of the wires.

SALT SPRAY PERFORMANCE TEST REPORT

Rendered to:

GEHRY PARTNERS, LLP
12541 Beatrice Street
Los Angeles, California 90066

Report No: A8444.01-106-31
Test Dates: 04/05/11
Through: 05/18/11
Report Date: 07/13/11
Expiration Date: 05/18/15
Revision 1: 09/12/11

Product: Coated and Uncoated Wire Materials

Test Methods: The wire specimens were evaluated in accordance with ASTM B 117-09, *Standard Practice for Operating Salt Spray (Fog) Apparatus*. All wire specimens were provided by Gehry Partners LLP. Except for the addition of identification tags and monofilament line for suspending the specimens in the test chamber, all specimens were tested in the as-received condition.

Test Procedure: The test was performed in an Englehard Salt Fog chamber (ATI ICN 005575). The chamber operated with continuous fog at 35 ±2 °C (95 ±3 °F) utilizing a 5% salt solution consisting of five parts reagent grade sodium chloride and 95 parts de-ionized water by mass. Six specimens of each of the eleven wire types were labeled with identification numbers and letters. A number 1 through 11 was assigned for the wire type and letters A through E assigned to the five specimens of each type, additionally one specimen from each wire type was labeled with an R to denote the unexposed reference specimen. Specimens were hung by monofilament line from horizontal poles spanning the top of the chamber. A small galvanized steel nut was hung for weight from the bottom of several specimens to straighten and reduce curling of the wire specimen. At the end of each 250-hour period (actual intervals were 242 hr, 528 hr and 744 hr), and at the conclusion of the 1,000-hour exposure period, all samples were visually inspected and photographed to evaluate the occurrence and degree of corrosion. No rinsing of the specimens was performed until after completion of the 1,000 hr exposure at which time each specimen was rinsed and cleaned under warm running water.

Test Results: For each of the evaluations noted the five exposed specimens of each wire type were compared to the reference, unexposed control specimen. Refer to Appendix A for photographs of the wire specimens before and after salt spray exposure. The individual results are reported in the following table.

Wire Type No.	Sample Description and Observations	
1	Stainless Steel 316 Spring Tempered 26 ga (Blackened)	
	242 Hr	No Change
	528 Hr	No Change
	744 Hr	No Change
	1000 Hr	No Change
2	Stainless Steel 316 Spring Tempered 26 ga	
	242 Hr	No Change
	528 Hr	No Change
	744 Hr	No Change
	1000 Hr	No Change
3	Stainless Steel 316 Annealed 32 ga	
	242 Hr	No Change
	528 Hr	No Change
	744 Hr	No Change
	1000 Hr	No Change
4	Stainless Steel 316 Annealed 32 ga (Blackened)	
	242 Hr	Specimens have developed greenish hue
	528 Hr	Specimens have developed greenish hue
	744 Hr	Specimens have developed greenish hue
	1000 Hr	Specimens have developed greenish hue
5	Stainless Steel Yarn 316L 16/2 Nm	
	242 Hr	No Change ¹
	528 Hr	No Change ¹
	744 Hr	No Change ¹
	1000 Hr	No Change ¹
6	Stainless Steel Yarn 316L 12/2 Nm (Blackened)	
	242 Hr	No Change ¹
	528 Hr	No Change ¹
	744 Hr	No Change ¹
	1000 Hr	No Change ¹

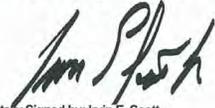
¹ It is noted that salt deposits collected more readily on Wire Type #5, Stainless Steel Yarn 316L 16/2, than on wire Type #6 the 12/2 blackened version. The Type #6 had minimal salt deposit build up. While the salt collected more readily on the Type #5 specimens, no corrosion was noted after the final rinsing.

Test Results: (Continued)

Wire Type No.	Sample Description and Observations	
7	Teflon Coated Aluminum 26 ga	
	242 Hr	No Change
	528 Hr	No Change
	744 Hr	No change on coated surface, however green corrosion evident on exposed wire ends.
	1000 Hr	No change on coated surface, however green corrosion evident on exposed wire ends.
8	Painted Copper 20 ga	
	242 Hr	No Change
	528 Hr	No Change
	744 Hr	No change on coated surface, however green corrosion evident on exposed wire ends.
	1000 Hr	No change on coated surface, however green corrosion evident on exposed wire ends.
9	Titanium 22 ga	
	242 Hr	No Change
	528 Hr	No Change
	744 Hr	No Change
	1000 Hr	No Change
10	Aluminum 22 ga	
	242 Hr	General dulling of surface, no shine, some darkening in isolated areas.
	528 Hr	Some continued dulling of surface, no shine, not much change from 250 hr inspection, some darkening in isolated areas.
	744 Hr	Some continued dulling of surface, no shine, little or no change from 500 hr inspection, some darkening in isolated areas.
	1000 Hr	Some continued dulling of surface, no shine, little or no change from 750 hr inspection, some darkening in isolated areas.
11	Phosphore Bronze 22 ga	
	242 Hr	General dulling and darkening of surface, uneven corrosion, i.e shiny areas within dulled areas.
	528 Hr	Dulling now consistent over entire surface. Surface taking on a red hue as opposed to reference specimen.
	744 Hr	Consistent corrosion over entire surface leaving a dull burgundy color overall, green corrosion buildup on ends.
	1000 Hr	Consistent corrosion over entire surface leaving a dull burgundy color overall, green corrosion buildup on ends.

Representative test specimens, data sheets, a copy of this report, or other pertinent project documentation will be retained by Architectural Testing, Inc. for a period of four years from the original test date. At the end of this retention period such materials shall be discarded without notice and the service life of this report by Architectural Testing will expire. Results obtained are tested values and were secured by using the designated test methods. This report does not constitute certification of this product nor an opinion or endorsement by this laboratory. It is the exclusive property of the client so named herein and relates only to the specimens tested. This report may not be reproduced, except in full, without the written approval of Architectural Testing, Inc.

For ARCHITECTURAL TESTING, INC.:



Digitally Signed by: Irvin E. Scott

Irvin E. Scott, P.E. - Senior Project Engineer
Components / Materials Testing



Digitally Signed by: Gary Hartman

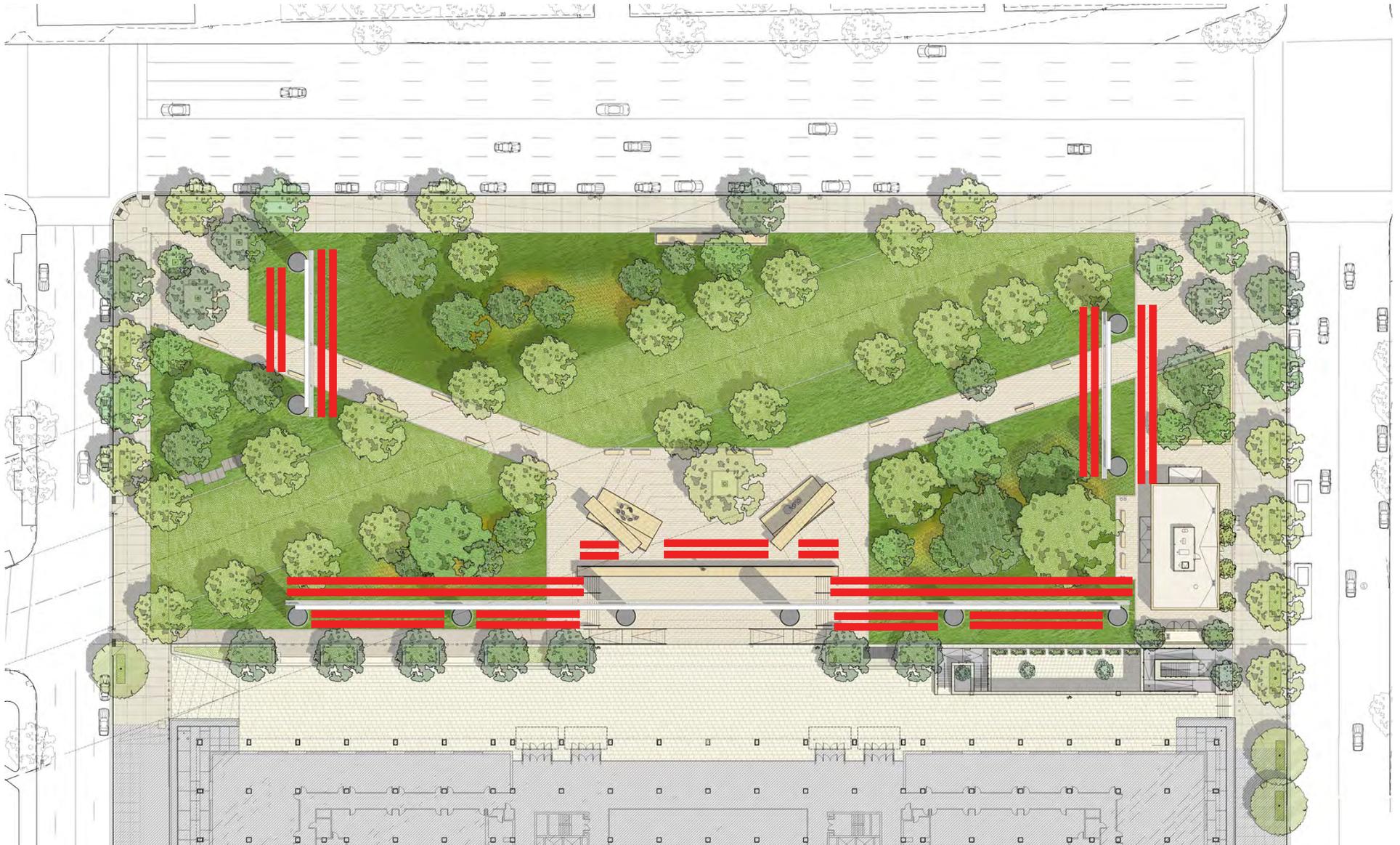
Gary Hartman, P.E. - Director
Components / Materials Testing

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Attachments (pages) This report is complete only when all attachments listed are included.
Appendix A - Photographs (11)

MAINTENANCE

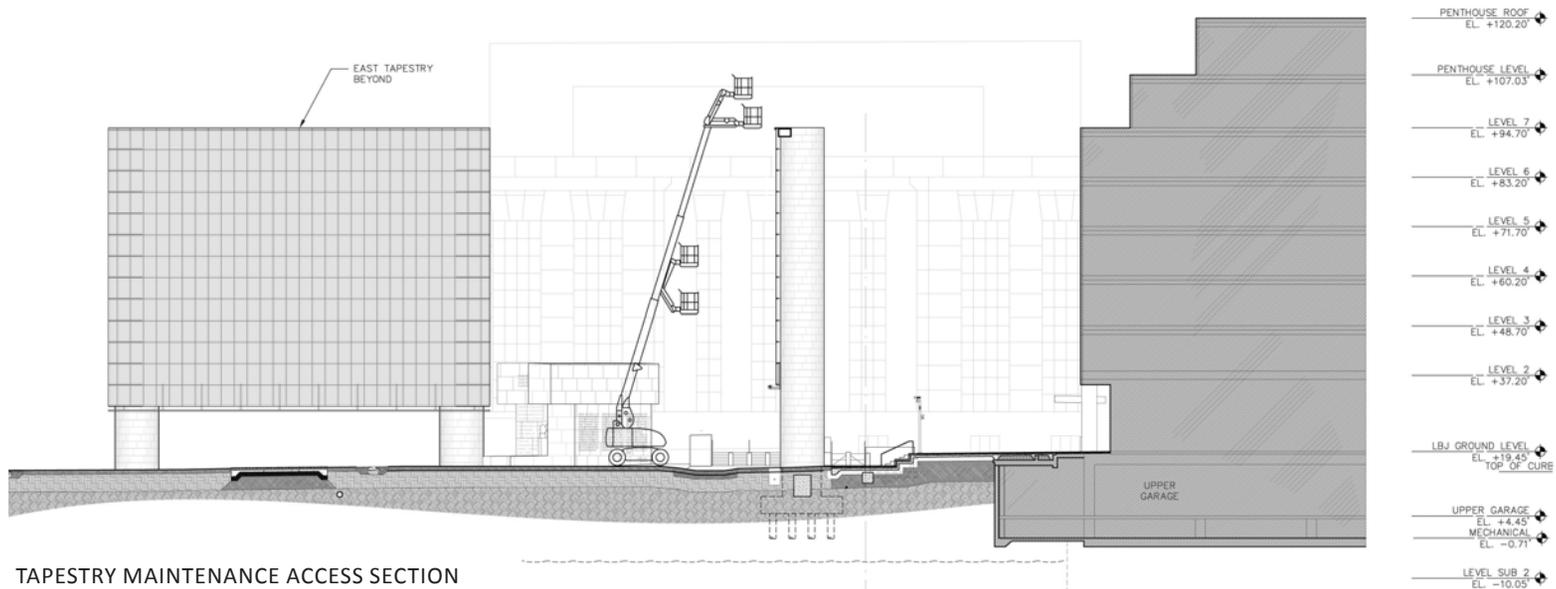
A maintenance program will be established in conjunction with the National Park Service. The maintenance program will be reflective of the results from the testing protocol. For all tall elements within the Memorial, tapestry and column elements, it is envisioned that these elements will be maintained and cleaned from ground level vehicles/lifts, power washing those elements from accumulation of the urban environment. The attached diagrams are the initial pass at a strategy to access and maintain the tapestry after the installation period.



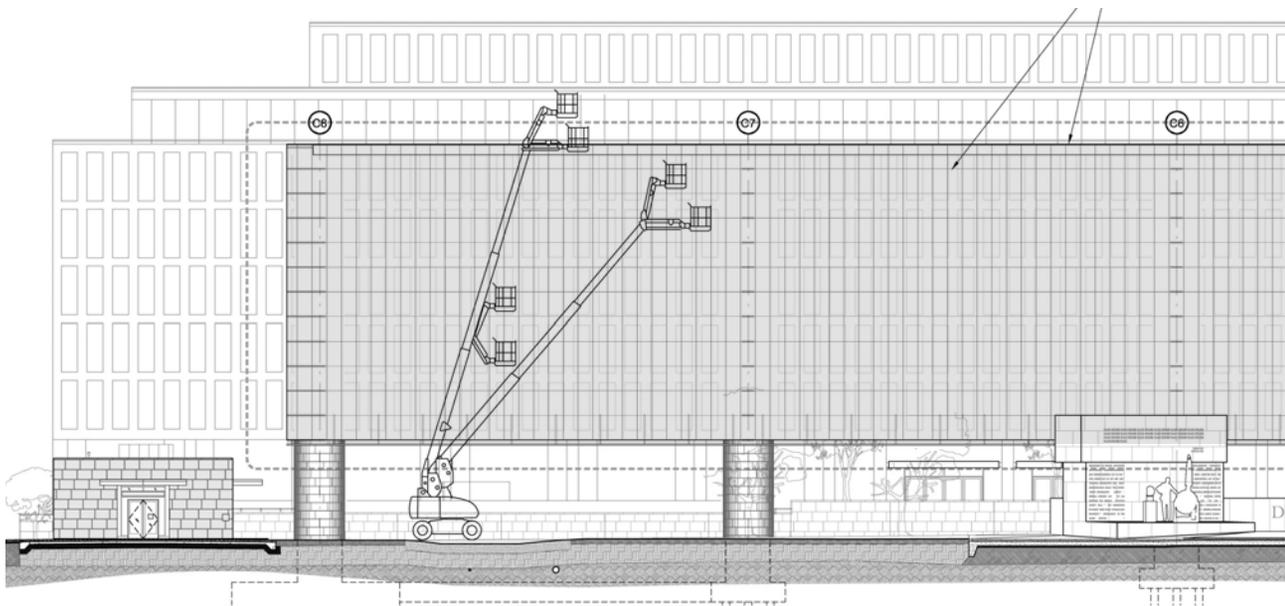
TAPESTRY MAINTENANCE ACCESS DIAGRAM

 Ground level maintenance vehicle/lift paths

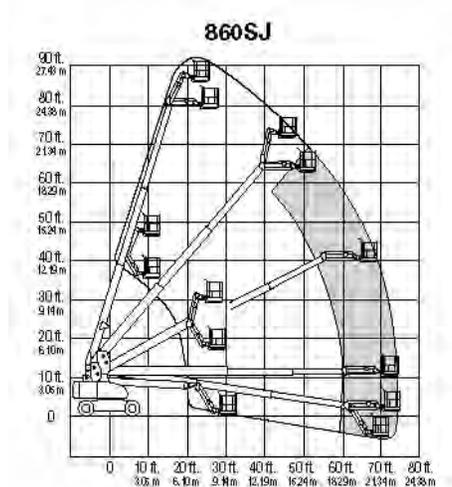
4.5 - MATERIAL TESTING AND MAINTENANCE



TAPESTRY MAINTENANCE ACCESS SECTION



TAPESTRY MAINTENANCE ACCESS ELEVATION



MATERIAL TESTING AND MAINTENANCE - 4.5

4.6 EXISTING SITE VIEWS

The following pages indicate views of the existing site from the adjacent streets. These views show the context as it relates to the site and is informative to the Memorial design concepts. In addition, a study was made of the views from the U.S. Department of Education, Lyndon B. Johnson Building to understand the occupants' current vistas of the surrounding neighborhood.



VIEW TO SOUTH:

U.S. Department of Education building in the background, Memorial site in the foreground.

4.6 - EXISTING SITE VIEWS



VIEW TO SOUTH-EAST:

6th St. and Independence Avenue with Memorial site in the foreground and the U.S. Department of Education building in the background. A sense of the adjacent building street walls is evident in the photo.



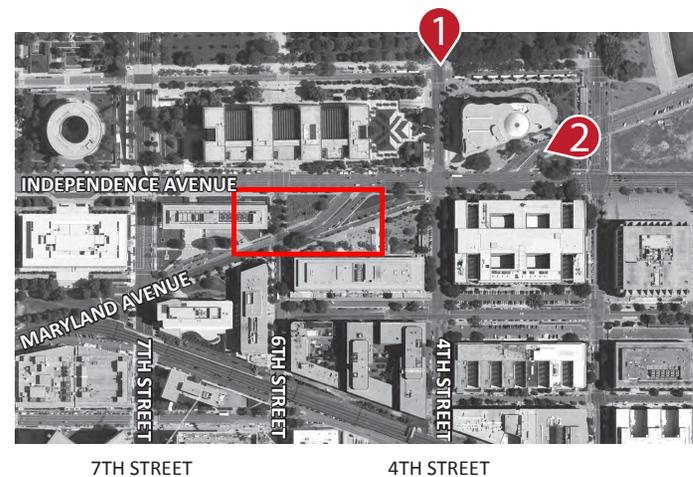
1-VIEW EAST FROM THE MALL:

The project site is partially visible from the mall. LBJ is partially visible between the existing street trees.



2-VIEW SOUTH-WEST ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE:

The project site beyond is concealed from the street tree overgrowth along Maryland Avenue. The cornice lines of the adjacent office building are visible beyond.



4.6 - EXISTING SITE VIEWS



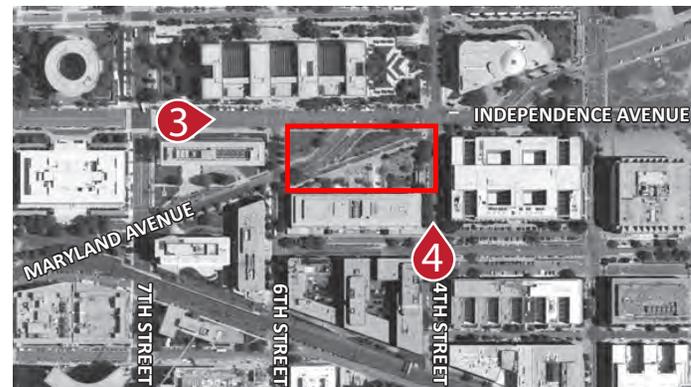
3-VIEW EAST ALONG INDEPENDENCE AVENUE:

The view east along Independence Avenue demonstrates the larger building massing dominating the streetscape. The street walls on the orthogonal grid are dictating the environment.



4-VIEW NORTH ALONG 4TH STREET:

The north view up 4th Street towards the Mall illustrates the street conditions and the orthogonal street wall. The project site is concealed behind the existing street trees on the West side of the street.



EXISTING SITE VIEWS - 4.6



5-VIEW NORTH ALONG 6TH STREET:

Similar to the views on 4th Street, the view north along 6th Street indicates the orthogonal street wall and street tree conditions. The project site is concealed behind the streets to the east side of the 6th Street.



6-VIEW NORTH ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE:

The viewshed from Maryland Ave to the Capitol Building is a feature that the Memorial site will embrace. This photo illustrates how the viewshed is compromised by the existing street trees along Maryland Avenue. In fact, much of the sight lines to the Capitol are compromised on the sidewalk locations.



4.6 - EXISTING SITE VIEWS



7- 6TH FLOOR
View northwest from Department of Education



8- 6TH FLOOR
View north from Department of Education



9- 6TH FLOOR
View northeast from Department of Education

SUMMARY:

1. This visual study examines the views to the Memorial project site through the U.S. Department of Education building.
2. The photographs from the 2nd floor and 6th floor were taken at the west, center and east ends of the building.
3. The purpose was to understand what the existing views consist of and the potential impact of the project.
4. It should be noted that the existing windows are punched windows with a deep recess in, to the interior space, limiting the views to the left and right. Most views captured here are perpendicular to the glass plane.



10- 2ND FLOOR
View northwest from Department of Education



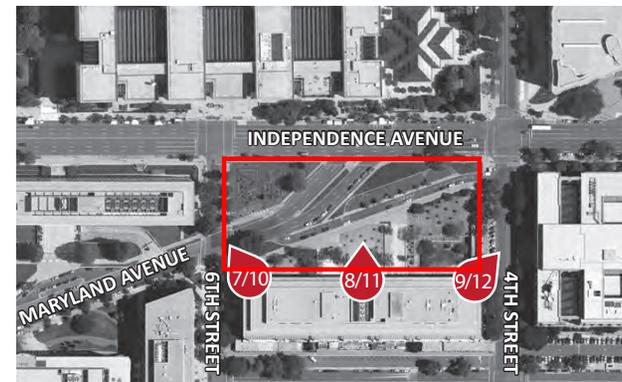
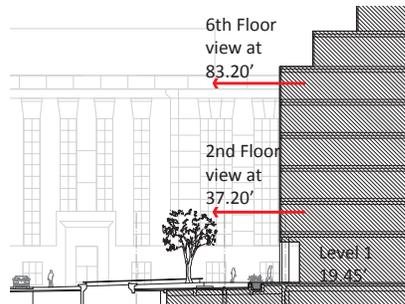
11- 2ND FLOOR
View north from Department of Education



12- 2ND FLOOR
View northeast from Department of Education



The typical window condition illustrating the existing viewing frame from inside the Department of Education Building.



EXISTING SITE VIEWS - 4.6

4.7 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE: FUTURE DEVELOPMENT



VIEW ALONG INDEPENDENCE AVENUE AT 6TH STREET LOOKING WEST



VIEW ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE TOWARDS CAPITOL



VIEW ALONG INDEPENDENCE AVE. AT 9TH STREET LOOKING EAST

The studies along both Maryland and Independence Avenues clearly illustrate that there is no common street wall for either avenue. The streetscapes are bleak and undesirable. The SW district is comprised of massive scale building types quite different than the other sections of DC. The human scale and pedestrian experience along the streetscape in the Southwest Precinct is unfortunately lost.

The Memorial design is addressing these issues through the use of landscape, streetscape and cultural activity at the Memorial and LBJ Promenade; the pedestrian experience in the Precinct will most certainly be enhanced.

4.7 - INDEPENDENCE AVENUE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

EXISTING CONDITIONS



FRAMEWORK PLAN PROPOSAL FOR MARYLAND AVENUE CORRIDOR

The 10th Avenue Forrestal complex as noted in the Framework Plan suggests redevelopment of the site within a more consistent setback from Independence Avenue and recommends improvements to the streetscape not unlike what is being proposed along Independence and Maryland Avenues on the Memorial site. This has another opportunity to spur growth in the area that activates a vacant street life in the Southwest Precinct. This proposed redevelopment could also serve as a link along both Independence Avenue and Maryland Avenue to the Memorial site.

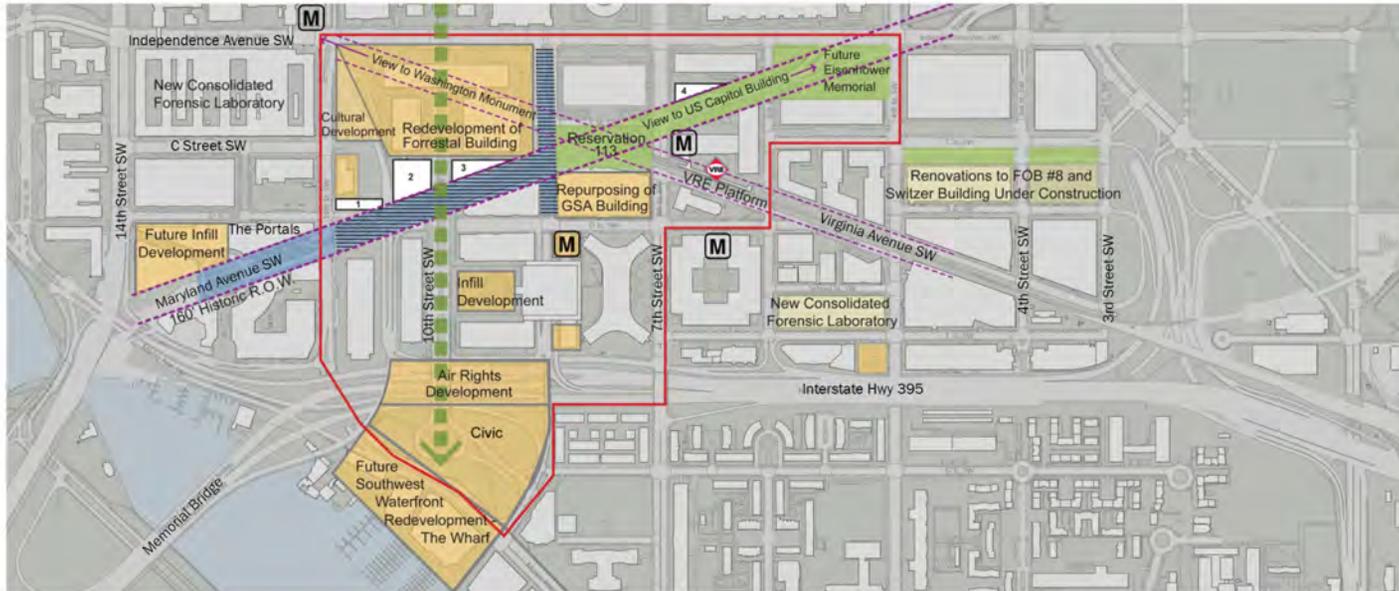
The Eisenhower Memorial design in conjunction with the 10th Avenue Forrestal complex proposal offers an opportunity for a broader vision of renewal to the Southwest Precinct.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT



FRAMEWORK PLAN PROPOSAL 10TH STREET CORRIDOR

INDEPENDENCE AVENUE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT - 4.7



Context Diagram

This diagram depicts the changing conditions surrounding Maryland Avenue.

-  Potential Areas of Reuse or Redevelopment
 -  Existing Decking At Portals
 -  Proposed Decking on Maryland Ave and 9th Street
 -  Proposed On-grade Enhancements
 -  GSA Conveyance Parcels
 -  Southwest Ecodistrict Boundary
 -  Historic Right-of-ways and Viewsheds
 -  Proposed 10th Street Enhancements Under Study by the NCPC
- 1/4 Mile 

MARYLAND AVENUE SOUTHWEST PLAN (DCOP, 2011): CONTEXT DIAGRAM

With respect to the Independence Avenue corridor between 14th street and 3rd street, a variety of plans have recommended a more consistent street wall and an improved pedestrian environment. The Maryland Avenue southwest plan, proposed by DC OP and NCPC in 2011, illustrates the effects of infill development in the area.

The historic USDA Buildings are the appropriate structures to establish a street wall dimension for Independence Avenue. Built in 1904 and 1930 respectively, the Whitten Building and the South Building are set back 24 feet from the Independence Avenue ROW. As a result, the distance from building face to building face is 160 feet, which is appropriate for a grand boulevard.

Extending the 24-foot setback towards the east would encourage redevelopment of the Forrestal complex with an expanded footprint. While it may be desirable to allow the Department of Transportation Orville Wright Building to maintain its 110-foot setback from Independence Avenue as a gesture to recognize the 8th street axis, the 24-foot setback should be applied to the FAA Wilbur Wright Building. This would allow for the addition of a new entry pavilion that will be necessary given that the parcel situated between the FAA Building and Maryland Avenue will be redeveloped, thereby limiting access to the building from the south.

4.7 - INDEPENDENCE AVENUE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Maryland Avenue SW Master Plan

Illustration of proposed Maryland Avenue and potential adjacent infill/redevelopment

-  Existing Buildings
-  Potential redevelopment of the DOE Complex - under study by NCPG
-  Potential redevelopment along Maryland Avenue SW
-  Existing Metrorail entrance

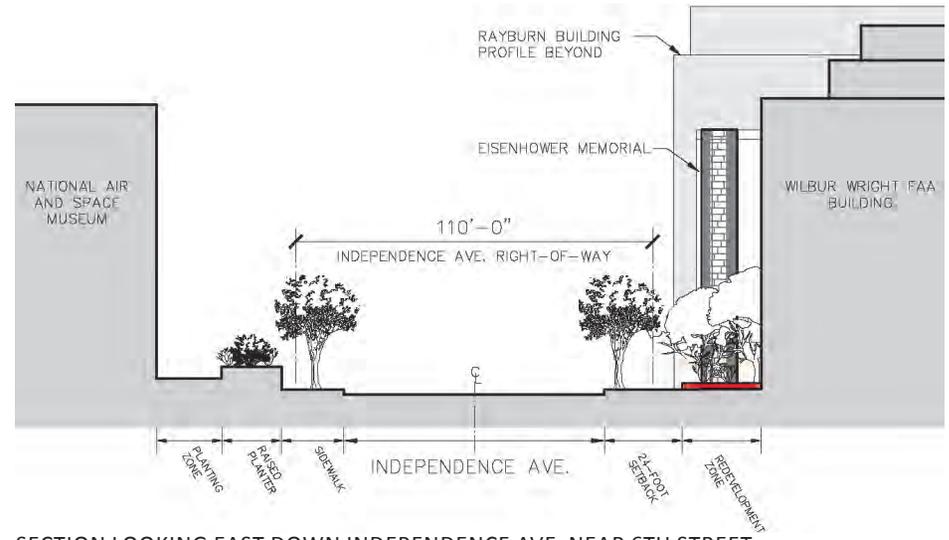


MARYLAND AVENUE SOUTHWEST PLAN (DC OP, 2011): INFILL/REDEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Extending the 24-foot street wall dimension to the Memorial site and adjacent blocks suggests that the column in the northwest corner of the site could, in fact, extend out another 7 feet.

The long term solution for Independence Avenue will involve repurposing buildings, infill development, and structural additions. However, the short term needs must also be addressed. A similar issue of uneven street walls was addressed in the South Capitol Street Open Space Study prepared by NCPG in 2005. The recommended solution in that document stated: "Over the next 20 years the corridor should be improved... (and) the build-to line should be temporarily enhanced with landscaped edges (shrubs, fences, walls) to shape the 160-foot wide corridor and direct views."

Such an approach to Independence Avenue would strengthen the pedestrian realm and help extend the character of the Mall to Southwest. The Eisenhower Memorial will help initiate these positive changes.



SECTION LOOKING EAST DOWN INDEPENDENCE AVE. NEAR 6TH STREET

INDEPENDENCE AVENUE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT - 4.7

